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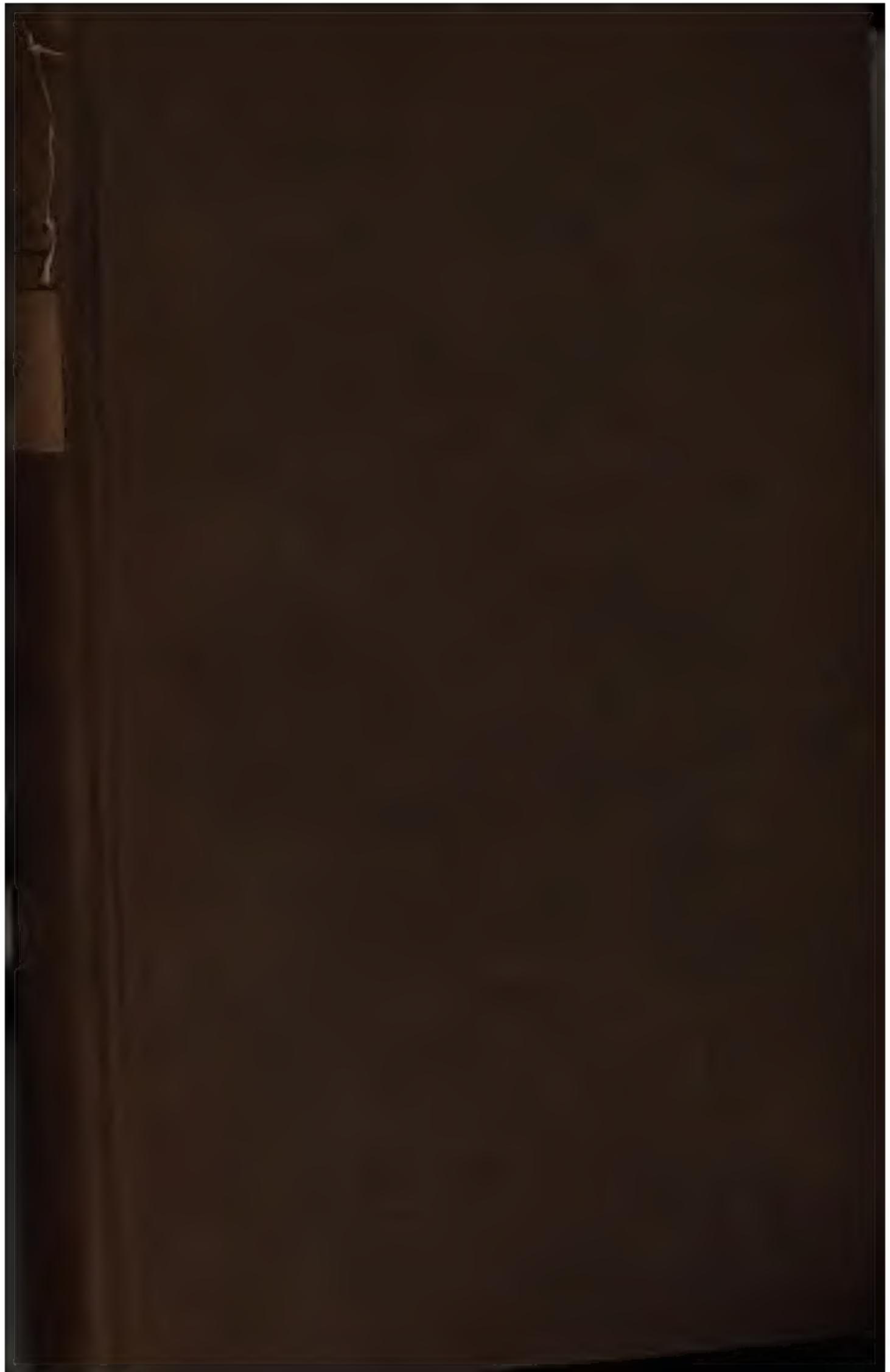
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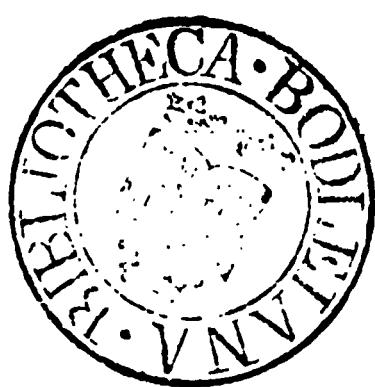


THE
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—
1841.



LIFE OF HOMER.

HOMER, a celebrated Greek poet, was the most ancient of all the profane writers. The age in which he lived is not known, though some suppose it to be about 168 years after the Trojan war, or, according to others, 160 years before the foundation of Rome. According to Paterculus, he flourished 968 years before the Christian era, or 884, according to Herodotus, who supposes him to be cotemporary with Hesiod. The Arundelian Marbles fix his era 907 years before Christ, and make him also cotemporary with Hesiod. This diversity of opinion proves the antiquity of Homer. Uncertainty prevails also concerning the place of his nativity: no less than seven illustrious cities disputed the right of having given birth to the greatest of poets, as it is well expressed in these lines :

*Smyrna, Chios, Colophon, Salamis, Rhodos,
Argos, Athenæ,
Orbis de patrid certat, Homere, tud.*

He was called *Melesigenes*, because supposed to be born on the borders of the river Meles. There prevailed a report that he had established a school at Chios in the latter part of his life, and, indeed, this opinion is favoured by the present inhabitants of the island, who still glory in showing to travellers the seats where the venerable master and his pupils sat in the hollow of a rock, at the distance of about four miles from the mo-

dern capital of the island. These difficulties and doubts have not been removed, though Aristotle, Herodotus, Plutarch, and others, have employed their pen in writing his life.

In his two celebrated Poems called the Iliad and Odyssey, Homer has displayed the most consummate knowledge of human nature, and rendered himself immortal by the sublimity, the fire, sweetness, and elegance of his poetry. He deserves a greater share of admiration when we consider that he wrote without a model, and that none of his poetical imitators have been able to surpass, or, perhaps, to equal their great master. If there are any faults found in his poetry, they are to be attributed to the age in which he lived, and not to him; and we must observe that the world is indebted to Homer for his happy successor Virgil. In his Iliad, Homer has described the resentment of Achilles, and its fatal consequences in the Grecian army, before the walls of Troy. In the Odyssey, the poet has chosen for his subject the return of Ulysses into his country, with the many misfortunes which attended his voyage after the fall of Troy. These two poems are each divided into 24 books, the same number as the letters of the Greek alphabet, and though the Iliad claims an uncontested superiority over the Odyssey, yet the same force, the same sublimity and elegance, prevail, though divested of its most powerful fire; and Longinus, the most refined of critics, beautifully compares the Iliad to the mid-day, and the Odyssey to the setting sun, and observes, that the latter still preserves its original splendour and majesty, though deprived of its meridian heat. The poetry of Homer was so universally admired, that, in ancient times, every man of learning could repeat with facility any passage in the Iliad or Odyssey; and,

indeed, it was a sufficient authority to settle disputed boundaries, or to support any argument. The poems of Homer are the compositions of a man who travelled and examined, with the most critical accuracy, whatever deserved notice and claimed attention. Modern travellers are astonished to see the different scenes which the pen of Homer described about three thousand years ago, still existing in the same unvaried form, and the sailor who steers his course along the *Aegean*, sees all the promontories and rocks which appeared to Nestor and Menelaus, when they returned victorious from the Trojan war. The ancients had such veneration for Homer, that they not only raised temples and altars to him, but offered sacrifices, and worshipped him as a god. The inhabitants of Chios celebrated festivals every fifth year in his honour, and medals were struck, which represented him sitting on a throne, holding his *Iliad* and *Odyssey*. In Egypt his memory was consecrated by Ptolemy Philopator, who erected a magnificent temple, within which was placed a statue of the poet beautifully surrounded with a representation of the seven cities which contended for the honor of his birth. The inhabitants of Cos, one of the Sporades, boasted that Homer was buried in their island; and the Cyprians claimed the same honour, and said that he was born of Themisto, a female native of Cyprus. Alexander was so fond of Homer, that he generally placed his compositions under his pillow, with his sword; and he carefully deposited the *Iliad* in one of the richest and most valuable caskets of Darius, observing, that the most perfect work of human genius ought to be preserved in a box the most valuable and precious in the world. It is said that Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens, was the first who collected and arranged the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* in the

manner in which they now appear to us: and that it is to the well-directed pursuits of Lycurgus that we are indebted for their preservation. Many of the ancients have written the life of Homer, yet their enquiries and labours have not much contributed to prove the native place, the patronage and connections, of a man whom some have represented as deprived of sight. Besides the Iliad and Odyssey, Homer wrote, according to the opinion of some authors, a poem upon Amphiaraus's expedition against Thebes, besides the Phoceis, the Cercopes, the small Iliad, the Epicichlides, and the Batrachomyomachia, and many hymns to some of the gods. The merit of originality is taken very improperly, perhaps, from Homer, by those who suppose, with Clemens Alex., 6 Strom. that he borrowed from Orpheus, or that, according to Suidas, (*voce Corinnus*) he took his plan of the Iliad from Corinnus, an epic poet, who wrote on the Trojan war, at the very time that the Greeks besieged that famed city. Agathon, an ancient painter, according to Ælian, represented the merit of the poet in a manner as bold as it was indelicate. Homer was represented as vomiting, and all other poets as swallowing what he ejected.

BOOK I.

THE ARGUMENT.

The Contention of Achilles and Agamemnon.

IN the War of Troy, the Greeks having sacked some of the neighbouring towns, and taken from thence two beautiful captives, Chryseis and Bryseis, allotted the first to Agamemnon, and the last to Achilles. Chryses, the father of Chryseis and priest of Apollo, comes to the Grecian camp to ransom her; with which the action of the poem opens, in the tenth year of the siege. The priest being refused and insolently dismissed by Agamemnon, entreats for vengeance from his god, who inflicts a pestilence on the Greeks. Achilles calls a council, and encourages Chalcas to declare the cause of it, who attributes it to the refusal of Chryseis. The king being obliged to send back his captive, enters into a furious contest with Achilles, which Nestor pacifies: however, as he had the absolute command of the army, he seizes on Bryseis in revenge. Achilles in discontent withdraws himself and his forces from the rest of the Greeks; and complaining to Thetis, she supplicates Jupiter to render them sensible of the wrong done to her son, by giving victory to the Trojans. Jupiter granting her suit incenses Juno, between whom the debate runs high, till they are reconciled by the address of Vulcan.

The time of two-and-twenty days is taken up in this book: nine during the plague, one in the council and quarrel of the princes, and twelve for Jupiter's stay with the Æthiopians, at whose return Thetis prefers her petition. The scene lies in the Grecian camp, then changes to Chysa, and lastly to the gods on Olympus.

ΤΗΣ
‘ΟΜΗΡΟΥ ΙΛΙΑΔΟΣ.

Α'.

ΜΗΝΙΝ ἄειδε, Θεὰ, Πηληϊάδεω Ἀχιλῆος
οὐλομένην, ἡ μυρὶ Ἀχαιοῖς ἀλγε' ἔθηκε,
πολλὰς δ' ἵφθιμους ψυχὰς¹ Αἴδι προΐαψεν
ἡρώων, αὐτοὺς δὲ ἡλώρια τεῦχε κύνεσσιν
οἰωνοῖσί τε πᾶσι· Διὸς δὲ τελείετο βουλή·
ἔξι οὖ δὴ τὰ πρῶτα διαστήτην ἐρίσαντε
Ἄτρείδης τε, ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν, καὶ δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς.
τίς τ' ἀρ σφῶε θεῶν ἔριδι ξυνέηκε μάχεσθαι;

Λητοῦς καὶ Διὸς υἱός· δὲ γάρ βασιλῆι χολωθεὶς
νοῦσον ἀνὰ στρατὸν δρσε κακὴν, ὀλέκοντο δὲ λαοὶ,
οῦνεκα τὸν Χρύσην ἡτίμησ² ἀρητῆρα
Ἄτρείδης. δὲ γὰρ ἥλθε θοὰς ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν,
λυσάμενός τε θύγατρα, φέρων τ' ἀπερείσι³ ἄποινα,
στέμμα τ' ἔχων ἐν χερσὶν ἐκηβόλου Ἀπόλλωνος
χρυσέῳ ἀνὰ σκήπτρῳ, καὶ λίσσετο πάντας Ἀχαιοὺς,
Ἄτρείδα δὲ μάλιστα δύω, κοσμήτορε λαῶν·
Ἄτρεῖδαί τε καὶ ἄλλοι ἔүκνήμιδες Ἀχαιοὶ,
ὑμῖν μὲν θεοὶ δοῖεν Ολύμπια δώματ⁴ ἔχοντες,
ἐκπέρσαι Πριάμοιο πόλιν, εὖ δ' οἴκαδ⁵ ἵκέσθαι·
παῖδα δὲ ἐμοὶ λῦσαι τε φίλην, τὰ δὲ ἄποινα δέχεσθαι,

¹ Heyne considers the προ in the composition of this verb of no force, viewing it as meaning nothing more than the simple verb.

² The realm of Pluto, the infernal regions, the shades below; the abode, place, or state of the dead.

³ That is, their bodies.

HOMER'S ILIAD.

BOOK I.

SING, goddess, the destructive wrath of the son of Peleus,
Achilles, which caused ten thousand sufferings to the
Achæans,

And prematurely sent¹ to Hades² many valiant souls
Of heroes, and made themselves³ a prey for dogs [5]
And all birds; (and Jove's counsel was being accomplished;) From the time⁴ indeed, namely, when first both the son of

Atreus, king of men,

And divine Achilles, having contended, separated.
And which, then, of the gods brought them together in contention to fight?⁵ [been enraged

Latona's and Jove's son; for he having against the king Raised up a destructive disease through the army, and the people perished, 10

Because the son of Atreus dishonoured Chryses
The priest. For he came to the swift ships of the Achæans, Both intending to redeem⁶ his daughter, and bringing an infinite ransom,

And having in his hands fillets of far-darting Apollo [15
Upon a golden sceptre, and he supplicated all the Achæans,
And the two sons of Atreus especially, the two commanders of the people: [Achæans,

"Both ye sons of Atreus, and ye other well-greaved To you indeed may the gods, possessing Olympian mansions, grant

To destroy Priam's city, and happily to arrive at home;
But both release⁷ to me my daughter and this ransom receive,⁷ 20

¹ Literally, *from what time*.

² That is, caused them to quarrel.

³ λυσων, active, about to release, as l. 20. λυσομενος, middle, about to get released; i. e. to ransom, to redeem.

⁷ λυσαι and δεχεσθαι, infinitive for imperative.

ἀξόμενοι Διὸς υἱὸν, ἐκηβόλον Ἀπόλλωνα.

"Ενθ' ἄλλοι μὲν πάντες ἐπευφήμησαν Ἀχαιοὶ,
αἰδεῖσθαι θ' Ἱερῆα, καὶ δηγλαὰ δέχθαι ἄποινα·
ἄλλ' οὐκ Ἀτρεΐδῃ Ἀγαμέμνονι ἥνδανε θυμῷ,
ἄλλὰ κακῶς ἀφίει, κρατερὸν δ' ἐπὶ μῦθον ἔτελλε."

25

Μή σε, γέρον, κοιλησιν ἐγὼ παρὰ νησὶ κιχείῳ,
ἢ νῦν, δηθύνοντ', ἢ ὕστερον, αὐτὶς ἰόντα.

μή νύ τοι οὐ χραίσμη σκῆπτρον καὶ στέμμα θεοῖο.
τὴν δ' ἐγὼ οὐ λύσω· πρίν μιν καὶ γῆρας ἐπεισιν
ἡμετέρῳ ἐνὶ οἴκῳ, ἐν "Ἀργεῖ, τηλόθι πάτρης,
ἴστον ἐποιχομένην, καὶ ἐμὸν λέχος ἀντιθωσαν.
ἄλλ' ἴθι, μή μ' ἐρέθιζε, σαώτερος ὁς κε νέηαι.

30

"Ως ἔφατ'¹· ἔδειστεν δ' δι γέρων, καὶ ἐπείθετο μύθῳ.
βῆ δ' ἀκέων παρὰ θίνα πολυφλοίσβοιο θαλάσσης.
πολλὰ δ' ἐπειτ'² ἀπάνευθε κιὼν ἡρᾶθ δι γεραιὸς
Ἀπόλλωνι ἄνακτι, τὸν ἡὔκομος τέκε Λητώ·

35

Κλῦθι μεν, Ἀργυρότοξ³, δις Χρύσην ἀμφιβέβηκας,
Κῦλλαν τε ζαθέην, Τενέδοιο τε ἵφι ἀνάσσεις,
Σμινθεῦ· εἴ ποτέ τοι χαρίεντ⁴ ἐπὶ νηὸν ἔρεψα,
ἢ εἰ δή ποτέ τοι κατὰ πίονα μηρὶ⁵ ἔκηα
ταύρων ἡδ' αἰγῶν, τόδε μοι κρήτηνον ἐέλδωρ·
τίσειαν Δαναοὶ ἐμὰ δάκρυα σοῖσι βέλεσσιν.

40

"Ως ἔφατ'¹ εὐχόμενος⁶ τοῦ δὲ ἔκλυε Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων·
βῆ δὲ κατ' Οὐλύμποιο καρήνων χωόμενος κῆρ,
τόξ⁷ ωμοισιν ἔχων, ἀμφηρεφέα τε φαρέτρην·
ἔκλαγξαν δὲ ἄρ' ὅϊστοι ἐπ' ωμῶν χωομένοιο,
αὐτοῦ κινηθέντος. δὲ δὴ μυκτὶ ἔοικώς.
ἔζετ⁸ ἐπειτ'² ἀπάνευθε νεῶν, μετὰ δὲ ἵδην ἔηκε·
δεινὴ δὲ κλαγγὴ γένετ⁹ ἀργυρέοιο βιοῖο.
οὐρῆας μὲν πρῶτον ἐπώχετο καὶ κύνας ἀργούς·

45

50

¹ Or, *attending to*, in order to arrange, or put in good order.

² That is, more securely than thou otherwise wouldest.

³ ἀμφιβαινω, *to go round about*, and so protect—guard, as a guardian deity—taken from the actions of a wild animal defending its young.

⁴ An epithet of Apollo, given by emigrants from Crete, who, by the advice of an oracle, had settled in Troas, where they were harassed by large swarms of

Reverencing Jove's son, far-darting Apollo."

Then indeed all the other Achaeans testified their assent,
Both to reverence the priest, and to receive the splendid
ransom; [his soul,
But not to the son of Atreus, Agamemnon, was it pleasing in
But he sent him away ignominiously, and enjoined besides
a harsh command. 25

"Let me not, old man, catch thee at the hollow ships,
Either now lingering, or hereafter coming again.
Lest, perchance, the sceptre and fillet of the god should not
avail thee. [her
But her I will not release, before even old age comes upon
In our house in Argos, far from her father-land, 30
The loom plying, and my bed partaking.¹ [back.²
But begone, irritate me not, that safer thou mayest go

Thus he spake; and the old man feared, and obeyed
the command;
And he went silent along the shore of the loud-sounding sea.
And afterwards going apart the old man prayed much 35
To king Apollo, whom the beautiful-haired Latona bore.

"Hear me, bearer of the silver-bow, who hast protected
and still protectest Chrysa,³
And sacred Cilla, and Tenedos with vigour reignest over,
Smithian⁴ if, at any time, I have hung⁵ thy temple with
garlands agreeable to thee,
Or if indeed I ever consumed for thee the fat thighs 40
Of bulls and of goats, perform for me this request:
May the Danae atone for my tears⁶ by thy darts."

Thus he spake praying; and him Phœbus Apollo heard;
And he went down from the tops of Olympus angry in heart,
Having his bow on his shoulders, and his closely-covered
quiver; [enraged,
And then the arrows rattled on the shoulders of him
As he himself was set in motion,⁷ and he went like to night.
Then he sat himself down apart from the ships, and among
them⁸ he sent an arrow;
And dreadful was the twang of the silver-bow.
Mules indeed first he attacked and the swift dogs; 50

mice, called in the Cretan dialect, *σκυθοες*. Apollo, being invoked, listened to the prayers of the archers, and destroyed the vermin grateful for which relief the inhabitants raised a temple and a statue to Smithian Apollo, and placed at the foot of the statue the figure of a mouse.

⁵ Or, *roofed over a temple*.

⁶ Or, *suffer punishment for my tears*.

⁷ Or, *he moving*.

⁸ That is, *the ships*.

αὐτὰρ ἔπειτ' αὐτοῖσι θελος ἔχεπευκὲς ἔφιεις
βαῦλλ', αἰεὶ δὲ πυραὶ νεκύων καίσυτο θαμεῖαι.
ἴνημαρ μὲν ἀνὰ στρατὸν φέχετο κῆλα θεοῖο,
τῇ δεκάτῃ δ' ἀγορήνδε καλέσσατο λαὸν Ἀχιλλεύς·
τῷ γάρ ἐπὶ φρεσὶ θῆκε θεὰ λευκώλενος Ἡρῆ·
κῆδετο γάρ Δαναῶν, ὅτι ἡταν θνήσκοντας ὄρατο.
οἱ δ' ἐπεὶ οὖν ἥγερθεν, ὀμηρεύετε τε γένοντο,
τοῖσι δ' ἀνιστάμενος μετέφη πόδας ὡκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς·

'Ἄτρειδη, νῦν ἄμμε παλιμπλαγχθέντας δίσ
ἄψι ἀπονοστήσειν, εἴ κεν θάνατόν γε φύγοιμεν,
εἰ δὴ δμοῦ πόλεμός τε δαμᾶς καὶ λοιμὸς Ἀχαιοίς.
δλλ' ἄγε δὴ τινα μάντιν ἔρειομεν, ή Ἱερῆς,
ή καὶ ὀνειροπόλους καὶ γάρ τ' ἦναρ ἐκ Διός ἐστιν·
οἱς κ' εἶποι, ὃ τι τόσσον ἔχώσατο Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων·
εἴ τ' ἄρ' δγ' εὐχαλῆς ἐπιμέμφεται, εἴ θ' ἔκατόμβης·
αἱ κέν πως ἀρνῶν κισσῆς αἰγῶν τε τελείων
βούλεται ἀντιάσας ήμιν ἀπὸ λοιγὸν ἀμῆναι.

"Ητοι δγ' ὡς εἶπὼν, κατ' ἄρ' ἔξετο, τοῖσι δ' ἀνέστη
Κάλχας Θεστορίδης οἰωνοπόλων δχ' ἄριστος,
δες ἥδη τά τ' ἔόντα, τά τ' ἐσσόμενα, πρό τ' ἔόντα,
καὶ νῆσσος ἡγήσατ' Ἀχαιῶν "Διον εἶσω
ἥν διὰ μαντοσύνην, τήν οἱ πύρε Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων·
οἱς σφιν ἐνφρονέων ἀγορήσατο, καὶ μετέεπεν·

'Ω 'Αχιλλεῦ, κέλεαι με, Διὸν φίλε, μιθήσασθαι
μῆνιν Ἀπόλλωνος, ἔκατηβελέτασ άνακτος.
τοιγάρ τέλεον ἔρέω σὺ δὲ σύνθεν, καὶ μοι δμοσσον,
ή μέν μοι πρόφρων ἔπειται καὶ χερσὶν ἀρήξειν.
ή γάρ δίσμαι ἄνδρα χολωσέμεν, δες μέγα πάντων
Ἀργείων κρατέει, καὶ οἱ πεθοῦνται Ἀχαιοί.
κρείσσων γάρ βασιλεὺς, δτε χώσεται ἄνδρὶ χέρῃ.
80

¹ Juno had two reasons for her partiality to the Greeks—first, because she was in such high repute in Aetos that the whole country was said to be her temple; secondly, because Paris had decided against her when she stood candidate with Minerva and Venus for the prize of beauty.

² Or, Achilles swift as to his feet.

³ That is, some now made, but not performed.

But afterwards against themselves a bitter arrow sending
 He was striking them, and continually frequent pyres of
 dead bodies were being burned. [arrows of the god,
 For nine days indeed through the army were going the
 But on the tenth Achilles summoned the people to an as-
 semby;

For in his mind the white-armed goddess Juno put it: 55
 For she was concerned for the Danai,¹ because indeed she
 saw them dying. [together,

And when therefore they were collected, and were assembled
 Then indeed the swift-of-foot Achilles² raising himself up
 spake among them. [back

"Son of Atreus, I am of opinion that we now wandering
 Should return, if, at least, we would escape death, 60
 Since indeed both war and pestilence together are destroy-
 ing the Achaeans.

But come now let us enquire of some seer, or priest, [Jove;)
 Or even interpreter of dreams; (for the dream also is from
 Who may tell on what account Phœbus Apollo is so enraged,
 Whether in truth he has a complaint against us either on
 account of a vow³ or a hecatomb; 65

If, by any means, of the fat⁴ of lambs, and of perfect goats,
 Having partaken,⁵ he is willing to ward off destruction from
 us." [to them rose up

He, in truth, having thus spoken, then sat down. And
 Chalcas, son of Thestor, of augurs by far the best,
 Who knew as well the things that are, and the things that
 shall be, and the things that have gone before. 70

And was guide to the ships of the Achaeans as far as Ilium,
 Through that skill in divining which Phœbus Apollo gave
 him; [spake to them:

Who, favourably disposed towards them,⁶ harangued, and
 "O Achilles, beloved of Jove, thou commandest me to tell
 Apollo's anger,⁷ the far-darting king. 75

Therefore I will tell; but do thou promise, and swear to me,
 That thou wilt assuredly promptly defend me with words
 and hands. [holds a powerful sway

For assuredly I imagine that I shall anger the man, who
 Over all the Argives, and him the Achaeans obey⁸
 For a king is the more powerful (of the two) when he shall
 become enraged with a man of inferior rank. 80

¹ Or, *the fume or odour* arising from the sacrifice offered.

² Or, *met with*.

³ Or, *with sage thoughts towards them*; literally, *thinking well*.

⁴ That is, the cause of the anger.

⁵ Or, *to him they render themselves obedient*, or, *him they follow*

εἴπερ γάρ τε χόλον γε καὶ αὐτῆμαρ καταπέψῃ,
ἀλλά γε καὶ μετόπισθεν ἔχει κότον, δόφρα τελέσσῃ,
ἐν στήθεσσιν ἔοισι¹ σὺ δὲ φράσαι, εἴ με σαώσεις.

Τὸν δὲ ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη πόδας ὡκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς·

θαρσήσας μάλα εἰπὲ θεοπρόπιον, δὲ τι οἶσθα. 85

οὐ μὰ γὰρ Ἀπόλλωνα Διὶ φίλον, φτε σὺ, Κάλχαν,
εὐχόμενος Δαναοῖσι θεοπροπίας ἀναφαίνεις,
οὕτις, ἐμεῦ ζῶντος καὶ ἐπὶ χθονὶ δερκομένοιο,
σοὶ κοιλῆς παρὰ νηυσὶ βαρείας χεῖρας ἐποίσει
συμπάντων Δαναῶν² οὐδὲν δὲν ἦν Ἀγαμέμνονα εἴπης,
ὅς νῦν πολλὸν ἄριστος Ἀχαιῶν εὔχεται εἶναι. 90

Καὶ τότε δὴ θάρσησε, καὶ ηὗδα μάντις ἀμύμων·
οὐτ' ἄρ' ὅγ' εὐχωλῆς ἐπιμέμφεται, οὐθὲ ἐκατόμβης,
ἀλλ' ἐνεκ' ἀρητῆρος, δὲν ἡτίμησ' Ἀγαμέμνων,
οὐδὲ ἀπέλυσε θύγατρα, καὶ οὐκ ἀπεδέξατ' ἄποινα. 95
τοῦνεκ' ἄρ' ἄλγε³ ἐδωκεν 'Εκηβόλος, ήδ' ἔτι δώσει,
οὐδὲ ὅγε πρὶν λοιμοῖο βαρείας χεῖρας..ἀφέξει,
πρὶν γ' ἀπὸ πατρὶ φίλῳ δόμεναι ἐλικώπιδα κούρην
ἀπριάτην, ἀνάποινον, ἄγειν θ' ιερὴν ἐκατόμβην
ἔς Χρύσην⁴ τότε κέν μιν θλασσάμενοι πεπίθοιμεν. 100

'Ητοι δέν γ' ὡς εἰπὼν, κατ' ἄρ' ἐζέτο. τοῖσι δὲ ἀνέστη
ἡρως Ἀτρείδης εὐρυκρείων Ἀγαμέμνων
ἀχνύμενος⁵ μένεος δὲ μέγα φρένες ἀμφὶ μέλαιναι
πίμπλαντ', δοσσε δέ οἱ πυρὶ λαμπετόωντι ἔκτην.
Κάλχαντα πρώτιστα κάκ' ὀσσόμενος προσέειπε· 105

Μάντι κακῶν, οὕπω ποτέ μοι τὸ κρήγυνον εἴπας.
αἰεί τοι τὰ κάκ' ἐστὶ φίλα φρεσὶ μαντεύεσθαι·
ἐσθλὸν δὲ οὐδέ τί πω εἴπας ἐπος, οὐδὲ ἐτέλεσσας.
καὶ νῦν ἐν Δαναοῖσι θεοπροπέων ἀγορεύεις,
ώς δὴ τοῦδε⁶ ἐνεκά σφιν 'Εκηβόλος ἄλγεα τεύχει, 110

¹ φράσαι, middle imperative: literally, *speak for yourself*.

² Or, *I living and seeing*.

³ That is, that Agamemnon was the cause of Apollo's anger: see l. 75.

⁴ Or, *having rolling eyes, darting quick, and lovely glances*.

⁵ δὴ has three principal senses: 1st, illative; 2nd, equivalent to; (you are to

For even although he stifle his rage indeed even on the same day, [breast] Yet indeed afterwards also he retains resentment in his In order that he may execute it; but do thou consider whether thou wilt secure me."

And replying, him the swift-of-foot Achilles addressed: "Fully taking courage, speak the divination, whatever thou knowest." 85

For no—by Apollo dear to Jove, to whom thou, Chalcas, Praying revealest divinings to the Danai, Not any one, while I live and see² on earth, Shall lay heavy hands on thee at the hollow ships, Of all the Danai together; not even if thou shouldest say

Agamemnon,³ [of the Achaeans.] Who professes to be, at the present time, by far the greatest

And then indeed the blameless prophet took courage, and spake. [of a vow nor a becatomb; "He, in truth, has a complaint against us neither on account But on account of his priest, whom Agamemnon dishonoured, Nor released his daughter, and received not the ransom. 95 On this account then the Far-darter has given sufferings,

and still will give, [before] Nor will he keep away his heavy hands from the pestilence That, at all events, he has given back to her father the black-eyed⁴ damsel [becatomb]

Without purchase, without ransom, and conducts a sacred To Chrysa: then perhaps we, having propitiated, may persuade him." [them rose up 101

He, in truth, having thus spoken, then sat down. And to The hero, the son of Atreus, the widely-ruling Agamemnon Being indignant; and with anger his diaphragm, very black all around,

Was filled, and his two eyes resembled blazing fire.

Chalcas, first of all, eyeing with severity, he addressed: 105 "Prophet of ills, not at any time yet to me saidst thou what was agreeable.

Always to thee to divine evils is pleasant to thy mind; And never yet saidst thou any good word, nor accomplished one.

And now delivering divinations among the Danai thou haranguest, [ings to them, 110

As if, forsooth,⁵ on this account the Far-darter causes suffer-

knows., 3rd, used as δύεται, forsooth—ironically, when referred to the words of a previous speaker.

οῦνεκ¹ ἐγὼ κούρης Χρυσηῖδος ἀγλά² ἄποινα
οὐκ ἔθελον δέξασθαι· ἐπεὶ πολὺ βούλομαι αὐτὴν
οἴκοι ἔχειν. καὶ γάρ ῥα Κλυταιμνήστρης προβέβοντα,
κουριδίης ἀλόχου³ ἐπεὶ οὐ ἔθεν ἐστὶ χερείων
οὐ δέμας, οὐδὲ φυὴν, οὗτ⁴ δρ φρένας, οὔτε τι ἔργα. 115
ἀλλὰ καὶ ὡς ἔθέλω δόμεναι πάλιν, εἰ τόγ⁵ ἄμεινον.
βούλομ⁶ ἐγὼ λαὸν σόν τι μεναι, ή ἀπολέσθαι.
αὐτὰρ ἐμοὶ γέρας αὐτίχ⁷ ἐτοιμάσατ⁸, ὅφρα μὴ οἷος
'Αργείων ἀγέραστος ἔω. ἐπεὶ οὐδὲ ἔστι.
λεύσσετε γὰρ τόγ⁹ πάντες, ὃ μοι γέρας ἔρχεται ἀλλῃ. 120
Τὸν δ' ἡμείβετ¹⁰ ἐπειτα ποδάρκης δῖος 'Αχιλλεύς.
'Ατρείδη κύδιστε, φιλοκτεανώτατε πάντων.
πῶς γάρ τοι δώσουσι γέρας μεγάθυμοι 'Αχαιοί;
οὐδέ τί πω ἴδμεν ξυνῆα κείμενα πολλά· 125
ἀλλὰ, τὰ μὲν πολίων ἔξεπράθομεν, τὰ δέδασται,
λαοὺς δ' οὐκ ἐπέοικε παλλλογα ταῦτ¹¹ ἐπαγείρειν.
ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν νῦν τήνδε θεῷ πρόες· αὐτὰρ 'Αχαιοὶ
τριπλῆ τετραπλῆ τ' ἀποτίσομεν, αἴ κέ ποθι Ζεὺς
δῶσι πόλιν Τροίην εὐτείχεον ἔξαλαπάξαι.

Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη κρείων 'Αγαμέμνων· 130
μηδ' οὖτως, ἀγαθός περ ἐών, θεοείκελ¹² 'Αχιλλεῦ,
κλέπτε νόῳ¹³ ἐπεὶ οὐ παρελεύσεαι, οὐδέ με πείσεις.
ἢ ἔθέλεις, δόφρ¹⁴ αὐτὸς ἔχης γέρας, αὐτὰρ ἔμ¹⁵ αὐτῶς
ἡσθαι δευόμενον; κέλεαι δέ με τήνδ¹⁶ ἀποδοῦναι;
ἀλλ' εἰ μὲν δώσουσι γέρας μεγάθυμοι 'Αχαιοί, 135
ἄρσαντες κατὰ θυμὸν, ὅπως ἀντάξιον ἐσται.—
εἰ δέ κε μὴ δώωσιν¹⁷ ἐγὼ δέ κεν αὐτὸς ἔλωμαι
ἢ τεὸν, ἢ Αἴαντος ἵών γέρας, ἢ 'Οδυσσῆος
ᾶξω ἐλών. ὁ δέ κεν κεχολώσεται, ὅν κεν ἵκωμαι.
ἀλλ' ἡτοι μὲν ταῦτα μεταφρασόμεσθα καὶ αὐτις· 140

¹ That is, lovely as she is.² Literally, skilful though being.³ When Homer gives to his heroes the epithet of *godlike* we are not to understand it as an ascription of universal excellence, but only of some one quality perhaps of mind or body, by which they merit praise.⁴ Or, delude your mind.⁵ Or, outstrip in running, getter the better of me, or overreach me; or, outwit me.

Because I the damsel Chryseis's splendid ransom
Was not willing to receive; since I had much rather her
Have at home. For, in fact, I even prefer her to Clytem-

nestra,

My youthful wife; since she is not her inferior
Either in person, or in mien, or indeed in mind, or at all in
accomplishments.

115

But even thus I am willing to give her back, if that is better.
I had *rather* that the people should be safe, than that they
should perish.

But for me a reward immediately prepare, that I may not be
The only one of the Argives unrewarded. Since that is not
fitting either.

[way.] 120

For ye all see this, at least, that my reward is going another
And thereupon him the swift-footed divine Achilles an-
swered:

"Most *vain*-glorious son of Atreus, most greedy of all.
Why—how shall the magnanimous Achaeans give thee a
reward?"

[common.]

Not yet do we at all know of many things being laid up in
But those things which, indeed, from the cities we sacked,
these have been divided.

125

And it is not fitting that the tribes should gather together
these collected over again.

[Achaeans]

But do thou indeed now give her up to the god, and then we
Triply and quadruply will recompense thee, if ever Jove
Grant us the well-walled Trojan city utterly to destroy."

And replying, king Agamemnon said to him: 130

"Do not thus, skilful as thou art," godlike³ Achilles,
Deal deceitfully with your mind;⁴ since thou wilt not go by,⁵

nor persuade me.

[I, without cause,

Wishest thou that thyself shouldest have a reward, and that
Should sit without one? and desirest thou me to give her
back?"

[a reward, 135]

However, if indeed the magnanimous Achaeans will give me
Having adapted it to my mind, so that it shall be a suitable
one,⁶ *well and good*,⁷

[gone]

But if they do not give me one, then indeed I myself having
Will seize either thine or Ajax's reward, or, having taken,
I will bear away, Ulysses's. And he will be greatly enraged
whomsoever I visit."⁸

[after 140]

But, however, these things we will deliberate on even here-

³ Or, *one of equal worth*

⁴ The figure "apostrophe," a form of speech by which the speaker, through some affection or venomosity breaks off his speech.

⁵ Or, *to whomsoever I shall have come*

νῦν δ' ἄγε, νῆα μέλαιναν ἐρύσσομεν εἰς δῆλα δῖαν,
ἔς δ' ἐρέτας ἐπιτηδὲς ἀγείρομεν, ἐς δ' ἑκατόμβην
θείομεν, διν δ' αὐτὴν Χρυσηῖδα καλλιπάρηον
βήσομεν, εἰς δέ τις ἀρχὸς ἀνὴρ βουληφόρος ἔστω,
· ἡ Αἴας, ἡ Ἰδομενεὺς, ἡ δῖος Ὀδυσσεὺς,
ἡὲ σὺ, Πηλεύδη, πάντων ἐκπαγλότατ' ἀνδρῶν,
δῆφρ' ἡμῖν Ἐκάεργον διάσσεαι ἵερὰ ρέξας.

Τὸν δ' ἄρ' ὑπόδρα ἴδων προσέφη πόδας ὡκὺς Αχιλλεύς·
ὦ μοι, ἀναιδείην ἐπιειμένε, κερδαλεόφρον,
πῶς τίς τοι πρόφρων ἔπεστι πείθηται Ἀχαιῶν,
ἢ ὅδδυν ἐλθέμεναι, ἢ ἀνδράσιν ἴφι μάχεσθαι;
οὐ γάρ ἐγὼ Τρώων ἔνεκ' ἥλυθον αἰχμητάων
δεῦρο μαχησόμενος¹ ἐπεὶ οὗτι μοι αἴτιοί εἰσιν.
οὐ γάρ πώποτ' ἐμὰς βοῦς ἥλασαν, οὐδὲ μὲν ἵππους,
οὐδέ ποτ' ἐν Φθίῃ ἐριβώλακι βωτιανείρη
καρπὸν ἐδηλήσαντ². ἐπειὴ μάλα πολλὰ μεταξὺ³
οὔρεά τε σκιόεντα, θάλασσά τε ἡχήσσα·
ἄλλά σοι, ω μέγ' ἀναιδὲς, ἅμ' ἐσπόμεθ⁴, δῆφρα σὺ χαίρης,
τιμὴν ἀρνύμενοι Μενελάω⁵, σοί τε, κυνῶπα,
πρὸς Τρώων, τῶν οὗτι μετατρέπη, οὐδ' ἀλεγίζεις·
καὶ δή μοι γέρας αὐτὸς ἀφαιρήσεσθαι δητειλεῖς,
φῶ ἔπι πολλὰ μφυησα, δόσαν δέ μοι υἱες Ἀχαιῶν.
οὐ μέν σοί ποτε ίσον ἔχω γέρας, δππότ' Ἀχαιοὶ⁶
Τρώων ἐκπέρσωστ⁷ εὖ ναιόμενον πτολίεθρον·
ἄλλὰ τὸ μὲν πλεῖον πολυάικος πολέμοιο
χεῖρες ἐμαὶ διέπουστ⁸. ἀτὰρ, ἦν ποτε δασμὸς ἵκηται,
σοὶ τὸ γέρας πολὺ μεῖζον, ἐγὼ δ' ὀλίγον τε φίλον τε
ἔρχομ⁹ ἔχων ἐπὶ νῆας, ἐπὴν κεκάμω πολεμίζων.
νῦν δ' εἴμι Φθίηνδ¹⁰ ἐπειὴ πολὺ φέρτερόν ἔστιν,
οἴκαδ¹¹ ἴμεν σὺν νηυσὶ κορωνίσιν, οὐδέ σ' ὀἶω,
ἐνθάδ¹² ἄτιμος ἔών, ἄφενος καὶ πλοῦτον ἀφύξειν.

¹ Or, *in sufficient numbers*; or, *properly selected*.

² Or, *most terrific*.

³ Or, *having offered sacred things*.

⁴ Or, *having viewed him with a menacing look*.

⁵ Some render it, *to go on an expedition*.

But now come, a black ship let us draw towards the divine sea,
And assemble rowers adequately,¹ and in it place
A hecatomb, and the fair-cheeked Chryseis herself
Put on board, and let the commander be some one member
of the council,

Either Ajax, or Idomeneus, or divine Achilles; 145
Or thou, son of Peleus, of all men the most admirable,²
That for us the Far-shooter thou mayest render favourable,
having offered sacrifices.³ [les said to him,

And then, having looked sternly,⁴ the swift-of-foot Achil-
“ Ah! clothed with impudence, set upon gain,
How, wifingly, can any one of the Achaeans comply with
thy commands, [fight? 151

Either to undertake a way-laying,⁵ or with men bravely to
Truly I came not hither for the purpose of fighting on ac-
count of [wards me
The Trojan warriors; since not at all are they in fault to-
For not at any time drove they away my oxen, nor indeed
my horses,

Nor ever in deep-soiled, hero-nourishing Phthia [many 156
Injured they the fruit; since (there lie) between both very
Shady mountains, and the roaring sea:
But along with thee, O very impudent man, we followed
that thou mightest rejoice, [thee, dog-faced,
Satisfaction endeavouring to procure for Menelaus and for
From the Trojans, which things thou not at all regardest,
nor carest for; [the reward from me, 161

And now thou threatenest that thou thyself wilt take away
For which I toiled much, and (which) the sons of the Achae-
ans gave me. [Achaeans

Never indeed have I a reward equal to thee, whenever the
Lay waste a well-inhabited town of the Trojans
Yet the greater part of the harassing war 165
My hands direct; but if at any time there comes a division,
To thee the reward is by much the greater: but I, after I
have become weary in warring,

Come to the ships possessing one both small⁶ and dear,⁷
But now I will depart⁸ to Phthia; since it is much better
To go home with my curve-beaked⁹ ships: nor do I think
that you, 170

I being dishonoured here, will acquire a revenue¹⁰ & wealth. ”¹¹

⁶ Small—that is, when compared with Agamemnon's.

⁷ Dear—that is, one prized though small

⁸ εἰσι, frequently used for future in Homer, but invariably so in Auct.

⁹ An epithet of the ship from the shape of its prow.

¹⁰ οφερός, the production of one year

¹¹ πλούτος that which is acquired by the toils of several years”

Τὸν δ' ἡμείβετ¹ ἔπειτα ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν 'Αγαμέμνων· φεῦγε μάλ², εἴ τοι θυμὸς ἐπέσσυται· οὐδέ σ' ἔγωγε λίσσομαι εἴνεκ³ ἐμεῖο μένειν· παρ' ἔμοιγε καὶ ἄλλοι, οἵ κέ με τιμήσουσι, μάλιστα δὲ μητίετα Ζεύς.

175

ἔχθιστος δέ μοι ἐσσὶ Διοτρεφέων βασιλήων· αἰεὶ γάρ τοι ἔρις τε φίλη, πόλεμοί τε, μάχαι τε. εἰ μάλα καρτερὸς ἐσσὶ, θεός που σοὶ τόγ⁴ ἔδωκεν. οἴκαδ⁵ ἵων σὺν νησί τε σῆς καὶ σοῖς ἐτάροισι, Μυρμιδόνεσσιν ἄνασσε. σέθεν δ' ἔγὼ οὐκ ἀλεγίζω, οὐδ' ὅθομαι κοτέοντος. ἀπειλήσω δέ τοι ὥδε· ὡς ἔμ⁶ ἀφαιρεῖται Χρυσηΐδα Φοῖβος 'Απόλλων, τὴν μὲν ἔγὼ σὺν νῃ̄ τ' ἐμῇ καὶ ἐμοῖς ἐτάροισι πέμψω· ἔγὼ δέ κ⁷ ἄγω Βρισηΐδα καλλιπάρηον αὐτὸς ἵων κλισίηνδε, τὸ σὸν γέρας· ὅφρ⁸ εὖ εἰδῆς, δσσον φέρτερός εἴμι σέθεν, στυγέη δὲ καὶ ἄλλος ἴσον ἐμοὶ φάσθαι, καὶ δμοιωθήμεναι ἄντην.

180

⁶Ως φάτο· Πηλείωνι δ' ἄχος γένετ⁹, ἐν δέ οἱ ἡτορ στήθεσσι λασίοισι διάνδιχα μερμήριξεν, ἡ ὅγε φάσγανον δξὺν ἐρυσσάμενος παρὰ μηροῦ τοὺς μὲν ἄναστήσειεν, δ δ' 'Ατρείδην ἐναρίζοι, ἡὲ χόλον παύσειεν, ἐρητύσειέ τε θυμόν.

190

ἔως δ ταῦθ' ὁρμαινε κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμόν, ἔλκετο δ' ἐκ κολεοῦ μέγα ξίφος· ἥλθε δ' 'Αθήνη οὐρανόθεν. πρὸ γὰρ ἥκε θεὰ λευκώλενος "Ηρη, ἄμφω δμῶς θυμῷ φιλέουσά τε, κηδομένη τε. στῆ δ' ὅπιθεν, ξανθῆς δὲ κόμης ἔλε Πηλείωνα, οἴῳ φαινομένη, τῶν δ' ἄλλων οὗτις ὄρατο.

195

Θάμβησε δ' 'Αχιλεὺς, μετὰ δὲ τράπετ¹⁰, αὐτίκα δ' ἔγνω Παλλάδ¹¹ 'Αθηναίην· δεινὼ δέ οἱ δσσε φάνθεν· καὶ μν φωνήσας ἔπειτα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·

200

Τίπτ¹² αὐτ¹³, αἰγιόχοιο Διὸς τέκος, εἰλήλουθας;

¹ Or, *Jove the source of all good counsel or wisdom.*

² Or, *being angry.*

³ That is, he hesitated what to decide upon.

And then the king of men, Agamemnon, replied to him :
 “ Flee by all means, if thy mind is inclined ; nor do I, for
 my part, thee [others also

Entreat, for the sake of me, to remain ; with me (there are)
 Who will honour me, but especially counselling Jove.¹ 175
 And the most hateful to me art thou of the Jove-nourished
 kings ; [battles.

For always to thee strife is pleasant as well as wars and
 If very strong thou art, a god perchance gave this to thee.
 Homewards having gone with both thy ships and thy com-
 panions,

The Myrmidons reign over. Thee indeed I regard not, 180
 Nor care for, though angry.² And I will threaten thee thus :
 Since from me Phœbus Apollo takes away Chryseis,
 Her indeed I, with both my own ship and my own com-
 panions,

Will send ; but I will carry off the fair-cheeked Bryseis,
 Thy own reward, having gone myself to thy tent ; that well
 thou mayest know [also may dread 186

How much more powerful I am than thou, and that another
 To call himself equal to me, and to be likened in opposition.”

Thus he spake ; and grief was to the son of Peleus,
 and in his hairy

Breast his heart in two ways meditated,³ [190
 Whether he, having drawn his sharp sword from his thigh,
 Should make them indeed rise up from their seats, and he
 should kill the son of Atreus,

Or put an end to his wrath, and restrain his passion.
 Whilst he these things was meditating in his mind and in
 his soul, [indeed Minerva came
 And was drawing out of the scabbard his great sword, then
 From heaven. For the white-armed goddess Juno sent her
 forth, 195

Both loving, and regarding both equally in her soul.
 And she stood behind, and by his auburn hair seized the
 son of Peleus, [her.

To him alone appearing, and of the others not any one saw
 And surprized was Achilles, and turned back, and immedi-
 ately knew

Pallas Minerva ; and dreadful her two eyes⁴ shone : 200
 And having accosted her, *these* winged words he spake to
 her : [come ?

“ Why here, offspring of Ægis-bearing Jove, hast thou

4

Divini signa decoris,
 Ardentesque notate oculos.—*Virg. Aeneid*, lib. V, 647.

ἢ ἵνα ὕβριν ἴδη 'Αγαμέμνονος 'Ατρείδαο;
ἀλλ' ἔκ τοι ἐρέω, τὸ δὲ καὶ τελέεσθαι δῖω,
ἥς ὑπεροπλίησι τάχ' ἀν ποτε θυμὸν ὀλέσσῃ.

205

Τὸν δ' αὐτέ προσέειπε θεὰ γλαυκῶπις 'Αθήνη.
ἡλθον ἐγὼ παὺσουσα τεὸν μένος, αἴ κε πίθηαι,
οὐρανόθεν¹ πρὸ δέ μ' ἡκε θεὰ λευκώλενος "Ηρη,
ἄμφω δμῶς θυμῷ φιλέουσά τε, κηδομένη τε.
ἀλλ' ἄγε, λῆγ' ἔριδος, μηδὲ ξίφος ἔλκεο χειρι.
ἀλλ' ἥτοι ἔπεστι μὲν ὄνειδισον, ὡς ἔσται περ.
ῶδε γὰρ ἐξερέω, τὸ δὲ καὶ τετελεσμένον ἔσται·
καὶ ποτέ τοι τρὶς τόσσα παρέσσεται ἄγλαὰ δῶρα
ὕβριος εἶνεκα τῆσδε² σὺ δ' ἵσχεο, πείθεο δ' ἡμῖν.

210

Τὴν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη πόδας ὡκὺς 'Αχιλλεύς²¹⁵
χρὴ μὲν σφωῖτερόν γε, θεὰ, ἔπος εἰρύσασθαι,
καὶ μάλα περ θυμῷ κεχολωμένον³ ὡς γὰρ ἄμεινον.
ὅς κε θεοῖς ἐπιπείθηται, μάλα τ' ἔκλινον αὐτοῦ.

'Η, καὶ ἐπ' ἀργυρέη κώπη σχέθε χεῖρα βαρεῖαν.
ἄψ δ' ἐς κουλεὸν ὁσε μέγα ξίφος, οὐδ' ἀπίθησε²²⁰
μύθῳ 'Αθηναίης. ἡ δ' Οὐλυμπόνδε βεβήκει
δώματ' ἐς αἰγιόχριο Διὸς μετὰ δαίμονας ἀλλους.
Πηλείδης δ' ἐξαῦτις ἀταρτηροῖς ἐπέεσσιν
'Ατρείδην προσέειπε, καὶ οὕπω λῆγε χόλοιο.

220

Οἰνοβαρὲς, κυνὸς δμματ' ἔχων, κραδίην δ' ἐλάφοιο,²²⁵
οὔτε ποτ' ἐς πόλεμον ἄμα λαῷ θωρηχθῆναι,
οὔτε λόχονδ' ἰέναι σὺν ἀριστήεσσιν 'Αχαιῶν
τέτληκας θυμῷ τόδε τοι κὴρ εἴδεται εἶναι.
ἡ πολὺ λώῖδην ἔστι, κατὰ στρατὸν εὐρὺν 'Αχαιῶν
δῶρ' ἀποαιρεῖσθαι, δστις σέθεν ἀντίον εἴπη.²³⁰
δημοβόρος βασιλεὺς, ἐπεὶ οὐτιδαιοῖσιν ἀνάστεις.
ἡ γὰρ ἀν, 'Ατρείδη, νῦν ὑστατα λωβήσαιο.
ἀλλ' ἔκ τοι ἐρέω, καὶ ἐπὶ μέγαν ὄρκον ὀμοῦμαι.'

230

¹ i. e. Just as reproachful terms shall occur to you.

² εκλινον, the aorist tense, denoting custom.

³ Spoken ironically.

⁴ Όr, a king who lives on, or wastes the property of his people.

Is it that thou mayest see the insolence of Agamemnon, the
son of Atreus? [accomplished,
But I declare to thee, and that which also I think will be
By his over-bearing conduct be may perhaps at some time
lose his life." 205

But him, in turn, the blue-eyed goddess Minerva addressed:
"I came to put a stop to thine anger, if indeed thou wilt be
persuaded, [forth,
From heaven; and me the white-armed goddess Juno sent
Both loving and regarding both equally in her soul.
But come, cease from contention, nor draw the sword with
thy hand. [shall be." 211

But certainly indeed with words reproach him, just as it
For thus I declare, and that which shall also be accomplished;
Even, at some time, to thee shall be presented thrice so ma-
ny splendid gifts [obey us."

On account of this insult, but thou restrain thyself, and

And, replying, her the swift-of-foot Achilles addressed. 215
"It is indeed fitting, goddess, that I should obey your com-
mand at least, [is better.
Although I have been much irritated in soul; for thus it
Whoever obeys the gods, him specially they are wont² to
hear.' [hand;

He said, and, on his sword hilt of silver, checked his heavy
And back to the scabbard thrust the great sword, nor diso-
beyed 220

The word of Minerva. But she to Olympus had gone,
To the mansions of Ægis-bearing Jove to the midst of the
other deities.

But the son of Peleus anew, in offensive words, [wrath ·
Addressed the son of Atreus, and ceased not yet from his
"Heavy with wine, having the eyes of a dog, but the heart
of a stag, [been armed, 226

Neither at any time for war along with the people to have
Nor to go to an ambuscade with the chieftains of the Achæ-
ans, [to thee.

Hast thou dared in thy soul; this indeed seems to be death
Truly far more useful³ is it, throughout the extensive army
of the Achæans, [in opposition to thee 230

The gifts to take away from *any one*, who may have spoken
Thou art a people-devouring king,⁴ since thou reignest over
worthless men; [insulted for the last time.
For (else) surely, son of Atreus, thou wouldest now have
But I declare to thee, and I will swear a great oath in
addition;

ναὶ μὰ τόδε σκῆπτρον, τὸ μὲν οὕποτε φύλλα καὶ ὅξους
φύσει, ἐπειδὴ πρῶτα τομὴν ἐν ὄρεσσι λέλοιπεν,

235

οὐδ' ἀναθηλήσει¹ περὶ γάρ ρά ἐχαλκὸς ἔλεψε
φύλλα τε καὶ φλοιόν² νῦν αὐτέ μν υἱες Ἀχαιῶν
ἐν παλάμης φορέουσι δικασπόλοι, οἵτε θέριστας
πρὸς Διὸς εἰρύαται³ ὁ δέ τοι μέγας ἔσσεται ὄρκος·

ἡ ποτ⁴ Ἀχιλλῆς ποθὴ ἔξεται υἱας Ἀχαιῶν

240

σύμπαντας· τοῖς δ' οὐ τι δυνήσεαι ἀχνύμενός περ
χραισμεῖν, εὐτ⁵ ἀν πολλοὶ ὑφ⁶ Ἐκτορος ἀνδροφόνοιο
θνήσκοντες πίπτωσι⁷ σὺ δ' ἔνδοθι θυμὸν ἀμύξεις
χωρίμενος, ὅτ⁸ ἄριστον Ἀχαιῶν οὐδὲν ἔτισας.

¹ Οἱ, who preserve the laws (which they have received) from Jove.
² Οἱ, for Achilles.

245

³ Ατρείδης δ' ἐτέρωθεν ἐμήνυε. τοῖσι δὲ Νέστωρ
ἡδυεπής ἀνόρουσε, λιγὺς Πυλίων ἀγορητής,
τοῦ καὶ ἀπὸ γλώσσης μέλιτος γλυκίων ρέεν αὐδή.

τῷ δ' ἥδη δύο μὲν γενεὰὶ μερόπων ἀνθρώπων
ἔφθιαθ⁹, οἵ οἱ πρόσθεν ἀμα τράφεν ἥδε γένοντο
ἐν Πύλῳ ἡγαθέῃ, μετὰ δὲ τριτάτοισιν ἀνασσεν.
ὅς σφιν ἔϋφρονέων ἀγορήσατο καὶ μετέειπεν·

250

¹⁰ Ω πόποι, ἡ μέγα πένθος Ἀχαιΐδα γαῖαν ἱκάνει.
ἡ κεν γηθήσαι Πρίαμος, Πριάμοιό τε παῖδες,
ἄλλοι τε Τρῶες μέγα κεν κεχαροίατο θυμῷ,
εἰ σφῶιν τάδε πάντα πυθοίατο μαρναμένοιιν,
οἱ περὶ μὲν βουλὴν Δαναῶν, περὶ δ' ἐστὲ μάχεσθαι.
ἀλλὰ πίθεσθ¹¹· ἄμφω δὲ νεωτέρω ἐστὸν ἐμεῖο.

255

ἥδη γάρ ποτ¹² ἐγὼ καὶ ἀρείοσιν, ἡέπερ ὑμῖν,
ἀνδράσιν ώμιλησα, καὶ οὕποτέ μ' οἴγ¹³ ἀθέριζον.
οὐ γάρ πω τοίους ἴδον ἀνέρας, οὐδὲ ἴδωμαι,
οἶον Πειρίθοον τε, Δρύαντά τε, ποιμένα λαῶν,
Καινέα τ', Ἐξάδιόν τε καὶ ἀντίθεον Πολύφημον,

260

¹ Οἱ, who preserve the laws (which they have received) from Jove.

² Οἱ, for Achilles.

³ πίπτωσι, subjunctive for future.

⁴ Οἱ, and from the tongue of this man.

Verily, by this sceptre, which never indeed leaves and
 branches [tains, 235]
 Will produce, since first it left the trunk on the moun-
 Nor will shoot forth again; for indeed the brass stripped off
 from around it [Achæans,
 Both its leaves and bark; now, moreover, if the sons of the
 Dispensers of justice, bear in their hands, who laws¹
 From Jove defend; and this shall be a great oath to thee;
 Truly at some time a desire of Achilles² shall reach the
 sons of the Achæans 240
 Altogether; and them not at all shalt thou be able to assist,
 Although distressed, when many at the hands of the man-
 slaying Hector
 Shall fall³ dying; and thou wilt within thee tear thy soul,
 Being furious, because the bravest of the Achæans thou
 honourdest not at all." [sceptre 245]
 Thus spake the son of Peleus, and on the ground cast the
 Adorned with golden studs, and sat himself down.
 But the son of Atreus on the other side was raging. Then
 indeed to them the sweet-speaking
 Nestor started up, the clear-toned orator of the Pylians,
 From whose tongue⁴ also flowed a voice sweeter than
 honey. [speaking men 250]
 And with him already indeed two generations of articulate-
 Had passed away, who formerly were brought up and lived
 along with him
 In sacred⁵ Pylus, and among the third he was reigning.
 Who, being well affected towards them, harangued, and
 said among them,
 "Alas!⁶ surely great grief is come to the Achæan land;
 Assuredly would Priam be delighted, and the sons of Priam,
 And the other Trojans would exceedingly rejoice in soul,
 If they should hear of you two contending in all this man-
 ner; [them in fighting.]
 You who indeed surpass the Danaï in counsel, and surpass
 But be persuaded; for ye both are younger than I.
 For before now⁷ I even with better men than 260
 Ye associated, and not at any time did they indeed slight me.
 Verily never yet saw I such men, nor shall I see,⁸
 Such as both Pirithous, and Dryas, shepherd of tribes;
 And Cæneus, and Exadius, and Polyphemus, match for a god,

¹ That is, under divine protection, or, favoured by divinities.

² Or, ye gods

³ παχερθετις here used as a noun in the accusative.

⁴ Or, once already. Or, some time ago.

⁵ Subjunctive for future indicative.

Θησέα τ' Αἰγείδην, ἐπιείκελον ἀθανάτοισι.

265

κάρτιστοι δὴ κεῖνοι ἐπιχθονίων τράφεν ἀνδρῶν.

κάρτιστοι μὲν ἔσαν, καὶ καρτίστοις ἐμάχοντο

Φηρσὶν ὁρεσκώσισι, καὶ ἐκπάγλως ἀπόλεσσαν.

καὶ μὲν τοῖσιν ἐγὼ μεθομίλεον ἐκ Πύλου ἐλθὼν

τηλόθεν ἐξ Ἀπίης γαίης· καλέσαντο γὰρ αὐτοί·

270

καὶ μαχόμην κατ' ἔμ' αὐτὸν ἐγώ. κείνοισι δ' ἀν οὗτις
τῶν, οἱ νῦν βροτοί εἰσιν ἐπιχθόνιοι, μαχέοιτο.

καὶ μέν μεν βουλέων ξύνιεν, πείθοντό τε μύθῳ.

ἀλλὰ πίθεσθε καὶ υμμες, ἐπεὶ πείθεσθαι ἄμεινον.

μήτε σὺ τόνδ', ἀγαθός περ ἐών, ἀποαίρεο κούρην,

275

ἀλλ' ἔα, ὡς οἱ πρῶτα δόσαν γέρας νίες Ἀχαιῶν·

μήτε σὺ, Πηλείδη, 'θελ' ἐριζέμεναι βασιλῆι

ἀντιβίην· ἐπεὶ οὐποθ' δμοίης ἔμμορε τιμῆς

σκηπτοῦχος βασιλεὺς, ὥτε Ζεὺς κῦδος ἔδωκεν.

εὶ δὲ σὺ καρτερὸς ἐστὶ, θεὰ δέ σε γείνατο μήτηρ,

280

ἀλλ' ὅγε φέρτερὸς ἐστιν, ἐπεὶ πλεόνεσσιν ἀνάσσει.

'Ατρείδη, σὺ δὲ παῦε τεὸν μένος· αὐτὰρ ἐγωγε

λίσσομ', 'Αχιλλῆι μεθέμεν χόλον, δις μέγα πᾶσιν

ἔρκος Ἀχαιοῖσι πέλεται πολέμοιο κακοῖο.

Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων· 285

ναὶ δὴ ταῦτα γε πάντα, γέρον, κατὰ μοῖραν ἔειπες·

ἀλλ' ὅδ' ἀνὴρ ἐθέλει περὶ πάντων ἔμμεναι ἄλλων,

πάντων μὲν κρατέειν ἐθέλει, πάντεσσι δ' ἀνάσσειν,

πᾶσι δὲ σημαίνειν, ἀτιν' οὐ πείσεσθαι ὅιω.

εὶ δέ μιν αἰχμητὴν ἔθεσαν θεοὶ αἰὲν ἔόντες,

290

τοῦνεκά οἱ προθέουσιν ὀνείδεα μυθήσασθαι;

Τὸν δ' ἄρ' ὑποβλήδην ἡμείβετο δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς·

ἡ γάρ κε δειλός τε καὶ οὐτιδανὸς καλεοίμην,

εὶ δή σοι πᾶν ἔργον ὑπείξομαι, ὅ ττι κεν ἐἴπης.

ἄλλοισι δὴ ταῦτ' ἐπιτέλλεο, μὴ γὰρ ἔμοιγε

σήμαιν'. οὐ γὰρ ἐγωγ' ἔτι σοὶ πείσεσθαι ὅιω.

295

¹ Or, from a distant land.

² Or, according to myself; i. e. according to the strength I had; or, by myself; that is, apart from the rest.

And Theseus, son of Ægeus, like to the immortals. [up.266
Assuredly the strongest of men on earth were they brought
The strongest indeed were they, and with the strongest
they fought. [they destroyed them.

The mountain-dwelling Centaurs, and in a terrific manner
And I indeed with them associated, having come from Pylus,
From a distance, from the land of Apis,¹ for themselves cal-
led me: [any one 271

And I fought to the best of my power.² And with them not
Of those who are now mortals on earth would fight.
And they indeed listened to my counsels, and yielded to my
advice.

But be ye also persuaded, since to yield is better.

Neither do thou from him, brave though thou be, take away
the damsel, [the reward to him. 276

But let her alone, as at first the sons of the Achæans gave
Nor do thou, son of Peleus, desire to contend with the king
In opposition; since never has a sceptre-bearing king,
To whom Jove gave glory, received equal honour.

And if thou art strong, and a goddess mother bore thee, 280
Yet he at least is (thy) superior, since he reigns over greater
numbers. [thermore I, for my part,

But do thou, son of Atreus, put a stop to thine anger: fur-
Entreat thee against Achilles to give up thy wrath, who is
the great

Bulwark from the destructive war for all the Achæans."

And, replying, king Agamemnon said to him, 285
"Verily now, old man, all these things at least according to
propriety hast thou spoken;

But this man wishes to be above all others—

Wishes indeed over all to bear rule, and over all to reign,
And to all to dictate;³ in which things I think that I shall
not yield.

And, if the ever-existing gods made him a warrior, 290
On this account do they ordain that he should utter re-
proaches?" [ed him:

And then, interrupting his speech, divine Achilles answer-
"Why—surely both coward and worthless should I be called,
If indeed I should hold under⁴ to thee in every affair, whatso-
ever thou mayest say;

On others indeed these things enjoin, for me at least 295
Do not dictate to; for I at least do not think that I shall
any longer obey thee

³ Or, all to give signal to.

⁴ I. e., be subject to.

ἄλλο δέ τοι ἔρεω, σὺ δ' ἐνὶ φρεσὶ βάλλεο σῆσι·
χερσὶ μὲν οὗτοι ἔγωγε μαχήσομαι εἴνεκα κούρης
οὗτε σοὶ, οὗτέ τῷ ἄλλῳ, ἐπεί μ' ἀφέλεσθέ γε δόντες.
τῶν δ' ἄλλων ἂ μοι ἐστὶ θοῇ παρὰ νηὶ μελαίνῃ,
τῶν οὐκ ἄν τι φέροις δν ἐλὼν ἀέκοντος ἐμεῖο.
εἰ δ' ἄγε μὴν, πείρησαι, ἵνα γνώσῃς καὶ οἶδε·
αἷψά τοι αἷμα κελαινὸν ἔρωήσει περὶ δουρί.

⁴Ως τώ γ' ἀντιβίοισι μαχησαμένω ἐπέεσσιν
ἀνστήτην· λῦσαν δ' ἀγορὴν παρὰ νησὶν Ἀχαιῶν. 305
Πηλείδης μὲν ἐπὶ κλισίας καὶ νῆσος ἔστας
ἥϊε σύν τε Μενοιτιάδῃ καὶ οἷς ἑτάροισιν·
Ἄτρείδης δ' ἄρα νῆσος θοὴν ἀλαδε προέρυσσεν,
ἐσ δ' ἔρέτας ἔκρινεν ἐείκοσιν, ἐσ δ' ἑκατόμβην
βῆσε θεῷ· ἀνὰ δὲ Χρυσηΐδα καλλιπάρηον
εἰσεν ἄγων· ἐν δ' ἀρχὸς ἔβη πολύμητις Ὀδυσσεύς.
οἱ μὲν ἐπειτ' ἀναβάντες ἐπέπλεον ὑγρὰ κέλευθα..
λαοὺς δ' Ἀτρείδης ἀπολυμαίνεσθαι ἄνωγεν.
οἱ δ' ἀπελυμαίνοντο, καὶ εἰς ἀλα λύματ' ἔβαλλον·
ἔρδον δ' Ἀπόλλωνι τεληέσσας ἑκατόμβας
ταύρων ἡδ' αἰγῶν παρὰ θῖν' ἀλὸς ἀτρυγέτοιο.
κνίσση δ' οὐρανὸν ἴκεν ἐλισσομένη περὶ καπνῷ.

⁵Ως οἱ μὲν τὰ πένοντο κατὰ στρατόν. οὐ δ' Ἀγαμέμνων
λῆγ' ἔριδος, τὴν πρῶτον ἐπηπείλεσ' Ἀχιλῆι.
ἄλλ' ὅγε Ταλθύβιόν τε καὶ Εὐρυβάτην προσέειπε,
τώ οἱ ἔσταν κήρυκε καὶ ὀτρηρὼ θεράποντε· 320

"Ερχεσθον κλισίην Πηληϊάδεω Ἀχιλῆος,
χειρὸς ἐλόντ' ἄγέμεν Βρισηΐδα καλλιπάρηον·
εἰ δέ κε μὴ δῶησιν, ἐγὼ δέ κεν αὐτὸς ἔλωμαι,
ἔλθων σὺν πλεόνεσσι· τό οἱ καὶ ρίγιον ἔσται.

⁶Ως εἰπὼν, προίει, κρατερὸν δ' ἐπὶ μῦθον ἔτελλε.

¹ Οτ, are to me.

² αὐ with the optative, for future indicative.

³ That is, by means of my spear.

⁴ That is, ships having equal sides.

⁵ See l. 141.

⁶ That is, the ocean.

⁷ Οτ, to perform a lustration.

And another thing I tell thee, and do thou lay it up in thy mind : [on account of the damsel, With hands indeed certainly I, for my part, will not fight Neither with thee, nor with any other, since at least, after having given, ye took her from me. [ship, 300 But of those other things, which are mine¹ at my swift black Of those not any thing, having taken, shalt thou carry off,² I being unwilling.

But if thou wilt come now, try, that these also may know ; Quickly thy black blood shall flow about my spear "³

Thus they two indeed having contended with angry words Rose up ; and they dissolved the assembly at the ships of the Achæans. 305

The son of Peleus indeed to his tents and equal ships⁴ Went with both the son of Menœtius and his companions ; And then the son of Atreus a swift ship launched into the sea,⁵ And selected twenty rowers for it, and a hecatomb [310 Embarked for the god ; and leading, placed the fair-cheeked Chryseis on board ; and the very-wise Ulysses embarked commander. [ing over the watery ways.⁶

They indeed directly after, having gone on board, were sail And the son of Atreus commanded the tribes to purify themselves.⁷ [into the sea,⁸

And they purified themselves, and cast the off scourings And they sacrificed to Apollo perfect hecatombs 315 Of bulls and of goats, by the shore of the barren⁹ sea.

And, the odour being rolled round about the smoke, reached heaven. [And Agamemnon did not

Thus indeed they were performing these things in the army Cease from the contention, which he at first threatened against Achilles.

But he addressed both Talthybius and Eurybates, 320 Who were two heralds and active attendants to him :

" Go to the tent of the son of Peleus, Achilles, [seis ; By the hand having taken,¹⁰ lead away the fair-cheeked Bry - And if he should not give her, then indeed I myself will seize her, [harsher to him." 325

Having come with greater numbers ; this will be even Thus having spoken, he sent them, and enjoined the harsh command.

⁸ Pope renders it, *They washed, and threw away their washings*. " Perhaps this lustration," he says, " might be used as a physical remedy in cleansing them from the infection of the plague, as Pausanias tells us it was by the Arcadians, from whence he says the plague was called λύμη by the Greeks."

⁹ Or unfruitful, an epithet of the air or sea, not yielding a crop

¹⁰ οἶετε, infinitive for the imperative,

τὼ δ' ἀέκοντε βάπτην παρὰ θῖν' ἄλὸς ἀτρυγέτοιο·
Μυρμιδόνων δ' ἐπὶ τε κλισίας καὶ νῆας ἵκεσθην.
τὸν δ' εὑρον παρὰ τε κλισίη καὶ νῆα μελαίνη
ἡμενον· οὐδ' ἄρα τώχε γέδων γήθησεν Ἀχιλλεύς.
τῷ μὲν ταρβήσαντε καὶ αἰδομένῳ βασιλῆα
στήτην, οὐδέ τι μὲν προσεφώνεον, οὐδὲ ἐρέοντο.
αὐτὰρ ὁ ἔγνω ἥσιν ἐνὶ φρεσὶ, φώνησέν τε·

Χαίρετε, κήρυκες, Διὸς ἄγγελοι ἡδὲ καὶ ἀνδρῶν,
Ἄσσον ἵτ². οὗτι μοι ὕμμεις ἐπαίτιοι, ἀλλ' Ἀγαμέμνων,
ὅς σφῶι προίει Βριστῆδος εἶνεκα κούρης.

ἀλλ' ἄγε, Διογενὲς Πατρόκλεις, ἔξαγε κούρην,
καὶ σφῶι δὸς ἄγειν· τῷ δ' αὐτῷ μάρτυροι ἔστων
πρός τε θεῶν μακάρων, πρός τε θυητῶν ἀνθρώπων,
καὶ πρὸς τοῦ βασιλῆος ἀπηνέος. εἴποτε δ' αὐτε
χρειώ ἐμεῖο γένηται ἀεικέα λοιγὸν ἀμῦναι
τοῖς ἀλλοις·—ἡ γὰρ ὅγ' ὀλοῦσι φρεσὶ θύει,
οὐδέ τι οὖδε νοῆσαι ἀμα πρόσσω καὶ ὀπίσσω,
ὅππως οἱ παρὰ νησὶ σόοι μαχέοιντο Ἀχαιοί.

“Ως φάτο· Πάτροκλος δὲ φίλῳ ἐπεπείθεθ ἔταιρῳ,
ἐκ δ' ἄγαγε κλισίης Βριστῆδα καλλιπάρηον,
δῶκε δ' ἄγειν. τῷ δ' αὐτοῖς ἵτην παρὰ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν.
ἡ δ' ἀέκουσ³ ἀμα τοῖσι γυνὴ κίεν. αὐτὰρ Ἀχιλλεὺς
δακρύσας ἔτάρων ἄφαρ ἔζετο νόσφι λιασθεὶς
θῖν' ἔφ' ἄλὸς πολιῆς, ὁρόων ἐπὶ οἴνοπα πόντον.
πολλὰ δὲ μητρὶ φίλῃ ἡρήσατο, χεῖρας δρεγνύς·

Μῆτερ, ἐπεί μ' ἔτεκές γε μινυθάδιόν περ ἔόντα,
τιμήν πέρ μοι ὅφελλεν Ὁλύμπιος ἔγγυαλίξαι
Ζεὺς ὑψιβρεμέτης. νῦν δ' οὐδέ με τυθὸν ἔτισεν.
ἡ γάρ μ' Ἀτρείδης εύρυκρείων Ἀγαμέμνων
ητίμησεν. ἐλῶν γὰρ ἔχει γέρας αὐτὸς ἀπούρας.

¹ See note on line 316.

² Achilles.

³ Agamemnon.

⁴ That is, knew their business or object in coming.

⁵ That is, of the insult shown to Achilles by Agamemnon.

⁶ The figure “apostrophe.” See line 137.

330

340

350

355

And they two unwilling went along the shore of the barren'
 sea, [dons.
 And they came to both the tents and ships of the Myrmidons.
 And bim they found at both his tent and black ship,
 Sitting; nor, in truth, them two having seen, did Achilles
 rejoice. 330
 They indeed fearing him,² and (yet) reverencing the king,³
 Stood, neither addressed they him at all, nor asked a question.
 But he knew⁴ in his own mind, and spake:
 "Hail, heralds, messengers of Jove, and also of men!
 Come near, not at all are ye in fault towards me, but Agamemnon,
 Who sent you on account of the damsel Bryseis.
 But come, high-born Patroclus, lead out the damsel,
 And give (her) to them to lead away; but let them two
 themselves be witnesses⁵
 Both before the blessed gods, and before mortal men,
 And before the pitiless king. But if ever again 340
 There be need of me to ward off unseemly destruction
 From the others—verily indeed with mischievous thoughts
 he is in a rage, [ture and the past,⁶
 Nor at all knows how to observe at the same time⁷ the fu-
 That the Achæans may fight in safety for him by the ships."
 Thus he spake; and Patroclus obeyed his companion, 345
 And from the tent led forth the fair-cheeked Bryseis,
 And gave her to them to lead away. And they two went
 back to the ships of the Achæans. [upon Achilles
 And the woman went, unwilling, along with them. Here-
 Having shed tears, apart from his companions having been
 separated, immediately sat down [coloured⁸ deep. 350
 On the shore of the hoary sea, looking upon the wine-
 And much he prayed to his mother, his hands stretching
 out: [lived,¹⁰
 "Mother, since at least thou baredst me, being very short-
 Olympian Jove thundering on high, ought indeed to have
 given [least.
 Me honour. But now he has honoured me not even in the
 Assuredly indeed the son of Atreus, the widely-ruling Agamemnon, me [ward, himself having taken it away." 356
 Hath dishonoured; for, having seized, he possesses my re-

⁷ That is, he has not sense to discern what is the right course by contrasting present or probable future circumstances with the past.

⁸ Or, the forward and behind.

⁹ Or, dark.

¹⁰ This alludes to a story that when Achilles was young his mother asked him whether he preferred a long life spent in obscurity and retirement, or a few years of military fame and glory, and that he made choice of the latter.

'Ως φάτο δακρυχέων. τοῦ δ' ἔκλυε πότινα μῆτηρ,
ἡμένη ἐν βένθεσσιν ἀλλε παρὰ πατρὶ γέροντι.
καρπαλίμως δ' ἀνέδυ πολιῆς ἀλλε, ἡντ' ὅμιχλῃ,
καὶ ῥα πάροιθ' αὐτοῖο καθέζετο δακρυχέοντος, 360
χειρὶ τέ μιν κατέρεξεν, ἐπος τ' ἔφατ', ἐκ τ' ἀνδραζε-

Τέκνου, τί κλαίεις; τί δέ σε φρένας ὕκετο πένθος;
ἔξαύδα, μὴ κεῦθε νόῳ, ἵνα εἰδομεν ἄμφω.

Τὴν δὲ βαρὺ στενάχων προσέφη πόδας ὡκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς·
οἰσθα· τίη τοι ταῦτα ἴδνιγ πάντ' ἀγορεύω, 365
φχόμεθ' ἐς Θήβην ιερὴν πόλιν Ἡετίωνος,
τὴν δὲ διεπράθημέν τε, καὶ ἥγομεν ἐνθάδε πάντα.
καὶ τὰ μὲν εὖ δάσσαντο μετὰ σφίσιν υἱες Ἀχαιῶν,
ἐκ δ' ἔλον Ἀτρείδη Χρυσηίδα κάλλιπάρησον.

Χρίσης δ' αὐθ' ιερεὺς ἑκατηβόλον Ἀπόδλωνος 370
ἥλθε θοὰς ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων,
λυσόμενός τε θύγατρα, φέρων τ' ἀπερείσι' ἀποινα,
στέμμα τ' ἔχων ἐν χερσὶν ἑκηβόλον Ἀπόδλωνος
χρυσέω διὰ σκήπτρῳ, καὶ λίσσετο πάντας Ἀχαιοὺς.

'Ατρείδα δὲ μᾶλιστα δίω, κοσμήτορε λαῶν. 375
ἐνθ' ἄλλοι μὲν πάντες ἐπενφήμησαν Ἀχαιοὶ,
αἰδεῖσθαι θ' ιερῆα, καὶ ἀγλαὰ δέχθαι ἀποινα·
ἄλλ' οὐκ Ἀτρείδη Αγαμέμνονι ἤνδανε θυμῷ,
ἄλλὰ κακῶς ἀφίει, κρατερὸν δ' ἐπὶ μῆθον ἔτελλε.

χωρμενος δ' ὁ γέρων παλιν φῆχετο. τοῦ δ' Ἀπόδλων 380
εὐξαμένους ἤκουσεν, ἐπεὶ μάλα οἱ φίλοις ἦν.

ἥκε δ' ἐπ' Ἀργείωσι κακὸν βέλος. οἱ δέ νυ λαὸι
θυῆσκον ἐπαστύτεροι. τὰ δ' ἐπώχετο κῆλα θεοῖσο
πάντη ἀνὰ στρατὸν εὐρὺν Ἀχαιῶν. ἄμμι δὲ μάντις
εὐ εἰδὼς ἀγύρτεις θεοπροπίας Ἐκάτοιο. 385

αὐτίκ' ἐγὼ πρῶτος κελόμην θεὸν ἀλάσκεσθαι·
'Ατρείωνα δ' ἔπειτα χῦλος λάθεν. αἴψα δ' ἀναστὰς
ἵπειλησεν μῆθον, ὁ δὴ τετελεσμένος ἐστί.

τὴν μὲν γὰρ σὺν νῇ θοῇ Ελίκωπες Ἀχαιοὶ

Or, he threatened a speech.

Thus he spake shedding tears. And him his venerable mother heard,
 Sitting in the depths of the sea by her aged father.
 And quickly she emerged from the hoary sea, as a mist;
 And then sat down before him shedding tears, 360
 And with her hand she soothed him, and spake a word, and
 called him by name, [thee in thy mind?
 "Son, why wepest thou? and what grief has reached
 Speak out, conceal it not in thy mind, that we may both
 know." [her:
 And groaning heavily the swift-of-foot Achilles addressed
 "Thou knowest; why should I speak these things to thee
 knowing all?" 365
 We went to Thebes, a sacred city of Eetion,
 And both laid it waste, and brought every thing hither.
 And those things indeed the sons of the Achæans properly
 divided among themselves. [Chryscis.
 And they selected for the son of Atreus the fair-cheeked
 But thereupon Chryses the priest of far-shooting Apollo 370
 Came to the swift ships of the brass-mailed Achæans,
 Both intending to redeem his daughter, and bringing an in-
 finite ransom,
 And having in his hands fillets of far-shooting Apollo,
 Upon a golden sceptre, and he supplicated all the Achæans,
 And the two sons of Atreus especially, the two commanders
 of the people. 375
 Then, indeed, all the other Achæans testified their assent,
 Both to reverence the priest, and to receive the splendid
 ransom; [in his mind;
 But not to the son of Atreus, Agamemnon, was it pleasing
 But he sent him away ignominiously, and enjoined besides
 a harsh command. 380
 And angry the old man went back. And him having
 Apollo heard, since he was very dear to him.
 And he sent a destructive dart against the Argives. And
 hereupon the tribes [were visiting them
 Were dying one after another. And the arrows of the god
 In every direction through the wide army of the Achæans.
 But to us a prophet 385
 Well understanding spake the divinings of the Far-shooter.
 Immediately I the first advised to propitiate the god;
 And thereupon rage seized the son of Atreus. And quickly
 having risen up
 He uttered a threat,¹ which accordingly is accomplished.
 For her indeed with a swift ship the black-eyed Achæans

ἐς Χρύσην πέμπουσιν, ἄγονται δὲ δῶρα ἀνακτι¹ 390
 τὴν δὲ νέον κλιστήθεν ἔβαν κήρυκες ἄγοντες
 κούρην Βρισῆσ, τὴν μοι δόσαν νῦν Ἀχαιῶν.
 ἀλλὰ σὺ, εἰ δύνασαι γε, περίσχεο παιδὸς ἔησος²
 ἐλθοῦντος Οὐλευμπόνδε Δία λίσαι, εἰ ποτε δή τι
 ἡ ἔπει φυησας κραδίην Διός, ἡὲ καὶ ἔργω. 395
 πολλάκι γάρ σέο πατρὸς ἐνὶ μεγάρωισιν ἀκουστα
 εὐχομένης, ὅτ' ἔφησθα κελαινεφέῃ Κρονίωνι
 οὗτη ἐν ἀθανάτοισιν δεικέα λοιγὸν ἀμῦναι,
 ὅππότε μιν ξυνδῆσται Ὁλύμπιοι ήθελον ἀλλαι,
 "Ηρη τ', ἡδὲ Ποσειδάων, καὶ Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη. 400
 ἀλλὰ σὺ τόν γ' ἐλθοῦσα, θεὰ, ὑπελύσασ δεσμῶν,
 ὥχ' ἑκατόγχειρον καλέσασ³ ἐξ μακρὸν Ὁλυμπον,
 δὸν Βριάρεων καλέονται θεοὶ, ἀνδρες δέ τε πάντες
 Αἴγαιῶν⁴: ὁ γάρ αὐτε βίη ὃν πατρὸς ἀμείνων.
 οἵ τα παρὰ Κρονίωνι καθέζετο κύδει γυών. 405
 τὸν καὶ ὑπέδεισαν μάκαρες θεοὶ, οὐδέ τ' ἔδησαν.
 τῶν νῦν μιν μηῆσασ παρέζεο, καὶ λαβὲ γούνων,
 αἱ κέν πως ἐθέληστιν ἐπὶ Τρώεσσιν ἀρῆξαι,
 τοὺς δὲ κατὰ πρύμνας τε καὶ ἀμφ' ἔλσαι Ἀχαιοὺς
 κτεινομένους, ἵνα πάντες ἐπαύρωνται βασιλῆος, 410
 γνῷ δὲ καὶ Ἀτρεΐδης εὐρυκρείων Ἀγαμέμνων
 ἦν ἄτην, ὅτ' ἀριστον Ἀχαιῶν οὐδὲν ἔτισε.
 Τὸν δ' ἡμείβετ⁵ ἔπειτα Θέτις κατὰ δάκρυ χέουστα⁶
 ἂ μοι, τέκνου ἐμὸν, τί νύ σ' ἔτρεφον, αἰνὰ τεκοῦσα.
 αἴθ' ὅφελες παρὰ ηγεσὶν ἀδάκρυτος καὶ ἀπήμων 415
 ἥσθαι⁷ ἐπει λού τοι αὖτα μίνυνθά περ, οὕτι μᾶλα δῆν.
 νῦν δ' ἀμα τ' ὀκύμορος καὶ ὄξυρὸς περὶ πάντων

¹ That is, *the god*.

² Jupiter having acquired supremacy in heaven, made an exorbitant use of his power, and treated the other gods with much haughtiness. A sedition among them was the consequence, and a conspiracy to bind him. But Thetis, apprized of their intentions by her father Nereus, hastened to the aid of Jupiter, attended by Aegeon, who terrified them from their purpose. Jupiter, learning the particulars of this cabal from Thetis, suspended Juno by the wrists, commanded Neptune and Apollo to work for Laomedon, and in recompence for such signal service rendered him by Thetis, conferred on her son Achilles the honour of complete vengeance for the injury done him by Aga-

To Chrysa are escorting, and are carrying gifts to the
king,¹ 390
And the other recently from my tent heralds went leading
away [gave me.
The daughter of Brises, whom the sons of the Achæans
But thou, if at least thou art able, aid thine own son;
Having gone to Olympus supplicate Jove, if ever now at all,
Either in word, or even in deed, thou hast gratified the heart
of Jove. 395
For often in the halls of my father, have I heard thee
Boasting, when thou wast saying that, from Jove the col-
lector of black-clouds, [destruction,
Thou alone, among the immortals, wardedst off unseemly
When the other Olympians were desirous to bind him,
Both Juno, and Neptune, and Pallas Minerva. 400
But thou indeed having gone, goddess, rescuedst him from
bonds,
Quickly having called the hundred-handed to high Olympus,
Whom the gods call Briareus, but all men [than his father :)
Ægeon; (for he, on the other hand, was better in strength
Who then sat down by the son of Saturn exulting in
glory. 405
Him even the blessed gods dreaded, and they bound (him, not.²
Of these things now having reminded him, sit by, and lay
hold of him by his knees, [Trojans,
If perchance, by some means he may be willing to assist the
And drive the Achæans both to their ships³ and the sea,⁴
Being slaughtered, that all may enjoy their king, 410
And the son of Atreus, far-ruling Agamemnon, also may
know [at aL.
His folly, when the best of the Achæans he honoured not
And hereupon him Thetis answered, pouring down a tear
"Alas, my son, why indeed did I bring thee up,⁵ unhappily
having borne thee? [without suffering, 415
Would that thou hadst, by the ships, without tears and
Sat, since now thy fate is for a very short time, not at all
very long. [above
But now thou art at once both quick to die, and unfortunate

memnon. Achilles, in this passage desiring the punishment of the Greeks, very artfully reminds his mother that those deities who now assisted them had formerly been confederates against Jupiter

¹ Or, *their sterns*.

² αὐτὸς separated from εἰσας for εἰσεντος by Tmesis.

³ Thetis had several children by Peleus, but destroyed them all by fire in attempting to see whether they were immortal. Achilles would have shared the same fate had not Peleus snatched him from her hand as she was going to repeat the cruel operation.

ἔπλεο. τῷ σε κακῇ αἴσῃ τέκου ἐν μεγάροισι.
 τοῦτο δέ τοι ἔρεουστα ἕπος Διὸς τερπικεραύνῳ
 εἴμι¹ αὐτῇ πρὸς² Ολυμπον ἀγάννιφον, αἴ κε πίθηται. 420
 ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν νῦν, ηγαντὶ παρήμενος ὁκυπόδροιτι,
 μῆνι³ Ἀχαιοῖσι, πολέμου δ' ἀποπαύεο πάμπαν.
 Ζεὺς γάρ ἐς Ὁκεανὸν μετ' ἀμίμονας Αἰθιοπῆς
 χθιζὸς ἔβη κατὰ δαῖτα, θεοῖ δ' ἄμα πάντες ἔποντο.
 δωδεκάτῃ δέ τοι αὗτις ἐλεύσεται Οδυσσόνδε. 425
 καὶ τότ' ἔπειτά τοι εἴμι Διὸς προτὶ χαλκοβατέος δῶ,
 καὶ μιν γονάσσομαι, καὶ μιν πείσεσθαι δῶ.

"Ως ἄρα φωνήσασ' ἀπεβήσατο⁴ τὸν δ' ἔλιπ⁵ αὐτοῦ
 χωδμενον κατὰ θυμὸν εὐζώνοιο γυναικὸς,
 τὴν ῥα Βίη ἀέκοντος ἀπηύρων. Αὐτὰρ Ὁδυσσεὺς 430
 ἐς Χρύσην ἵκανεν, ἅγων ιερὴν ἑκατόμβην.
 οἱ δ' ὅτε δὴ λιμένος πολυνθενθέος ἐντὸς ἵκοντο,
 ιστία μὲν στεῖλαντο, θέσταν δ' ἐν ηῇ μελαίνῃ⁶
 ιστὸν δ' ιστοδύκη πελασταν, προτύνοισιν ὑφέντες
 καρπαλίμως⁷ τὴν δ' εἰς δρμον προέρυσταν ἐρετμοῖς. 435
 ἐκ δ' εὐνὰς ἔβαλον, κατὰ δὲ πρυμνήσι⁸ ἔδησαν⁹
 ἐκ δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ βαῖνον ἐπὶ ρηγμάνι θαλάσσης¹⁰
 ἐκ δ'¹¹ ἑκατόμβην βῆσαν ἐκηβόλῳ¹² Ἀπόλλωνι.
 ἐκ δὲ Χρυσῆς μῆδος βῆ ποντοπόρῳ.
 τὴν μὲν ἔπειτ¹³ ἐπὶ βωμὸν ἅγων πολύμητις¹⁴ Ὁδυσσεὺς, 440
 πατρὶ φίλῳ ἐν χερσὶ τίθει, καὶ μιν προσέειπεν¹⁵

"Ως Χρύση, πρό μ' ἔπειρψεν ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων,
 παῖδά τε σοὶ ἀγέμεν, Φοίβῳ θ' ιερὴν ἑκατόμβην
 ῥέξαι ὑπερ Δαναῶν, δῆρ' ίλασθμεσθα ἄνακτα,
 δε νῦν Ἀργείοισι πολύστονα κύδε¹⁶ ἐφῆκεν. 445

"Ως εἰπὼν, ἐν χερσὶ τίθει¹⁷ δὲ δέξατο χαίρων
 παῖδα φίλην, τοὶ δ' ὡκα θεῷ κλειτὴν ἑκατόμβην
 δέξειης ἔστησαν ἐνδητον περὶ βωμὸν.
 χερνίψαντο δ' ἔπειτα, καὶ οὐλοχύτας ἀνελοντο.

¹ Or *willing to tell*

² Probably the Southern Ocean, near the western extremity of which was the country of the Λέθιοριανοι.

All. Therefore with an evil destiny I bore thee in the halls,
 But certainly to tell¹ this message to Jove, delighting in the
 thunder-bolt [perchance he may be persuaded. 420
 I myself (will) go to the exceedingly-snowy Olympus, if
 But do thou indeed now sitting by the swift-traversing ships
 Be angry with the Achaeans, and abstain from war wholly.
 For Jove to Oceanus,² to the blameless Æthiopians,
 Went yesterday to a feast, and all the gods followed at the
 same time. [Olympus; 425
 But on the twelfth day he will certainly again come to
 And then afterwards I will certainly go to the brazen-founded
 dome of Jove, [that he will be persuaded."
 And I will embrace his knees in supplication, and I think
 Thus then having addressed him, she departed: and him
 she left there

Angry in soul *on account* of the beautiful-waisted woman
 Whom indeed by force *from him* unwilling they took. But
 Ulysses 430

Came to Chrysa, conveying the sacred hecatomb. [harbour,
 And they, when at length they arrived within the very deep
 Furled indeed the sails, and stowed them in the black ship;
 And the mast they brought to its receptacle, having lowered
 it by ropes [with oars. 435

Quickly; and the *ship* to the moorage they urged forward
 And they cast out the anchors, and fastened down the
 halsers; [sea;

And they themselves also went out upon the beach of the
 And they landed the hecatomb for far-shooting Apollo.

And Chryseis went forth from the sea-traversing ship. [altar
 Afterwards indeed the very-wise Ulysses leading her to the
 Placed *her* in the hands of her father, and said to him. 441

" O Chryses, Agamemnon, king of men, has sent me forth,
 Both to convey to thee thy child, and to Apollo a sacred
 hecatomb [pitiate the king,

To offer in behalf of the Danai, in order that we may pro-
 Who lately hath sent upon the Argives mournful sor-
 rows." 445

Thus speaking, he placed her in his hands, and he re-
 joicing received [tomb

His child. And they quickly to the god the glorious heca-
 In continued order placed around the well-built altar.

And afterwards they washed their hands,³ and the salted
 barley cakes raised.⁴

¹ Or, *raised the barley cakes mixed with salt over the heads of the victims*.
² Χειρίψιψ, ποτό, χειρόψιψ, water for washing the hands before meals, but mostly.

τοῖσιν δὲ Χρύσης μεγάλ' εἶχετο, χεῖρας ἀνασχωγ· 450

Κλῦθί μεν, 'Αργυρόποξ', ὃς Χρύσην ἄμφιβέβηκας,

Καλλαν τε ζαθένην, Τενέδαιοι τε ἴφι δυάσσειε.

ἡδη μέν ποτ' ἐμεῦ πάρος ἔκλυνες εὐξαμένοιο·

τίμησας μὲν ἐμὲ, μέγα δ' ἦψαο λαὸν 'Αχαιῶν·

ἡδ' ἔτι καὶ νῦν μοι τόδ' ἐπικρήγηνον ἐέλδωρ, 455

ἡδη νῦν Δαναοῖσιν δεικέα λοιγόν πρινον.

'Ως ἔφατ' εὐχόμενος τοῦ δὲ ἔκλυε Φοῖβος 'Απόλλων.

αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ δὲ εὔξαντο, καὶ οὐλοχύτας προβάλοντο,

αὖ ἔρυσαν μὲν πρῶτα, καὶ ἐσφαξαν, καὶ ἔδειραν,

μηρούς τὸν ἔξεταμον, κατά τε κυίστη ἐκάλυψαν, 460

δέπτυχα ποιήσαντες, ἐπ' αὐτῶν δὲ ἀμοθέτησαν.

καὶ τὸν σχίζεις δὲ γέρων, ἐπὶ δὲ αἴθοπα οὖν

λεῖβε· νέοι δὲ παρ' αὐτὸν ἔχον πεμπώβολα χερσίν.

αὐτὰρ, ἐπεὶ κατὰ μήρ' ἐκάη καὶ σπλάγχνα πάσαντο,

μιστυλλόν τὸν ἄρα τᾶλλα, καὶ ἀμφὶ ὀβελοῖσιν ἐπειραν, 465

ἀπτησάν τε περιφραδέως, ἔρυσαντο τε πάντα.

αὐτὰρ, ἐπεὶ πάσαντο πόνου τετίκοντό τε δῆτα,

δάίννυντ', οὐδέ τι θυμὸς ἐδεύετο δωτὸς ἔσαγε.

αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ πόσιος καὶ ἐδητύος ἐξ ἔρον ἔντο,

κοῦροι μὲν κρητῆρας ἐπεστέψαντο ποτοῖο· 470

καὶ μητσαν δὲ ἄρα πάσιν ἐπαρξύμενοι δεπάεσσιν.

οἱ δὲ πανημέριοι μολπῆ θεού διάσκοντα,

καλὸν δεῖδοντες παιήσαντα, κοῦροι 'Αχαιῶν,

μέλποντες 'Εκάεργον· δὲ φρένα τέρπετ¹ ἀκούων.

ἡμος δὲ ἡδιος κατέδην, καὶ ἐπὶ κυέφας ἥλθε, 475

δὴ τότε κοιμήσαντο παρὰ πρυμνήστια μῆδος.

purification with lustral water, made previously to any religious ceremony, the water consecrated by a religious rite, in which the hands were washed before offering a religious sacrifice. πργαῖος χερνίβα, lustral water placed before the door of a house where a corpse lay, for the use of those who had become defiled by touching a dead body.

¹ This passage contains the most exact account of the ancient sacrifices anywhere left us. There is, first, the purification by washing of hands; secondly, the offering up of prayers, thirdly, the μολπα, or barley cakes thrown upon the victim; fourthly, the manner of laying it with the head turned upwards towards the oriental gods, (as they turned it downwards when they offered to the infernals.) fifthly, their selecting their thighs and fat for their gods as the best

And for them Chryses earnestly prayed, his hands stretching forth; [Chrysa under thy protection, 451

"Hear me, bearer of the silver bow, who hast taken And sacred Cilla, and Tenedos with vigour reignest over. Already indeed once before thou heardest me having prayed; Thou indeed honouredst me, and greatly afflictedst the people of the Achaeans;

And now still further also perform for me this request, 455 Now on the instant from the Danaï ward-off disgraceful destruction."

Thus he spake praying; and him Phœbus Apollo heard. And then when they had prayed,¹ and the salted-barley-cakes cast forward, and flayed (the victims), They indeed first drew back (the neck) and cut the throats, And the thighs cut off, and with fat covered them, 460 Having made double folds of it, and upon them placed raw pieces.

And the old man was burning them on eclef-logs, and was pouring thereon [five-pronged forks in their hands. Sparkling wine; and young men beside him were holding Furthermore, when the thighs were burnt down, and they tasted the entrails,² [pierced them with spits, 465 Then they both cut into small portions the other parts, and And roasted them very skilfully, and drew the whole off. And when they ceased from (this) labour, and prepared the banquet, [thing of an equal feast. They feasted themselves, nor was the mind wanting in any Furthermore, when they removed from themselves the desire of drink and food,

Young men indeed filled to the brim bowls with liquor; 470 And so distributed to all, having begun (from the right) with the cups. [propitiating

And during the whole day young men of the Achaeans were The god with song, singing a beautiful Paean, Celebrating in song the Far-shooter; and he hearing was delighted in his mind.

And when the sun went down, and darkness came on, 475 Then indeed they laid themselves to sleep by the balsers³ of the ship.

of the sacrifice, and the disposing about them pieces cut from every part for a representation of the whole, hence the thighs, or *κρατες*, are frequently used in Homer and the Greek poets for the whole victim, sixthly, the libation of wine, seventhly, the consuming the thighs in the fire of the altar, eighthly, the sacrificers dressing and feasting on the rest, with the joy and hymns to the gods.

¹ Such as the heart, liver, &c.

² Or, *the tables*, by which the vessels were moored to the land.

ἡμος δ' ἡριγένεια φάητο ρόδοδάκτυλος Ἡὸς,
καὶ τότ' ἔπειτ' ἀνάγοντο μετὰ στρατὸν εὐρὺν Ἀχαιῶν.
τοῖσιν δ' ὕκμενον οὐρον ἵει ἐκάεργος Ἀπόλλων.
οἱ δ' ιστὸν στήσαν¹, ἀνά θ' ιστία λευκὰ πέτασσαν, 480
ἐν δ' αἰνεμος πρῆσε μέσου ιστίου, ἀμφὶ δὲ κῦμα
στείρη πορφύρεον μεγάλ' ἵαχε, νηὸς ιούσης²
ἡ δ' ἔθεε κατὰ κῦμα διαπρῆσσοντα κέλευθον.
αὐτὰρ ἔπειτι βῆ ἰκοντο κατὰ στρατὸν εὐρὺν Ἀχαιῶν,
νῆα μὲν οὔγε μέλαιναν ἐπ' ἡπείροιο ἔρυσσαν 485
ἴψου ἐπὶ ψάμμαθοις, ὑπὸ δ' ἔρματα μακρὰ τάνυσσαν.
αὐτοὶ δὲ σκίδναντο κατὰ κλισίας τε νέας τε.

Αὐτὰρ διηνεκέντει παρήμενος ὠκυπάραισι
Διογενῆς Πηλέος νίδος πόδας ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς.
οὗτέ ποτ' εἰς ἀγορὴν πωλέσκετο κυδιάνειραν, 490
οὗτέ ποτ' ἐς πόλεμον ἄλλὰ φθινύθεσκε φίλον κῆρο,
αὐθὶ μένων, ποθέεσκε δ' ἀυτὴν τε πτολεμόν τε.

'Αλλ' ὅτε δή ρ̄ ἐκ τοῦ διωδεκάτη γένετ' Ἡὸς,
καὶ τότε δὴ πρὸς "Ολυμπον ἵσταν θεοὶ αἰὲν ἔόντες
πάντες ἀμα, Ζεὺς δ' ἡρχε. Θέτις δ' οὐ λήθετ' ἐφετμέων 495
παιδὸς ἑοῦ, ἀλλ' ἦγ' ἀνεδύσατο κῦμα θαλάσσης,
ἡερίη δ' ἀνέβη μέγαν οὐρανὸν, Οὐλυμπόν τε.
εὑρεν δὲ εὐρύσπα Κρονίδην ἀτέρ ἥμενον ἄλλων
ἀκροτάτῃ κορυφῇ πολυδειράδος Οἰλύμποιο.
καὶ ρὰ πάροιθ' αὐτοῖο καθέζετο, καὶ λάβε γούνων 500
σκαιῆ³ δεξιτερῇ δ' ἄρ' ὑπ' ἀνθερεῶνος ἐλοῦσα,
λισσομένη προσέειπε Δία Κρονίωνα πνακτα'

Ζεῦ πάτερ, εἴ ποτε δή σε μετ' ἀθανάτοισιν δηῆσα
ἢ ἤπει, ἢ ἔργῳ, τόδε μοι κρῆμον ἔέλθωρ⁴
τίμησόν μοι νίον, δις ὠκυμορώτατος ἄλλων 505
ἔπλετ⁵: ἀτάρ μιν νῦν γε ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων
ἡτίμησεν⁶ ἐλὼν γάρ ἔχει γέρας αὐτὸς ἀπούρας.

¹ That is, where there is an opportunity for men to obtain eclat and renown by their eloquence.

² Or, he was eagerly desiring.

³ Vide line 425.

But when the early-born, rosy-fingered morn appeared,
 Then afterwards they also got-underweigh for the wide
 army of the Achæans [breeze].
 And Apollo the Far-shooter sent to them a favourable
 And they set up the mast, and spread out the white sails, 480
 And the wind swelled the middle (of the) sail, and about the
 keel [along];
 The purple wave was resounding loudly, the ship going
 And she was bounding over the surge accomplishing her
 course. [Achæans,
 And then when they were come to the wide army of the
 The black ship indeed they drew on the strand; 485
 High up on the sands, and long stays extended under. [ships.
 And they themselves were dispersed to both the tents and
 But he was cherishing his wrath, sitting by the swift-
 traversing ships,
 The high-born son of Peleus the swift-of-foot Achilles.
 Neither at any time did he go to the assembly which makes
 men glorious;¹ 490
 Nor at any time even to the war; but he was pining away
 (in) his heart, [and war.
 There remaining, for he was longing for² both the battle-cry
 But, when at length the twelfth morn³ from that (time) arose
 Then, indeed, even to Olympus went the always-existing
 gods [deed] Thetis was not forgetful of the injunctions 495
 All at the same time, and Jove was leading the way. Then in-
 Of her son, but she emerged from the wave of the sea,
 And in the morning vapour went up to the great heaven,
 and Olympus. [from the others
 And she found the far-thundering⁴ son of Saturn sitting apart
 On the highest top of the many peaked⁵ Olympus.
 And then beside him she sat down, and laid hold of him by
 his knees 500
 With her left hand, and then, with her right, having taken
 him under the chin,
 Supplicating, she addressed King Jove, son of Saturn;
 " Father Jove, if now I have ever benefitted thee among
 the immortals,
 Either in word, or in deed, perform for me this request;
 Honour my son, who of others is 505
 The quickest to die; but him even now the king of men,
 Agamemnon, [himself having taken it away
 Has dishonoured; for having seized he possesses his reward,

¹ Or, *far seeing.*² Or, *of Olympus having many promontories.*

ἀλλὰ σύ πέρ μιν τίσον, Ὁλύμπιε, μητιέτα Ζεῦ.
τόφρα δὲ ἐπὶ Τρώεσσι τίθει κράτος, δῆφρ' ἀν 'Αχαιοῖ
νιδὺν ἐμὸν τίσωσιν, ὁφελλωσί τέ εἰ τιμῆ. 510

"Ως φάτο" τὴν δέ οὐτὶ προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεύς,
ἀλλ' ἀκέων δὴν ἡστο. Θέτις δέ, ὡς ἦψατο γούνων,
ὦς ἔχετ' ἐμπεφυτία, καὶ εἴρετο δεύτερον αὐτις·

Νημερτὲς μὲν δή μοι ὑπόσχεο, καὶ κατάνευστον,
ἢ ἀπειπ¹ ἐπεὶ οὖς τοι ἐπὶ δέος δῆφρ' εὖ εἰδὼ,
διστον ἐγὼ μετὰ πᾶσιν ἀτιμοτάτη θεός εἰμι. 515

Τὴν δέ μέγ' ὀχθήσας προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεύς·
ἢ δὴ λοίγια ἔργ², ὅτε μὲν ἔχθιδοπῆσαι ἐφῆσεις
"Ηρη, ὅταν μὲν ἐρέθησιν δινειδείοις ἐπέεσσω"
ἢ δὲ καὶ αὐτῶς μὲν αἰεὶ ἐν ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖσι 520
νεικεῖ, καὶ τέ με φησὶ μάχῃ Τρώεσσιν ἄρρηγειν.
ἀλλὰ σὺν μὲν νῦν αὐτις ἀπόστιχε, μή τι νοήσῃ
"Ηρη" ἐμοὶ δέ κε ταῦτα μελήσεται, δῆφρα τελέσσω.
εἰ δέ, ἄγε, τοι κεφαλῆ κατανεύσομαι, δῆφρα πεποίθης.
τοῦτο γὰρ ἐξ ἐμέθεν γε μετ' ἀθανάτοισι μέγιστον 525
τέκμωρ³ οὐ γὰρ ἐμὸν παλινάγρετον, οὐδὲ ἀπατηλὸν,
οὐδὲ ἀτελεύτητον, ὃ τι κεν κεφαλῆ κατανεύσω.

"Η, καὶ κιναέησιν ἐπ' ὄφρύσι νεῦσε Κρονίων.
ἀμβρόσιαι δέ ἄρα χαῖται ἐπερρύσαντα ἄνακτος
κρατὸς ἀπ' ἀθανάτῳ⁴ μέγαν δέ ἐλέλιξεν Ὁλύμπου. 530
τώ γέ ὃς βιουλεῖσαντε διέτμαγεν⁵ ἢ μὲν ἐπείτα
εἰς ἀλλο βιαθεῖσαν ἀπ' αἰγλήεντος Ὁλύμπου,
Ζεὺς δὲ ἐὸν πρὸς δῶμα. θεοὶ δέ ἀμα πάντες δινέσταν
ἐξ ἐδέων, σφοῦ πατρὸς ἐναντίον⁶ οὐδέ τις ἔτλη
μεῖναι ἐπερχόμενον, ἀλλ' ἀντίοι ἔσταν ἀπαντες. 535
δις δὲ μὲν ἔνθα καθέζετ⁷ ἐπὶ θρόνου. οὐ δέ μιν "Ηρη
ἡγνοίησεν ἴδοισ⁸ ὅτι οἱ συμφράσσατο βιουλάς
ἄργυροπεζα Θέτις, θυγάτηρ ἀλίοιο γέροντος.
αὐτίκα κερτομίοισι Δία Κρονίωνα προσηύδαι"

¹ Pr, await him approaching.

² Or, counseled counsels

But do thou, however, honour him, Olympian, counselling Jove. [Achæans
 And so long grant superiority to the Trojans, until the Honour my son, and advance him in honour." 510
 Thus she spake; and cloud-collecting Jove spake to her not at all, [knees,
 But long sat silent. But Thetis, as she laid hold of his So clung to them, having become implanted on him, and besought him again a second time. [a nod,
 " Promise me now indeed for certain, and confirm it with Or refuse (my request),—since fear is not upon thee, that I may know well 515
 How much I am the most dishonoured goddess among all."
 And cloud-collecting Jove having become sore distressed addressed her: [wilt impel me to quarrel
 " Truly now (these are) mischievous doings, since thou With Juno, when she provokes me with reproachful words; And she, even as it is, is always taunting me among 520
 The immortal gods, and also says that I assist the Trojans in battle. [any way observe
 But do thou indeed now go away back, lest Juno should in Thee, and these things shall be a concern to me, that I may accomplish them.
 But if (you doubt,) come, I will confirm it by a nod with my head, that thou mayest have confidence. [greatest 525
 For this, from me at least, among the immortals is the Pledge; for my (pledge) is not revocable, neither to be frustrated by deceit, [with my head."
 Nor without accomplishment, whatever I confirm by a nod
 The son of Saturn spake, and nodded assent to her with his black eye-brows.
 And hereupon the ambrosial locks of the king waved [530 From his immortal head; and he shook the great Olympus. They two indeed, having thus taken counsel, separated; she indeed then
 Leaped to the deep sea from splendid Olympus, But Jove (went) to his own abode. And all the gods rose up together [any one
 From their seats, in the presence of their father; nor dared To remain sitting on his approach,¹ but all stood before him [cerning him was Juno 535
 Thus he indeed sat down there on his throne. Nor con-
 Ignorant, having seen it, that the silver-footed Thetis, Daughter of the old man of the sea, counselled² with him.
 Immediately with heart-cutting (words) she addressed Jove, the son of Saturn:

Τίς δ' αὖ τοι, δολομήτα, θεῶν συμφράσσατο βουλάς ; 540
 αἰεὶ τοι φίλον ἔστιν, ἐμεῦ ἀπὸ νόσφιν ἔόντα,
 κρυπτάδια φρονέοντα δικαζέμεν¹ οὐδέ τι πώ μοι
 πρόφρων τέτληκας εἰπεῖν ἔπος, ὃ ττι νοήσῃς.

Τὴν δὲ ἡμείβετ² ἔπειτα πατὴρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε·
 "Ηρη, μὴ δὴ πάντας ἐμοὺς ἐπιέλπεο μύθους 545
 εἰδῆσειν³ χαλεποί τοι ἔσοντ⁴ ἀλόχῳ περ ἐούσῃ.
 ἀλλ' δν μέν κ' ἐπιεικὲς ἀκουέμεν, οὕτις ἔπειτα
 οὗτε θεῶν πρότερος τόνγ⁵ εἴσεται, οὗτ⁶ ἀνθρώπων·
 δν δέ κ' ἐγὼν ἀπάνευθε θεῶν ἐθέλοιμι νοῆσαι,
 μή τι σὺ ταῦτα ἔκαστα διείρεο, μηδὲ μετάλλα. 550

Τὸν δὲ ἡμείβετ² ἔπειτα βοῶπις πότνια "Ηρη·
 αἰνότατε Κρονίδη, ποῖον τὸν μῦθον ἔειπες;
 καὶ λίγην σε πάρος γ' οὗτ⁷ εἰρομαι, οὗτε μεταλλῷ·
 ἀλλὰ μᾶλ⁸ εὔκηλος τὰ φράζεαι, ἄσσος⁹ ἐθέλησθα.
 νῦν δ' αἰνῶς δείδοικα κατὰ φρένα, μή σε παρείπη 555
 ἀργυρόπεζα Θέτις, θυγάτηρ ἀλίοιο γέροντος.
 ἡερίη γάρ σοί γε παρέζετο, καὶ λάθε γούνων.
 τῇ σ' διώ κατανεῦσαι ἐτήτυμον, ως Ἀχιλῆα
 τιμῆσῃς, δλέσῃς δὲ πολέας ἐπὶ νηυσὶν Ἀχαιῶν.

Τὴν δὲ ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεύς· 560
 δαιμονίη, αἰεὶ μὲν διέεαι, οὐδέ σε λήθω·
 πρῆξαι δὲ ἔμπης οὕτι δυνήσεαι, ἀλλ' ἀπὸ θυμοῦ
 μᾶλλον ἐμοὶ ἔσεαι· τὸ δέ τοι καὶ ρίγιον ἔσται.
 εἰ δὲ οὗτο τοῦτ¹⁰ ἔστιν, ἐμοὶ μέλλει φίλον εἶναι.
 ἀλλ' ἀκέουσα κάθησο, ἐμῷ δὲ ἐπιπείθεο μύθῳ. 565
 μὴ νύ τοι οὐ χραίσμωσιν, δσοι θεοί εἰσ¹¹ ἐν Ὀλύμπῳ,
 ἀσσον ιόνθ¹², ὅτε κέν τοι δάπτους χεῖρας ἐφείω.

"Ως ἔφατ¹³. ἔδεισεν δὲ βοῶπις πότνια "Ηρη.
 καὶ ρ¹⁴ ἀκέουσα καθῆστο, ἐπιγνάμψασα φίλον κῆρ.

¹ Or, although my wife being.

² Though εἰρομαι and μεταλλῷ are in the present tense, yet παρος marks that they should be used in the past.

³ Or, nor even do I escape thee.

" And who again of the gods, subtle one, took counsel
with thee? " 540

Always to thee is it pleasing, being apart from me,
To come to decisions, having in thy mind secret things;
nor ever yet hast thou brought thyself
With willing mind, to declare to me any one word as to what
thou shalt purpose." [dressed.]

And her, thereupon, the father both of men and gods ad-
" Juno, do not, I pray, expect that thou all my determina-
tions 545

Shalt know, unpleasant will they be to thee, although
thou art my wife" [any one.]
But whatever one is indeed fitting for thee to hear, then not
Either of gods or of men, shall know this at least sooner
than thou;

But whatever one I may wish to devise, apart from the gods,
Do not ask questions at all as to these several things, nor
be prying into them." 550

And thereupon him the large-eyed venerable Juno ad-
dressed: [thou hast spoken!]

" Most dread son of Saturn, what kind of word is this which
Verily, heretofore at least, I have neither interrogated thee
at all, nor been prying;" [thou choosest.]
But very quiet thou meditatatest on those things, whatsoever
But now I dreadfully fear in my mind, lest silver-footed
Thetis, 555

Daughter of the old man of the sea, persuade you wrong.
For in the morning vapour she certainly sat by thee, and
took hold of thee by the knees, [that thou wilt honour
To whom I imagine that thou hast nodded assent for certain,
Achilles, and destroy many at the ships of the Achæans.]

And cloud-collecting Jove replying said to her. 560

" Madam, always indeed art thou imagining, nor even am I
unnoticed by thee;" [thing at all, but thou shalt be]
But notwithstanding thou shalt be able to effect not any
Rather more out of my mind; and this also will be more
unpleasant for thee.

And if this is so, it is about to be pleasing to me.
But sit down silent, and obey my command, 565
Lest perchance they, as many gods as are in Olympus, be
not of any avail to thee, [irresistible hands.]

(Against me) approaching near, when I lay upon thee my
Thus he spake; and large-eyed venerable Juno feared
And she sat down accordingly silent, having bent her heart.⁴

⁴ Or, having restrained her passion.

ἀχθησαν δ' ἀνὰ δῶμα Διὸς θεοὶ οὐρανίωνες.

570

τοῖσιν δ' "Ηφαιστος κλυτοτέχνης ἥρχ' ἀγορεύειν,
μητρὶ φίλῃ ἐπίηρα φέρων λευκωλένῳ¹ Ἡρῃ·

"Η δὴ λοίγια ἔργα τάδ' ἔσσεται, οὐδ' ἔτ' ἀνεκτὰ,
εἰ δὴ σφώ ἔνεκα θυητῶν ἐριδαίνετον ὁδε,
ἐν δὲ θεοῖσι κολῳὸν ἐλαύνετον² οὐδέ τι δαιτὸς
ἔσθλῆς ἔσσεται ἥδος, ἐπεὶ τὰ χερείονα νικᾶ.

575

μητρὶ δ' ἐγὼ παράφημι, καὶ αὐτῇ περ νοεούσῃ,
πατρὶ φίλῳ ἐπίηρα φέρειν Διῖ, δόφρα μὴ αὐτε
νεικείησι πατήρ, σὺν δ' ἡμῖν δαῖτα ταράξῃ.

εἴπερ γάρ κ' ἐθέλησιν Ὀλύμπιος ἀστεροπηγής
ἔξι ἔδέων στυφελίξαι. ὁ γὰρ πολὺ φέρτατός ἔστιν.
ἀλλὰ σὺ τόν γ' ἐπέεσσι καθάπτεσθαι μαλακοῖσιν·
αὐτίκ' ἐπειθ' Ἰλαος Ὀλύμπιος ἔσσεται ἡμῖν.

580

³ Ως ἄρ' ἔφη· καὶ ἀναίξας δέπας ἀμφικύπελλον
μητρὶ φίλῃ ἐν χειρὶ τίθει, καί μιν προσέειπε·

585

Τέτλαθι, μῆτερ ἐμὴ, καὶ ἀνάσχεο, κηδομένη περ,
μή σε, φίλην περ ἔοῦσαν, ἐν δόφθαλμοῖσιν ἴδωμαι
θεινομένην⁴ τότε δ' οὕτι δυνήσομαι, ἀχνύμενός περ,
χραισμεῖν⁵ ἀργαλέος γὰρ Ὀλύμπιος ἀντιφέρεσθαι.

ἡδη γάρ με καὶ ἄλλοτ' ἀλεξέμεναι μεμαῶτα,
ρίψε, ποδὸς τεταγὼν, ἀπὸ βηλοῦ θεσπεσίοιο·
πᾶν δ' ἡμαρ φερόμην, ἅμα δ' ἡελίφ καταδύντι
κάππεσον ἐν Λήμνῳ⁶ ὀλίγος δ' ἔτι θυμὸς ἐνήεν·
ἐνθα με Σίντιες ἄνδρες ἄφαρ κομίσαντο πεσόντα.

590

⁷ Ως φάτο· μείδησεν δὲ θεὰ λευκώλενος⁷ Ἡρῃ·
μειδήσασα δὲ, παιδὸς ἐδέξατο χειρὶ κύπελλον.
αὐτὰρ ὁ τοῖς ἄλλοισι θεοῖς ἐνδέξια πᾶσιν

595

¹ Or, *bringing gratifying things to his mother*.

² See line 572.

³ συν—ταραξη for συνταραξη.

⁴ Or, *the feast to us*.

⁵ καθαπτεσθαι, the infin. for imperative.

⁶ Or, a goblet, narrow at top and bottom, wider in the belly than at the mouth; or a goblet, like two cups joined by the bottoms; or a goblet, having a hollow bottom, serving as a cup.

⁷ Or, *to bear up against, or to try one's strength against*.

And throughout the mansion of Jove the heavenly gods
were sore distressed. 570

But them Vulcan, famed for art, began to harangue,
Gratifying his mother,¹ white-armed Juno :

“ Assuredly now these will be mischievous proceedings,
nor any longer bearable,
If indeed ye two, on account of mortals, quarrel thus,
And among the gods raise a disturbance; nor even any
enjoyment 575

Will there be of the good feast, since these worse counsels
prevail. [understands it,

But to my mother I recommend, although she herself even
To gratify my father Jove,² that my father
May not again chide and disturb³ our feast.⁴

For if, indeed, the Olympian thunderer choose 580
To dash us down from our seats (he can); for he is by far
the most powerful.

But do thou soothe⁵ him, at least with soft words;
Then immediately the Olympian will be propitious to us.”

Thus then he spake, and having started up, a double
goblet⁶

Placed in the hand of his mother, and said to her: 585

“ Be patient, my mother, and restrain thyself although
distressed,

Lest, although dear to me, I should see thee beaten
Before (my own) eyes; and then I shall not at all be able,
although sorrowful,

To assist thee; for the Olympian is difficult to oppose.⁷

For before now also, on another occasion, having taken me
by the foot, 590

He cast me down from the divine threshold, having been
desirous to assist thee;⁸ [sun

And all day I was being borne along, and with the setting
I fell down in Lemnos; and little life was yet in me;
There Sintian men immediately on my fall took care of me.”⁹

Thus he spake; and the white-armed goddess Juno
smiled; 595

And having smiled, she received in her hand the cup from
her son.

And then, for all the other gods, beginning from the right,

⁸ Hercules having laid Troy in ruins, was on his return, driven to Cos by a storm of Juno's raising, who hated him, and who had contrived to cast Jupiter into a profound sleep, that he might not interrupt her purpose. Jupiter awaking, in resentment of her artifice practised on him, punished her with bonds, which Vulcan, attempting to loose, he was discovered by Jupiter, and cast headlong down to Lemnos.

⁹ Or, took care of me having fallen.

οίνοχόει, γλυκὺ νέκταρ ἀπὸ κρητῆρος ἀφύσσων.
ἀσβεστος δὲ ἄρ' ἐνώρτο γέλως μακάρεσσι θεοῖσιν,
ώς ἴδον "Ηφαιστον διὰ δώματα ποιπνύοντα.

600

"Ως τότε μὲν πρόπαν ἡμαρ ἐσ ἥελιον καταδύντα
δαίνυντ', οὐδέ τι θυμὸς ἐδεύετο δαιτὸς ἔισης,
οὐ μὲν φόρμιγγος περικαλλέος, ἢν ἔχ' 'Απόλλων,
Μουσάων θ', αἱ ἄειδον ἀμειβόμεναι ὅπῃ καλῇ.

Αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ κατέθν λαμπρὸν φάος ἥελίοιο,
οἵ μὲν κακκείοντες ἔβαν οἰκόνδε ἔκαστος,
ἥχι ἕκαστῳ δῶμα περικλυτὸς ἀμφιγυήεις
"Ηφαιστος ποίησεν ἵδυίησι πραπίδεσσι.
Ζεὺς δὲ πρὸς δὲν λέχος ἦι' 'Ολύμπιος ἀστεροπητής,
ἔνθα πάρος κοιμᾶθ', ὅτε μιν γλυκὺς ὕπνος ἱκάνοι·
ἔνθα καθεῦδ' ἀναβάς· παρὰ δὲ, χρυσόθρονος "Ηρη.

605

610

¹ Or, *serving actively, or bustling about.*

² The reader, in order that he may partake with the gods in the drollery of this scene, should observe, that the crippled and distorted Vulcan had thrust himself into an office at all other times administered either by Hebe or Gany-mede.

He was pouring out wine, drawing the sweet nectar from
 the bowl. [among the blessed gods,
 And hereupon an inextinguishable laughter was raised
 When they saw Vulcan serving¹ through the halls.² 600
 Thus, then, indeed, the whole day, to the setting sun,
 They were feasting, and the mind was not at all in want of
 an equal feast,
 Nor, indeed, of the very beautiful lyre, which Apollo held,
 And of the Muses, who were singing, answering in turn³
 with delightful voice. [605
 Furthermore, when the bright light of the sun went down,
 They, indeed, desiring⁴ to lie down, went each one to his
 home,
 Where the famed Vulcan, lame of both legs, had made,
 With skilful mind, a mansion for each ;
 And Jove, the Olympian thunderer, went to his own bed,
 Where before he was wont to lie down to rest, whenever
 sweet sleep came upon him ; 610
 There having ascended, he lay down to sleep, and beside
 him the golden-throned Juno.

³ Or, *singing responsive*.

⁴ κακέω by syncope, for κατακείω, a desiderative verb, like those in Latin, in urio.

BOOK II.

THE ARGUMENT.

The Trial of the Army, and Catalogue of the Forces.

Jupiter, in pursuance of the request of Thetis, sends a deceitful vision to Agamemnon, persuading him to lead the army to battle; in order to make the Greeks sensible of their want of Achilles. The General, who is deluded with the hopes of taking Troy without his assistance, but fears the army was discouraged by his absence and the late plague, as well as by the length of time, contrives to make trial of their disposition by a stratagem. He first communicates his design to the Princes in council that he would propose a return to the soldiers, and that they should put a stop to them if the proposal was embraced. Then he assembles the whole host, and, upon moving for a return to Greece, they unanimously agree to it and run to prepare the ships. They are detained by the management of Ulysses, who chastises the insolence of Thersites. The assembly is recalled, several speeches made on the occasion, and at length the advice of Nestor followed, which was to make a general muster of the troops, and to divide them into their several nations, before they proceeded to battle. This gives occasion to the Poet to enumerate all the forces of the Greeks and Trojans in a large catalogue.

The time employed in this book consists not entirely of one day. The scene lies in the Grecian camp and upon the sea-shore; toward the end it removes to Troy.

ΤΗΣ
·ΟΜΗΡΟΥ ·ΙΛΙΑΔΟΣ.

Β.

"ΑΛΛΟΙ μέν ῥα, θεοί τε καὶ ἀνέρες ἵπποκορυσταὶ,
εῦδον παννύχιοι, Δία δὲ οὐκ ἔχει νήδυμος ὑπνος·
ἀλλ' ὁ γε μερμῆρις κατὰ φρένα, ως Ἀχιλῆα
τιμήσῃ, ὀλέση δὲ πολέας ἐπὶ νησὶν Ἀχαιῶν.
ἥδε δέ οἱ κατὰ θυμὸν ἀρίστη φαίνετο βουλὴ,
πέμψαι ἐπ' Ἀτρείδῃ Ἀγαμέμνονι οὐλον⁵ "Ονειρον·
καὶ μν φωνήσας ἔπεια πτερόεντα προσηύδα·

Βάσκ' ἵθι, οὐλε "Ονειρε, θοὰς ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν.
ἐλθὼν ἐσ κλισίην Ἀγαμέμνονος Ἀτρείδαο,
πάντα μᾶλ' ἀτρεκέως ἀγορευέμεν, ως ἐπιτέλλω.
θωρῆξαί ἐ κέλευε κάρη κομώωντας Ἀχαιοὺς
πανσυδίη⁶ νῦν γάρ κεν ἔλοι πόλιν εύρυαγνιαν
Τρώων⁷ οὐ γάρ ἔτ' ἀμφὶς Ὀλύμπια δώματ' ἔχοντες
ἀθάνατοι φράζονται· ἐπέγναμψεν γάρ ἀπαντας
"Ηρη λισσομένη⁸ Τρώεσσι δὲ κήδε ἐφῆπται.¹⁵

"Ως φάτο· βῆ δὲ ἄρ⁹ "Ονειρος, ἐπεὶ τὸν μῦθον ἀκουσε·
καρπαλίμως δὲ ἵκανε θοὰς ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν·
βῆ δὲ ἄρ¹⁰ ἐπ' Ἀτρείδην Ἀγαμέμνονα· τὸν δὲ ἐκίχανεν
εῦδοντ¹¹ ἐν κλισίῃ, περὶ δὲ ἀμβρόσιος κέχυθ¹² ὑπνος.
στῆ δὲ ἄρ¹³ ὑπὲρ κεφαλῆς, Νηληῖω νῖι ἐοικώς,
Νέστορι, τὸν ῥα μᾶλιστα γερόντων τι¹⁴ Ἀγαμέμνων·
τῷ μν ἐεισάμενος προσεφώνεε θεῖος "Ονειρος¹⁵

¹ Or, men possessing war-horses; noble warriors, opposed to common soldiers.

² The god of dreams.

³ αγορευέμεν, infinitive for the imperative.

HOMER'S ILIAD.

BOOK II.

OTHERS indeed, both gods and mounted-warriors¹
Were sleeping all night, but sweet sleep possessed not Jove ;
On the contrary he was pondering in his mind, how Achilles
He might honour, and destroy many at the ships of the
Achæans.

And this was appearing in his mind the best device, 5
To send to Agamemnon, the son of Atreus, destructive
Oneiros ;² [winged words :
And having summoned him, he addressed to him (these)
“ Go, speed thee, destructive Oneiros, to the swift ships of
the Achæans.

“ Having gone to the tent of Agamemnon, son of Atreus,
Very accurately speak³ every thing as I enjoin. 10
Command him to arm the long-haired Achæans
In full force ; for now he may take the wide-streeted city
Of the Trojans ; for no longer do the immortals, possessing
Olympian mansions,
Think dividedly ; for Juno, entreating,
Has bent them all to (her purpose) ; but troubles are sus-
pended over the Trojans.”⁴ 15

Thus he spake, and accordingly Oneiros departed, when
he heard the command ;
And promptly he came to the swift ships of the Achæans ;
And then he repaired to Agamemnon, son of Atreus ; and
him he found [around.
Reposing in his tent, and ambrosial sleep had been diffused
And then he stood over his head, like to the son of Neleus, 20
Nestor, whom indeed of the old men Agamemnon was wont
most especially to honour ;
To him having likened himself divine Oneiros spake :

¹ Or, *have been fastened upon*, or, *have been connected with*.

Εῦδεις, Ἀτρέος νὶς δαίφρονος, ἵπποδάμοιο ;
 οὐ χρὴ παννύχιον εῦδειν βουληφόρον ἄνδρα,
 φῷ λαοί τ' ἐπιτετράφαται, καὶ τόσσα μέμηλε.
 νῦν δ' ἐμέθεν ξύνες δῶκα· Διὸς δέ τοι ἄγγελός εἴμι,
 ὃς σευ, ἀνευθεν ἐών, μέγα κήδεται ἡδ' ἐλεαίρει·
 θωρῆξαί σε κέλευσε κάρη κομόωντας Ἀχαιοὺς
 πανσυδίη· νῦν γάρ κεν ἔλοις πόλιν εὐρυάγυιαν
 Τρώων· οὐ γὰρ ἔτ' ἀμφὶς Ὁλύμπια δώματ' ἔχοντες
 ἀθάνατοι φράζονται· ἐπέγναμψεν γὰρ ἅπαντας
 "Ηρη λιστομένη· Τρώεσσι δὲ κήδε' ἐφῆπται
 ἐκ Διός. ἀλλὰ σὺ σῆσιν ἔχε φρεσὶ, μηδέ σε λήθη
 αἰρείτω, εὗτ' ἂν σε μελίφρων ὕπνος ἀνήγγειλε.
 30

Ὦς ἄρα φωνήσας ἀπεβήσετο· τὸν δ' ἔλιπ' αὐτοῦ
 τὰ φρονέοντ' ἀνὰ θυμὸν, ἢ ρ' οὐ τελεέσθαι ἐμελλε.
 φῆ γὰρ ὅγ' αἱρήσειν Πριάμου πόλιν ἥματι κείνῳ,
 νήπιος, οὐδὲ τὰ ἥδη ἢ ρά Ζεὺς μήδετο ἔργα.
 θήσειν γὰρ ἔτ' ἐμελλεν ἐπ' ἀλγεά τε στόναχάς τε
 Τρωσί τε καὶ Δαναοῖσι διὰ κρατερὰς ὑσμίνας.
 40
 ἔγρετο δ' ἐξ ὕπνου· θείη δέ μιν ἀμφέχυτ' ὁμφή·
 ἔζετο δ' ὁρθωθείσ· μαλακὸν δ' ἐνδυνε χιτῶνα,
 καλὸν, ιηγάτεον· περὶ δὲ μέγα βάλλετο φάρος·
 ποσσί δ' ὑπὸ λιπαροῖσιν ἐδήσατο καλὰ πέδιλα·
 ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρ' ὕμοισι βάλετο ξίφος ἀργυρόηλον·
 εἶλετο δὲ σκῆπτρον πατρώιον ἄφθιτον αἰὲν,
 σὺν τῷ ἔβη κατὰ μῆτας Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων.
 45

Ἡώς μέν ρά θεὰ προσεβήσετο μακρὸν Ὅλυμπον,
 Ζηνὶ φόως ἐρέουσα καὶ ἄλλοις ἀθανάτοισιν·
 αὐτὰρ ὁ κηρύκεσσι λιγυφθόγγοισι κέλευε,
 κηρύσσειν ἀγορήνδε κάρη κομόωντας Ἀχαιούς·
 οἱ μὲν ἐκήρυσσον, τοὶ δ' ἡγείροντο μᾶλ' δῶκα.
 βουλὴ δὲ πρῶτον μεγαθύμων ἴζε γερόντων,

¹ See note—line 15.

² Or, soul-delighting.

³ i. e. still ringing, as it were, in his ear.

" Dost thou sleep, son of the warlike, horse-taming
Atreus ?

It is not fitting that a man, a member of the council, should
sleep all night, [things are matters of care. 25
To whom both nations have been entrusted, and such great
But now quickly attend to me ; and I am a messenger to
thee from Jove,
Who, being at a distance, greatly cares for, and pities thee ;
He has commanded thee to arm the long-haired Achæans
In full force ; for now thou mayest take the wide-streeted
city [Olympian mansions, 30
Of the Trojans ; for no longer do the immortals, possessing
Think dividedly ; for Juno, entreating,
Has bent them all to (her purpose) ; but sorrows are sus-
pended over the Trojans' [forgetfulness
From Jove ; but do thou keep it in thy mind, and let not
Seize thee, when refreshing² sleep shall have left thee."

Thus then having spoken, he departed ; and he left him
there 35

Pondering in his mind those things, which, in fact, were not
about to be accomplished.

For he thought that he should take Priam's city on that
day, [was meditating.
Childish ; and knew not those deeds which, in fact, Jove
For he was yet going to inflict both sufferings and groans
Both upon the Trojans and the Danaï through mighty
battles. 40

But he was roused from sleep ; and the divine voice was
diffused around him ;³

And he sat erect, and put on his soft tunic, [(him :)
Beautiful, new , and he cast his large linen cloak around
And under his white feet he bound his beautiful sandals ;
And then around his shoulders he cast his silver-strudded
sword ; 45

And he took his paternal sceptre, ever imperishable,
With which he went down to the ships of the bronze-mailed
Achæans.

Then, indeed, the goddess Morn ascended high Olympus,
To Jove and the other immortals going to announce light,
But he was commanding his clear-voiced heralds 50
To summon to an assembly the long-haired Achæans ;
They, on the one hand, were summoning them ; on the
other hand, they very quickly were being assembled
together.

And first he caused a council of high-souled old men to sit

Νέστορέγ παρὰ ιη̄ Πυλαιγενέος βασιλῆος'
τοὺς δγε στυκαλέσας, πυκινὴν ἡρτύνετο βουλῆν. 55
 Κλῦτε, φίλοι, θεῖός μοι ἐνύπνιον ἤλθεν" Οὐειρος,
ἀμβροσίην διὰ νύκταν μᾶλιστα δὲ Νέστορι δίω
εἰδός τε, μέγεθύς τε, φέήν τ', ἀγχιστα ἐφκει.
στὴ δ' ἄρ' ὑπὲρ κεφαλῆς, καὶ με πρὸς μῆθον ἔειπεν·
εῦδεις, Ἀτρέος νίè δαιφρονος, ἵπποδάμοιο; 60
 οὐ χρὴ παννίχιων εὔδειν βουληφόρον ὕδρα,
φέ λαοὶ τ' ἐπιτετράφαται, καὶ τόσσα μέμηλε.
τῦν δ' ἐμέθεν ξύνες ὁκαν· Διὸς δέ τοι ἄγγελός είμι,
οσ σεν, ἀνευθεν ἔων, μέγα κήδεται ἥδ' ἐλεαίρει.
 θωρῆξαί σε κέλευσε κάρη κομώντας Ἀχαιοὺς 65
 πανσυδίγ· μῦν γάρ κεν ἔλοις πόλιν εἰρυάγνιαν
Τρώων· οὐ γάρ ἔτ' ἀμφὶς Ὁλίμπια δώματ' ἔχοντες
ἀθάνατοι φράζονται· ἐπέγναμψεν γάρ ἄπαντας
"Ηρη λιστομένη· Τρώεσσι δέ κήδε ἐφῆπται
ἐκ Διός· ἀλλὰ σὺ σῆσιν ἔχε φρεσίν·—¹ Ως δέ μὲν εἰπὼν 70
ώχετ' ἀποπτάμενος· ἐμὲ δὲ γλυκὺς ὑπνος ἀνήκεν,
ἀλλ' ἄγετ', αἴ κέν πως θωρῆξομεν νίας Ἀχαιῶν·
πρῶτα δ' ἔγων ἔπειστ πειρήσομαι, γέθεμις ἐστὶ,
καὶ φεύγειν σὺν νηυσὶ πολυκλήσι τελεύσω·
ὑμείς δ' ἀλλοθεν ἄλλος ἐρητύειν ἐπέειπσιν. 75
 "Ητοι δ' γέθειν εἰπὼν, κατ' ἄρ' ἔζετο· τοῖσι δ' ἀνέστη
Νέστωρ, οὐτέ ἡα Πύλοιο πάναξ ἦν ἡμαθύεντος,
οὐσ σφιν ἐνφρονέων ἀγορήπατο καὶ μετέειπεν·
 "Ω φίλοι, Ἀργείων ἡγήτορες ἱδὲ μέδοντες,
εἰ μέν τις τὸν ὄνειρον Ἀχαιῶν ἄλλος ἔνισπε, 80
ψεύδος κεν φαίμεν, καὶ νοσφιζούμεθα μᾶλλον·
νῦν δ' ἴδειν δε μέγ' ἀριστος ἐνὶ στρατῷ εἴχεται εἶναι.
ἀλλ' ἄγετ', πᾶ κέν πως θωρῆξομεν νίας Ἀχαιῶν.
 "Ως ἄφα φωνήσας, βουλῆς ἐξ ἥρχε νέεσθαι,
οι δ' ἐπανέστησαν, πείθοντό τε ποιμένι λαῶν 85

Or, at the Nestorean ship of the Pylian born king.

¹ Οὐ μεν διεργα, or, preparing for, a prudent plan, design, or counsel
Some read it, he procured a full council. Others, he devised a crafty stroke of
policy.—Others, he entered on a prudent consultation.

¹ Οὐ, οὐ οὐ μηδί, or, as custom requires.

At the ship of Nestor, the Pylian-born king;¹ [55
 Them having called together, he arranged a skilful plan;²
 "Hear, friends, divine Oneiros came to me in sleep,
 During the ambrosial night; and most especially the noble
 Nestor, [resembled.
 Both in appearance, and size, and mien, he most closely
 And hereupon he stood over my head, and addressed to me
 (this) speech:
 Sleepest thou, son of the warlike, horse-taming Atreus? 60
 It is not fitting that a man, a member of the council, should
 sleep all night, [things are matters of care.
 To whom both nations have been entrusted, and such great
 But now quickly attend to me, and I am a messenger to
 thee from Jove,
 Who, being at a distance, greatly cares for, and pities thee.
 He has commanded thee to arm the long-haired Achaeans 65
 In full force; for now thou mayest take the wide-streeted
 city [Olympian mansions,
 Of the Trojans; for no longer do the immortals, possessing
 Think dividedly; for Juno, supplicating,
 Has bent them all to (her purpose); but sorrows are sus-
 pended over the Trojans
 From Jove; but do thou keep it in thy mind.—Thus he, on
 the one hand, having spoken, 70
 Departed, flying away: on the other hand, sweet sleep
 left me. [arm the sons of the Achaeans,
 But come, (let us look to it,) that we in some way or other
 But I first will try them with words, as far as it is lawful,³
 And I will order them to flee with their many-benched
 ships; [with your words to dissuade them." 75
 But do ye, one in one place, another in another, (take care)
 He, in truth, having thus spoken, sat down accordingly:
 and to them stood up
 Nestor, who indeed was king of sandy Pylos,
 Who being well affected towards them, harangued, and
 spake among them:
 "O friends, leaders and counsellors of the Argives,
 If indeed any other of the Achaeans told this dream, 80
 We should call it a lie, and should be rather averse (from
 believing it,) [in the army.
 But now he saw it who professes to be by far the chief man
 But go to, (mind we this) that we, in some way or other,
 arm the sons of the Achaeans" [council
 Thus then having spoken, he began to depart from the
 And they, the sceptre-bearing kings, rose up, and were
 obeying 85

σκηπτούχοι βασιλῆες¹ ἐπεσπεύσαντα δὲ λαοί.

'Ηντε ἔθνεα εἴσι μελισσάων ἀδινάων,
πέτρης ἐκ γλαφυρῆς αἰεὶ νέον ἐρχομενάων,
βοτριδὸν δὲ πέτονται ἐπ' ἄνθεσιν εἰαρινοῖσιν,
οὐ μέν τ' ἔνθα μῆις πεποτήσαται, αἱ δέ τε ἔνθα·

ώς τῶν ἔθνεα πολλὰ νεῶν ἅπο καὶ κλισιάων
ἡιόνος προπάροιθε βαθεῖης ἐστιχόωντο
ἴλαδὸν εἰς ἀγορῆν, μετὰ δέ σφισιν² Οσσα δεδήει,
ἀτρύνουστ' ἴεναι, Διὸς ἄγγελος³ οἱ δ' ἀγέροντο.

τετρήχει δ' ἀγορὴ, ὑπὸ δὲ στεναχίζετο γάια
λαῶν ἱζόντων, ὅμαδος δ' ἦν. ἐνέσι δέ σφεας
κήρυκες βοώντες ἐρήτυνον, εἴποτ' ἀντῆς
σχοιατ', ἀκούσειαν δὲ Διοτρεφέων βασιλήων.
ππουδῆ δ' ἔζετο λαὸς, ἐρήτυθεν δὲ καθ' ἔδρας,
παυσάμενοι κλαγγῆς. διὰ δὲ κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων

ἐστη, σκῆπτρον ἔχων, τὸ μὲν⁴ Ήφαιστος κάμε τείχων.

"Ηφαιστος μὲν δῶκε Διὶ Κρονίωνι ἀνάκτη
αὐτὰρ ἄφα Ζεὺς δῶκε διακτόρῳ Ἀργειφόντῃ·

"Ερμείας δὲ ἄναξ δῶκε Πέλοπι πληξίππῳ·
αὐτὰρ ὁ αὐτεὶ Πέλοψ δῶκ' Ἀτρέη, ποιμένι λαῶν·

'Ἀτρεὺς δὲ θνήσκων ἔλιπε πολύαρνι Θυέστη·

αὐτὰρ ὁ αὐτεὶ Θυέστ⁵ Ἀγαμέμνονι λείπε φορῆναι,
πολλῆσιν οἵτοισι καὶ Ἀργεῖ παντὶ ἀνάστειν.

τῷ δέ⁶ ἐρεισάμενος, ἐπεὶ Ἀργείοισι μετηύδα.

"Ω φίλοι, ἥρωες Δαναοὶ, θεράποντες⁷ Ἀρηός,
Ζεύς με μέγα Κρονίδης ἀτῇ ἐνέδησε βαρεῖη·
σχέτλιος, ός πρὸν μέν μοι ὑπέσχετο καὶ κατένευσεν,
"Ιλιον ἐκπέρσαντ⁸ ἔστείχεον ἀπονέεσθαι·
μῦν δὲ κακὴν ἀπάτην βούλεύσατο, καὶ με κελεύει
δυσκλέα⁹ Ἀργος ικέσθαι, ἐπεὶ πολὺν ὄλεστα λαόν.

οὕτω που Διὶ μέλλει ὑπερμενῆ φίλον εἶναι,

¹ This is the first simile of Homer, and we may observe in general that he exceeds all mankind in the power, variety, and beauty of his comparisons. There are scarce any in Virgil which are not translated from him, and therefore, when he succeeds best in them, he is to be commended but as an imitator.

² This assembling of the army is full of beauties, the lively description of their overspreading the field, — the noble boldness of the figure where Fame is represented in person alighting at their head,—the universal tumult succeeded

The shepherd of the tribes : and the tribes were rushing after.

As go swarms of closely-thronging bees,¹
 Ever newly coming from a hollow rock,
 And in clusters fly over the vernal flowers,
 And some, indeed, in crowds spread themselves in this di-
 rection, and some in that ; 90
 So from the ships and tents many nations of these (men)
 In front of the deep beech were marching
 In squadrons to the assembly : and among them Jove's
 messenger, [themselves.]
 Fame blazed,² inciting them to go ; and they assembled
 And the assembly was tumultuous, and the earth was
 groaning under 95
 The tribes seating themselves, and there was a confused
 noise. And nine heralds [would abstain]
 Shouting out, were restraining them, if at length they
 From clamour, and listen to the Jove-protected kings.
 And with difficulty the people sat down, and were restrained
 in their seats, [Agamemnon 100]
 Having ceased from their noise. Then, indeed, king
 Stood up, holding his sceptre, at making which indeed Vul-
 can had toiled.
 Vulcan indeed gave it to king Jove, son of Saturn :
 But hereupon Jove gave it to his messenger the slayer of
 Argos ;³
 And king Mercury gave it to the horse-driver Pelops ; 105
 But he again, Pelops gave it to Atreus, shepherd of the tribes,
 And Atreus dying, left it to Thyestes, rich in sheep, [him,
 But Thyestes again left it to Agamemnon, to be borne by
 To rule over many islands, and all Argos. [words :
 On this he having leaned himself, addressed to them winged
 " O friends, Danaean heroes, servants of Mars, 110
 Jove, the son of Saturn, has greatly entangled me in a heavy
 misfortune ; [ed it with a nod,
 Cruel (deity,) who before indeed promised me,⁴ and confirm-
 That I should go back, having utterly destroyed⁵ the well-
 walled Ilium ;
 But now he has resolved on a wicked fraud, and orders me
 To go inglorious to Argos, after I have lost much people 115
 Thus, perhaps, it is likely to be pleasing to mighty Jove,

by a solemn silence,—and lastly, the graceful rising of Agamemnon, as con-
 tribute to cast a majesty on this part.

¹ See Ovid Metam. I. 670

² He alludes to the sign given at Aulis.

³ *επερπατειν* for *επερπατην* agreeing with *με* understood before the verb, have
επερπεσαν.

δς δὴ πολλάων πολίων κατέλυσε κάρηνα,
ἢδ' ἔτι καὶ λύσει· τοῦ γὰρ κράτος ἐστὶ μέγιστον,
αἰσχρὸν γὰρ τόδε γ' ἐστὶ καὶ ἐσσομένοισι πυθέσθαι,
μὰψ οὗτῳ τοιόνδε τοσόνδε τε λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν
ἀπρηκτον πόλεμον πολεμίζειν, ἢδὲ μάχεσθαι
ἀνδράσι παυροτέροισι· τέλος δ' οὕπω τι πέφανται.

εἴπερ γάρ κ' ἐθέλοιμεν Ἀχαιοί τε Τρώες τε,
ὅρκια πιστὰ ταμόντες, ἀριθμηθήμεναι ἄμφω·
Τρώας μὲν λέξασθαι, ἐφέστιοι ὅσσοι ἔασιν·
ἡμεῖς δ' ἐς δεκάδας διακοσμηθεῖμεν Ἀχαιοί,
Τρώων δ' ἄνδρα ἔκαστον ἐλοίμεθα οἰνοχοεύειν·
πολλαί κεν δεκάδες δευοίατο οἰνοχόοιο.

τόσσον ἐγώ φημι πλέας ἔμμεναι νᾶς Ἀχαιῶν
Τρώων, οἱ ναίουσι κατὰ πτόλιν· ἀλλ' ἐπίκουροι
πολλέων ἐκ πολίων ἐγχέσπαλοι ἄνδρες ἔασιν,
οἵ με μέγα πλάζουσι, καὶ οὐκ εἰώσ' ἐθέλοντα
Ἰλίου ἐκπέρσαι εὖ ναιόμενον πτολίεθρον.

ἐννέα δὴ Βεβάσι Διὸς μεγάλου ἐνιαυτοὶ,
καὶ δὴ δοῦρα σέσηπε νεῶν, καὶ σπάρτα λέλυνται·
αἱ δέ που ἡμέτεραι τ' ἄλοχοι, καὶ νήπια τέκνα,
εἴατ' ἐνὶ μεγάροις ποτιδέγμεναι. ἄμμι δὲ ἔργον
αὗτως ἀκράαντον, οὐ εἴνεκα δεῦρ' ἵκδμεσθα.
ἀλλ' ἄγεθ', ώστε δέσμην εἴπω, πειθώμεθα πάντες·
φεύγωμεν σὺν ηγετὶ φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαν·
οὐ γὰρ ἔτι Τροίην αἰρήσομεν εὔρυαγνιαν.

¹ Ως φάτο· τοῖσι δὲ θυμὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν ὅρινε,
πᾶσι μετὰ πληθὺν, ὅσοι οὖν βουλῆς ἐπάκουοσαν.
κινήθη δ' ἀγορὴ, ώστε κύματα μακρὰ θαλάσσης
πόντου Ἰκαρίοιο, τὰ μέν τ' Εὔρος τε Νότος τε
ῷρορ', ἐπαΐξας πατρὸς Διὸς ἐκ νεφελάων.
ώστε δ' ὅτε κινήσει Ζέφυρος βαθὺ λήιον, ἐλθὼν

¹ Or, *for those about to be*.

² ὅρκια τεμνειν to make a treaty sanctioned by solemn oaths and sacrifices: viz. by the immolation of animals, by cutting their throats; or, according to some, the expression arose from the practice of clipping hair from the forehead of the animal preparatory to sacrifice.

Who before now has destroyed the tops of many cities,
And still also will destroy, for his power is very great.
For disgraceful is this at least even for posterity¹ to learn,
That such, and so vast a people of the Achaeans thus to
no purpose 120
Should engage in an useless war; —and fight [pear.
With fewer men; —for no effect has yet been made to ap-
For if we, both Achaeans and Trojans, should be willing,
Having slain victims serving as a pledge,² to be numbered,
both of us; [the city;³ 125
To count the Trojans indeed, as many as are belonging to
And we Achaeans should be distributed in order into de-
cads,⁴
And should take each man of the Trojans to pour out wine;
Many decades would want a cupbearer.
So much more do I say, that the sons of the Achaeans are
Than the Trojans, who dwell in the city; but auxiliaries 130
There are from many cities, spear-brandishing men,
Who greatly embarrass me, and do not allow me, although
desirous,
To destroy the well inhabited city of Ilum.
Nine complete years⁵ now of mighty Jove have passed,
And now the timbers of the ships have rotted, and the
ropes have become untwisted;⁶ 135
And perchance both those, our wives, and young children
Are sitting in our houses expecting us, but our work
Is thus unfinished, on account of which we came hither.
But come, let us all obey, as I shall say;
Let us flee with the ships to our father-land, 140
For we shall not yet take wide-streeted Troy."⁷

Thus he spake; and he excited in their breasts the soul
Of all among the multitude, as many as heard not the scheme.
And the assembly was put in commotion, just as the mighty
waves of the sea, [south-wind 145
The Icarian gulf, which indeed both the east-wind and
Have raised, having rushed on them from the clouds of
father Jove. [motion the thick standing corn,
And just as when the west-wind, having come, shall put in

³ ερεστοι men who dwelt at their own hearth in Troy, i.e. the Trojans themselves, intermixed with their allies.

¹ A decad is a company of ten.

6 *A strong is a company or a
7 *strongman circle of the year.**

The telling them in this place how much their shipping was decayed, was a hint of their danger in returning.

? That is, we have no longer any chance of taking it.

λάβρος, ἐπαιγίζων, ἐπί τ' ἡμύει ἀσταχύεσσιν
δις τῶν πᾶσ' ἄγορὴ κινήθη· τοὶ δὲ ἀλαλητῷ
νῆσος ἐπ' ἐσσεύοντο· ποδῶν δὲ ὑπένερθε κονίη
ἴστατ' ἀειρομένη· τοὶ δὲ ἀλλήλοισι κέλευον,
ἀπτεσθαὶ νηῶν ἥδ' ἐλκέμεν εἰς ἀλα δῖαν,
οὐρούς τ' ἔξεκάθαιρον. ἀῦτὴ δὲ οὐρανὸν ἵκεν
οἴκαδε οἰμένων· ὑπὸ δὲ ἥρεον ἔρματα νηῶν.
ἔνθα κεν Ἀργείοισιν ὑπέρμορα νόστος ἐτύχθη,
εἰ μὴ Ἀθηναίην Ἡρη πρὸς μῦθον ἔειπεν·

150

"Ω πόποι, αἰγιόχοιο Διὸς τέκος ἀτρυτώνη,
οὗτῳ δὴ οἰκόνδε, φίλην ἐσ πατρίδα γαῖαν,
Ἀργεῖοι φεύξονται ἐπ' εὐρέα νῶτα θαλάσσης;
κὰδ δέ κεν εὐχωλὴν Πριάμῳ καὶ Τρωσὶ λίποιεν
Ἀργείην Ἐλένην, ἃς εἴνεκα πολλοὶ Ἀχαιῶν
ἐν Τροίῃ ἀπόλοντο, φίλης ἀπὸ πατρίδος αἵης;
ἀλλ' ἴθι νῦν κατὰ λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων·
σοὶς δὲ ἀγανοῖς ἐπέεσσιν ἐρήτυε φῶτα ἔκαστον,
μηδὲ ἕα νῆσος ἀλαδ' ἐλκέμεν ἀμφιελίσσας.

160

"Ως ἔφατ· οὐδὲ ἀπίθησε θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη.
βῆ δὲ κατ' Οὐλύμποιο καρήνων ἀίξασα.
καρπαλίμως δὲ ἵκανε θοὰς ἐπὶ νῆσος Ἀχαιῶν·
εὑρεν ἔπειτ· Ὁδυσῆα, Διὶ μῆτιν ἀτάλαντον,
ἔσταότ· οὐδὲ ὅγε νηὸς ἐϋσσέλμοιο μελαίνης
ἀπτετ', ἐπεί μιν ἄχος κραδίην καὶ θυμὸν ἵκανεν.
ἀγχοῦ δὲ ἰσταμένη προσέφη γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη.

170

Διογενὲς Λαερτιάδη, πολυμήχαν' Ὅδυσσεν,
οὗτῳ δὴ οἰκόνδε, φίλην ἐσ πατρίδα γαῖαν,
φεύξεσθ', ἐν νήεσσι πολυκλήϊσι πεσόντες;
κὰδ δέ κεν εὐχωλὴν Πριάμῳ καὶ Τρωσὶ λίποιτε
Ἀργείην Ἐλένην, ἃς εἴνεκα πολλοὶ Ἀχαιῶν
ἐν Τροίῃ ἀπόλοντο, φίλης ἀπὸ πατρίδος αἵης;
ἀλλ' ἴθι. νῦν κατὰ λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν, μηδέ τ' ἐρώει,
σοὶς δὲ ἀγανοῖς ἐπέεσσιν ἐρήτυε φῶτα ἔκαστον,

175

180

¹ Homer in these two similitudes has judiciously made choice of the two most wavering and inconstant things in nature to compare with the multitude;

Rushing down upon it impetuous, and it sinks in the ears;¹
 So all their assembly was put in commotion; and they,
 with shouting,
 Were rushing to the ships; and the dust arose, being
 raised up 150
 From beneath their feet; and they were urging one another
 To lay hold of the ships, and to drag them to the divine sea,
 And they were cleansing out the trenches;² and the clam-
 our of them going eagerly home
 Was reaching heaven, and they were taking away the props
 from under the ships. [the Argives, 155]

Then a return, contrary to fate, would have been effected by
 If Juno had not spoken a word to Minerva:

“ Alas! indefatigable daughter of Ægis-bearing Jove,
 Thus, indeed, home to their father-land
 Shall the Argives flee over the wide surface of the sea?
 And shall they leave behind a boast to Priam and the Tro-
 jans, 160

The Argive Helen, on account of whom many of the Achæans
 Have perished at Troy, away from their father-land? [ans,
 But go thou now to the people of the bronze-mailed Achæ-
 And with thine own mild words check each man, 165
 Nor suffer them to drag to the sea their oar-impelled ships.”³

Thus she spake, nor did the blue-eyed goddess Minerva
 disobey; [pus.
 But she went, having rushed down from the tops of Olym-
 And rapidly she arrived at the swift ships of the Achæans,
 Afterwards she found Ulysses, equal to Jove in counsel,
 Standing; nor was he of his well-benched, black ship 170
 Laying hold, since grief was come to him in heart and soul.
 And standing near, blue-eyed Minerva said to him:

“ High-born son of Laertes, expedient-inventing Ulysses,
 Will ye indeed thus flee home to your father-land,
 Having embarked in your many-benched ships? 175
 And will ye leave behind, a boast to Priam and the Trojans
 Argive Helen, on account of whom many of the Achæans
 Have perished at Troy, away from their father land?
 But go now to the people of the Achæans, and do not loiter,
 But with thy mild words check each man, 180

the waves, and the ears of corn. The first alludes to the noise and tumult of the people, in the breaking and roiling of the billows. The second to their taking the same course, like corn bending one way, and both to the easiness with which they are moved by every breath.

² These received the keels of the galleys and served to guide them in their descent to the water.

³ That is, ships which are propelled by oars on each side.

μηδὲ ἡς νῆας ἀλαδ' ἐλκέμεν ἀμφιελίσσας.

"Ως φάθ¹: δέ δὲ ξυνέηκε θεᾶς δύπα φωνησάσῃς
βῆ δὲ θέειν, ἀπὸ δὲ χλαῖναν βάλε² τὴν δ' ἐκόμισσε
κήρυξ Εἵμυριτης Ἰθακῆσιος, ὃς οἱ ὄπήδει.
αὐτὸς δ' Ἀτρεΐδεω Ἀγαμέμνονος ἀντίος ἐλθὼν,
δέξατό οἱ σκῆπτρον πατρώιον ἀφθιτον αἰεὶ³
σὺν τῷ ἔβη κατὰ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων.

"Οὐτινα μὲν βασιλῆα καὶ ἔξοχον ἄνδρα καχεῖη,
τὸν δ' ἀγανοῖς ἐπέεσσιν ἐρητύσασκε παραστάς"

Δαιμόνι¹, οὗ σε ἔοικε, κακὸν ὁς, δειδίσσεσθαι² 190
ἀλλ' αὐτὸς τε κάθησο καὶ ἄλλους ἴδρυε λαούς.
οὐ γάρ πω σάφα οἰσθ³, οἷος νύος Ἀτρείωνος.
μὲν μὲν πειράται, τάχα δ' ἵψεται νῖας Ἀχαιῶν.
ἐν βουλῇ δ' οὐ πάντες ἀκούσαμεν οἶον ἔειπε.
μή τι χολωσάμενος ρέξῃ κακὸν νῖας Ἀχαιῶν. 195
θυμὸς δὲ μέγας ἐστὶ Διοτρεφέος βασιλῆος,
τιμῇ δ' ἐκ Διός ἐστι, φιλεῖ δέ ἐ μητιέτα Ζεύς.

"Οὐ δ' αὖ δήμου τ' ἄνδρα ἴδοι, βοόωντά τ' ἐφείροι,
τὸν σκῆπτρῳ ἐλάσσασκεν, δόμοκλήσασκε τε μίθῳ."

Δαιμόνι¹, ἀτρέμεις ἦσο, καὶ ἄλλων μῆθον ἀκούει, 200
οὐ σέο φέρτεροί εἰσι² σὺ δ' ἀπτόλεμος καὶ ἀναλκει,
οὐτέ ποτ' ἐν πολέμῳ ἐναρίθμιος, οὐτ' ἐνὶ βουλῇ.
οὐ μέν πως πάντες βασιλεύσομεν ἐνθάδ' Ἀχαιοί.
οὐκ ἀγαθὸν πολυκοιρανίη. εἰς κοίρανος ἔστω,
εἰς βαπτεύεις, ὡς δῶκε Κρόνου παῖς ἀγκυλομήτεω 205
σκῆπτρόν τ' ἡδὲ θέμιστας, ἵνα σφίσιν ἐμβασιλείη.

"Ως δγε κοιρανέων διεπε στρατόν³ οἱ δ' ἀγνρήνδε
αὐτὶς ἐπεσπεύοντο νεῶν ἅπο καὶ κλισιάων
ἡχῇ, ὡς δτε κῦμα πολυφλοίσθιοι θαλάσσης
εἰγιαλῷ μεγάλῳ βρέμεται, σμαραγεῖ δέ τε πόντος. 210
"Άλλοι μέν ῥ' ἔζοντο, ἐρήτυθεν δὲ καθ' ἔδρας.

¹ Οτ., *he recognized.*

² The *alakton* is to a man first feeling the veins of a horse when going to bleed him, and then striking the lance into him.

³ Οτ., *εἰ σημεῖ.*

Nor suffer them to drag to the sea their oar-impelled ships "

Thus she spake : and he understood the voice of the goddess addressing him ; [the herald And he proceeded to go, and cast off his woollen-cloak ; and Eurybates of Ithaca, who was accompanying him, took care of it. [non, son of Atreus, 185

And he himself having come into the presence of Agamemnon, Received of him his paternal sceptre, ever imperishable ; With which he went among the ships of the bronze-mailed Achaeans.

Whatever king indeed, or principal person he found, Him, having stood beside, he checked with (these) mild words : [terrified ; 190

" Noble sir, it does not become thee, like a coward to be But both sit down thyself, and cause the other people to sit down. [tention of the son of Atreus is. For not yet dost thou clearly know of what nature the in- He now indeed tries, but quickly he will smite³ the sons of the Achaeans.

Moreover, we did not all hear what he said in the council. (Take care then), lest he having become exasperated do some injury to the sons of the Achaeans. 195

For the wrath of a Jove-protected king is great, And his dignity is from Jove, and counselling Jove loves him.

But on the other hand, whatever man of the common people he saw, and came upon shouting, [speech ; Him he struck with the sceptre, and rebuked (with this) " Wretch, sit still,³ and hear the speech of others, 200 Who are thy superiors ; but thou art both inexperienced in the art of war, and without courage, [nor in the council. Neither (wert thou) ever counted amongst the brave in war, Not by any means indeed shall we Achaeans all reign here. A plurality of rulers (is) not a good thing ; let there be one ruler,

One king, to whom the son of crafty Saturn hath given 205 Both sceptre and privileges, that he may reign among them."

Thus he acting as chief,⁴ was arranging the army ; and the assembly

Again were rushing from the ships and tents, With tumult, just as when a surge of the loud-sounding sea Roars on the vast shore, and the deep echoes again. 210

The others indeed accordingly sat down, and were made quiet in their seats.

⁴ Namely by the delegated authority of Agamemnon, who had for this purpose committed his sceptre to him.

Θερσίτης δ' ἔτι μοῦνος ἀμετροεπῆς ἐκολόφα,
οὐ ρ' ἐπει φρεσὶν ἥσιν ἄκοσμά τε πολλά τε ὥδη,
μᾶψ, ἀτὰρ οὐ κατὰ κύσμον, ἐριζέμεναι βασιλεῖσιν,
ἄλλ', οὐ τι οἱ εἴσαιτο γελοῖσιν Ἀργείοισιν

215

ἐμμεναι. αἰσχιστος δὲ ἀνὴρ ὑπὸ "Ιλιον ἡλθε·
φολκὸς ἔην, χωλὸς δ' ἔτερον πόδα· τὰ δέ οἱ ὄμω
κυρτῶ, ἐπὶ στῆθος συνοχωκότε· αὐτὰρ ὑπερθε
φοξὸς ἔην κεφαλὴν, Ψεδινὴ δ' ἐπενήνοθε λάχη.

ἐχθιστος δ' Ἀχιλῆι μάλιστ' ἦν, ἡδ' Ὁδυσῆς·
τὰ γὰρ νεικείεστε. τότ' αὐτὸς Ἀγαμέμνονι δίῳ
δέξα κεκληγὼς λέγ' ὀνείδεα. τῷ δ' ἄρ' Ἀχαιοὶ
ἐκπάγλως κοτέοντο, νεμέστηθέν τ' ἐνὶ θυμῷ·
αὐτὰρ δι μακρὰ βοῶν Ἀγαμέμνονα νείκεε μίθῳ.

220

'Ατρεΐδη, τέο δ' αὐτὸς ἐπιμέμφεαι, ἡδὲ χατίζεις;
πλεῖαι τοι χαλκοῦ κλισταὶ, πολλαὶ δὲ γυναῖκες
εἰσὶν ἐνὶ κλισίγες ἔξαιρετοι, ἃς τοι Ἀχαιοὶ
πρωτίστῳ δίδομεν, εὐτὸν πτολιεθρον ἔλωμεν.
ἡ ἔτι καὶ χρυσοῦ ἐπιδεύει, ὃν κέ τις οἴσει

225

Τρώων ἵπποδάμων ἐξ Ἰλίου, τίος ἀποινα,
οὐ κεν ἐγὼ δήσας ἀγάγω, η ἄλλος Ἀχαιῶν;
ηὲ γυναῖκα νέην, ἵνα μίσγεαι ἐν φιλοτητὶ,
ηὺ τὸν αὐτὸν ἀπὸ νόσφι κατίσχεαι; οὐ μὲν ἔοικεν
ἀρχὸν ἔντα, κακῶν ἐπιβασκέμεν οὐας Ἀχαιῶν.

230

ω πέπονες, κάκ' ἐλέγχε, Ἀχαιῶν, οὐκ ἔτι Ἀχαιοὶ,
οἶκαδέ περ σὸν ηντολὴν νεώμεθα· τόνδε δὲ ἔωμεν
αὐτοῦ ἐνὶ Τροίῃ γέρα πεσσόμεν, δφρα ἰδηται,
η̄ ρά τι οἱ χ' ἡμεῖς προσαμύνομεν, ηὲ καὶ οὐκί·
ος καὶ νῦν Ἀχιλῆά, οὐ μέγ' ἀμείνονα φῶτα,
ητίμησεν· θλῶν γὰρ ἔχει γέρας αὐτὸς ἀπούρας.

235

240

¹ Or, *kept chattering*.

² Or, *violent*.

³ Thersites is never heard of after this his first appearance: such a scandalous character is to be taken no more notice of than just to shew that it is despised. Homer has observed the same conduct with regard to the most deformed, and most beautiful persons of his poem, for Nireus is thus mentioned once and no more throughout the Iliad. He places a worthless beauty and a -natured wit upon the same footing, and shows that the gifts of the body without those of

But Thersites the only one with unnumbered words was still clamouring.¹

Who indeed had a knowledge of words both unbecoming, and not a few, in his mind, [superiority] with kings, To no purpose, and not according to order, to contend (for the But whatever seemed to him to be a subject for laughter 215 To the Argives. And he was the ugliest man that came to Ilium ; [shoulders

He was squint-eyed, and limping in one foot, and his two Were crooked, drawn together towards his breast; but above He was sharp pointed² as to his head, and thin soft hair was growing upon it.³ [220

And he was most especially hateful to Achilles and Ulysses; For these two he was wont to abuse. At this time again, having bawled out shrilly,

He was uttering reproaches against divine Agamemnon. And against him hereupon the Achaeans

Were vehemently incensed, and were indignant in soul, But, he shouting out loudly, reviled Agamemnon in (this) speech : [son of Atreus ? 225

" And what again art thou complaining of and wanting, Thy tents (are) full of brass, and many women [bestow Are in thy tents selected from (the rest), whom we Achaeans On thee first (of all), whenever we take a city.

Art thou still also wanting gold in addition, which some one of the horse-taming

Trojans shall bear from Ilium, the ransom of a son, 230 Whom I or another of the Achaeans, having bound, lead away (captive)? [her in love,

Or a young woman, that thou mayest have commerce with And whom thou thyself mayest retain apart at a distance?

It does not indeed become thee, [into evils. Commander as thou art,⁴ to lead⁵ the sons of the Achaeans

O ye faint-hearted, base bye-words, Achaean-women, no longer Achaeans-men, 235

Homewards indeed with the ships let us return; and this man let us leave

Here in Troy, to enjoy his prizes, that he may know, Whether indeed we assist him in any thing or not; [man He, who now also has dishonoured Achilles, a far better Than himself, for, having seized, he possesses his prize having himself taken it away. 240

¹ the mind, are not more despicable than those of the mind itself without virtue.

² Or *being the chief.*

³ *enphantes* literally, to make the sons of the Achaeans tread in evils.

ἀλλὰ μᾶλ' οὐκ 'Αχιλῆς χόλος φρεσίν· ἀλλὰ μεθήμων·
ἡ γὰρ ἀν, 'Ατρεΐδη, νῦν ὕστατα λωβήσαιο.

'Ως φάτο, νεικείων 'Αγαμέμνονα, ποιμένα λαῶν,
Θερσίτης· τῷ δ' ὥκα παρίστατο δῖος 'Οδυσσεὺς,
καὶ μιν ὑπόδρα ἵδων χαλεπῷ ἡνίπαπε μύθῳ·

245

Θερσίτ' ἀκριτόμυθε, λιγύς περ ἐών ἀγορητής,
ἴσχεο, μηδ' ἔθελ' οἷος ἐριζέμεναι βασιλεῦσιν.
οὐ γὰρ ἐγὼ σέο φημὶ χερειότερον βροτὸν ἄλλον
ἔμμεναι, ὅσσοι ἄμ' 'Ατρεΐδησ' ὑπὸ 'Ιλιον ἥλθον·
τῷ οὐκ ἀν βασιλῆς ἀνὰ στόμ' ἔχων ἀγορεύοις,
καὶ σφιν ὀνείδεά τε προφέροις, νόστον τε φυλάσσοις.

250

οὐδέ τί πω σάφα ἴδμεν, ὅπως ἔσται τάδε ἔργα,
ἡ εὖ, ἡὲ κακῶς, νοστήσομεν υἱες 'Αχαιῶν.
τῷ, νῦν 'Ατρεΐδῃ 'Αγαμέμνονι, ποιμένι λαῶν,
ἥσαι ὄνειδίζων, ὅτι οἱ μάλα πολλὰ διδοῦσιν
ἥρωες Δαναοί· σὺ δὲ κερτομέων ἀγορεύεις.
ἄλλ' ἔκ τοι ἐρέω, τὸ δὲ καὶ τετελεσμένον ἔσται·
εἴ κ' ἔτι σ' ἀφραίνοντα κιχήσομαι, ὃς νύ περ ὄδε,
μηκέτ' ἔπειτ' 'Οδυσῆϊ κάρη ὄμοισιν ἔπειη,
μήδ' ἔτι Τηλεμάχοιο πατὴρ κεκλημένος εἶην,
εἰ μὴ ἐγὼ σε λαβῶν, ἀπὸ μὲν φίλα εἴματα δύσω,
χλαινάν τ' ἡδὲ χιτῶνα, τά τ' αἰδῶ ἀμφικαλύπτει,
αὐτὸν δὲ κλαίοντα θοὰς ἐπὶ νῆας ἀφήσω,
πεπληγὼς ἀγορῆθεν δεικέσσι πληγῆσιν.

255

'Ως ἂρ' ἔφη· σκήπτρῳ δὲ μετάφρενον ἡδὲ καὶ ὄμοι
πληξεν· δ δ' ἴδνώθη, θαλερὸν δέ οἱ ἔκπεσε δάκρυ.
σμῶδιξ δ' αἰματόεσσα μεταφρένον ἔξυπανέστη,
σκήπτρουν ὑπὸ χρυσέου· δ δ' ἂρ' ἔζετο, τάρβησέν τε·
ἀλγήσας δ', ἀχρεῖον ἵδων, ἀπεμόρξατο δάκρυ.

260

¹ Or, *careless*, (of what concerns him).

² *akritomus* literally, *without selection in the use of words*,—a having a primitive or negative force like that of the particles *in*, *im*, *un*, *ir*, in English, and *κρινω* to select, and *μυθος* a word.

³ Or, *be not willing alone to contend with kings*.

⁴ Or, *in that case, or, for this reason*.

⁵ That is, always talking of kings.

⁶ That is, whether they will turn out well or ill. . . .

But there (is) not anger in the mind of Achilles; but he (is) remiss,¹ [last time have offered insult.] For (else) surely son of Atreus, thou wouldest now for the Thus spake Thersites, railing at Agamemnon, shepherd Of tribes; but quickly the divine Ulysses was standing by him, [(this) rough speech: 245] And, viewing him with an angry look, rebuked him in "Loquacious² Thersites, although thou art a shrill declaimer, [tend with kings] Restrain thyself, and do not thou of all others³ choose to con- For I declare that there is not another mortal worse than Thee, of as many as came along with the sons of Atreus to beneath Ilion; [mouth, ⁴ 250] Therefore⁴ thou shouldest not harangue, having kings in thy And both bring forward reproaches against them, and be on the watch for a return. [be;⁵] Nor do we at all yet clearly know how these affairs will Whether we, the sons of the Achæans, shall return under favourable, or adverse circumstances. For this reason thou now sittest finding fault with the son of Atreus, Agamemnon, [255] Shepherd of tribes, because the Danaean heroes give him Very many things; and thou haranguest sarcastically against him. But I declare to thee, and it shall also be accomplished; If I catch thee any longer acting senselessly,⁷ as indeed thou art now doing here, [his shoulders, No longer afterwards may there be to Ulysses his head on Neither any longer may I be called⁸ the father of Telemachus, 260] If I do not, after having seized thee, strip off indeed thy garments, [shame, Both thy cloak and tunic, and those which cover about thy And send away thyself weeping to the swift ships, Having whipt thee from the assembly with ignominious stripes." [also shoulders 265] Thus then he spake: and, with the sceptre, his back and He struck; and he was twisted back; and the gushing tear fell from him, [his back, And a bloody weal rose up from beneath the surface of By reason of the golden sceptre; and then he seated himself, and feared; [the tear. And, having suffered pain, looking foolishly, he wiped off

¹ Or, *playing the fool.*² Or, *may I be*

οὶ δὲ καὶ ἀχνύμενοί περ, ἐπ' αὐτῷ ἡδὺ γέλασσαν,
ώδε δέ τις εἴπεσκεν ἵδων ἐς πλησίον ἄλλον·

270

"Ω πόποι, ή δὴ μυρί'" Οδυσσεύς ἐσθλὰ ζοργε,
βουλάς τ' ἔξαρχων ἀγαθὰς, πόλεμόν τε κορύσσων·
νῦν δὲ τόδε μέγ' ἄριστον ἐν Ἀργείοισιν ἔρεξεν,
ὅς τὸν λωβητῆρα ἐπεσβόλον ἔσχ' ἀγοράων.
οὐ θήν μιν πάλιν αὗτις ἀνήσει θυμὸς ἀγήνωρ
νεικείειν βασιλῆας ὄνειδείοις ἐπέεσσιν.

275

"Ως φάσαιν ἡ πληθύς· ἀνὰ δὲ πτολίπορθος Οδυσσεὺς
ἔστη σκῆπτρον ἔχων· παρὰ δὲ, γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη,
εἰδομένη κήρυκι, σιωπᾶν λαὸν ἀνώγει·

280

ώς ἀμα θ' οἱ πρῶτοί τε καὶ ὕστατοι υἱες Ἀχαιῶν
μῦθον ἀκούσειαν, καὶ ἐπιφρασσαίατο βουλήν·
ὅς σφιν ἐϋφρονέων ἀγορήσατο καὶ μετέειπεν

'Ατρείδη, νῦν δή σε, ἄναξ, ἐθέλουσιν Ἀχαιοὶ¹
πᾶσιν ἐλέγχιστον θέμεναι μερόπεσσι θρονοῖσιν·
οὐδέ τοι ἐκτελέουσιν ὑπόσχεσιν, ηνπερ ὑπέσταν
ἐνθάδ' ἔτι στείχοντες ἀπ' Ἀργεος ἵπποβότοιο,
"Ιλιον ἐκπέρσαντ'" ἐγένετον ἀπονέεσθαι.

285

Φοστε γάρ ή παῖδες νεαροὶ, χῆραι τε γυναῖκες,
ἄλλήλοισιν ὁδύρονται οἰκόνδε νέεσθαι.

290

ἡ μὴν καὶ πόνος ἐστὶν ἀνιηθέντα νέεσθαι.

καὶ γάρ τις θ' ἔνα μῆνα μένων ἀπὸ ής ἀλόχοιο
ἀσχαλάα σὺν νηῇ πολυζύγῳ, ὅνπερ ἄελλαι
χειμέριαι εἰλέωσιν, ὀρινομένη τε θάλασσα·
ἡμῖν δ' εἴνατός ἐστι περιτροπέων ἐνιαυτὸς
ἐνθάδε μιμνόντεσσι. τῷ οὐ νεμεσίζομ' Ἀχαιοὺς
ἀσχαλάαν παρὰ νηυσὶ κορωνίσιν. ἀλλὰ καὶ ἔμπης
αἰσχρόν τοι δηρόν τε μένειν, κενεόν τε νέεσθαι.
τλῆτε, φίλοι, καὶ μείνατ' ἐπὶ χρόνον, δόφρα δαῶμεν,

295

¹ Since the particle *η* is always repeated in the second clause, Heyne, after Bentley, would read *ωστε γαρ ει*, in a form analogous to *ωσει*, *ωστερει*. As there is no similar example to be found, it would be better perhaps to read *ωσει γαρ παιδεις*.—Trollope.

² Or, truly it is a hardship to return in affliction, that is, when his object is not accomplished.

³ That is, since we have been here.

And they, even although distressed, heartily laughed at
 him, 270

And thus one said, looking to another near him:—

“ Oh ye gods, verily ten thousand good things Ulysses
 hath done,

Both originating good counsels and urging on the battle;
But now he hath done this by far the best thing among the
 Argives, [rangues, 275]

Who has restrained this abusive insulter from his ha-
Surely his insolent mind will not again urge him
To rail at kings with reproachful words.”

Thus spake the multitude, and Ulysses, destroyer of
 cities, [Minerva,
Stood up, holding his sceptre, and beside him, blue-eyed
Making herself like to a herald, orders the people to be
 silent; 280

That the sons of the Achaeans, both those in front, and those
 also in the rear, at the same time

Might hear his speech, and understand his counsel:
Who, well affected towards them, harangued and spake
 among them.—

“ Son of Atreus, king, surely now the Achaeans desire
To render thee most infamous to all articulate-speaking
 mortals: 285

Neither do they perform to thee the promise, which they
 took upon them,

Proceeding hither from horse-feeding Argos,
That thou shouldest return, having destroyed the well-
walled Ilium.

For just as young children and widowed women¹
To one another do they wail to return home. 290

Assuredly also there is an anxiety to return, being worn
 out with misery.²

For any one remaining even one month away from his wife
Grieves beside his many-benched ship, which the wintry
Storms shut up, and an agitated sea;

But to us it is the ninth year³ coming round, 295
While remaining here. On which account I am not sur-
prized that the Achaeans

Grieve beside their beaked ships. But it is nevertheless also
Certainly disgraceful both to remain a long time, and to
 return empty.⁴

Be patient, friends, and wait for a time,⁵ that we may learn

¹ That is, without booty, or, without success.

² Or, for a short time, or, little while.

ἡ ἐτεὸν Κάλχας μαυτεύεται, ἡὲ καὶ οὐκί.
300
 εὖ γὰρ δὴ τόδε ἴδμεν ἐνὶ φρεσίν· ἐστὲ δὲ πάντες
 μάρτυροι, οὓς μὴ Κῆρες ἔβαν θαυάτοιο φέρουσαι
 χθιζά τε καὶ πρώϊς¹. ὅτ’ ἐς Αὐλίδα νῆες Ἀχαιῶν
 ἥγερέθοιτο, κακὰ Πριάμῳ καὶ Τρωσὶ φέρουσαι,
 ήμεῖς δὲ ἀμφὶ περὶ κρήνην ἱεροὺς κατὰ βωμοὺς
 ἔρδομεν ἀθανάτοισι τελήεσσας ἑκατόμβας,
 καλῇ ὑπὸ πλατανίστῳ, ὅθεν ῥέειν ἀγλαὸν ὕδωρ,
 ἐνθ' ἐφάνη μέγα σῆμα· δράκων ἐπὶ νῶτα δαφοινὸς,
 σμερδαλέος, τόν ρ' αὐτὸς Ὁλύμπιος ἦκε φόωσδε,
 βωμοῦ ὑπαῖξας πρός ρά πλατάνιστον ὅρουσεν.
 310
 ἐνθα δὲ ἔσαν στρουθοῖο νεοσσοὶ, νήπια τέκνα,
 δζῷ ἐπ' ἀκροτάτῳ πετάλοις ὑποπεπτηθέτες,
 ὀκτώ² ἀτὰρ μήτηρ ἐνάτη ἦν, ἡ τέκνα τέκνα·
 ἐνθ' ὅγε τοὺς ἐλεεινὰ κατήσθιε τετριγῶτας·
 μήτηρ δὲ ἀμφεποτάτο ὁδυρομένη φῦλα τέκνα·
 315
 τήν δὲ ἐλειξάμενος πτέρυγος λάβεν ἀμφιαχνίαν.
 αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ κατὰ τέκν' ἔφαγε στρουθοῖο καὶ αὐτὴν,
 τὸν μὲν ἀρίζηλον θῆκε θεὸς, ὅσπερ ἔφηνε·
 λᾶν γάρ μιν ἔθηκε Κρόνου παῖς ἀγκυλομήτεω.
 ήμεῖς δὲ ἐσταότες θαυμάζομεν, οἷον ἐτύχθη.
 320
 ὡς οὖν δεινὰ πέλωρα θεῶν εἰσῆλθ' ἑκατόμβας.
 Κάλχας δὲ αὐτίκ' ἐπειτα θεοπροπέων ἀγόρευε·
 τίπτ' ἄνεῳ ἐγένεσθε, κάρη κομόωντες Ἀχαιοί;
 ήμιν μὲν τόδε ἔφηνε τέρας μέγα μητιέτα Ζεὺς,
 δψιμον, δψιτέλεστον, δου κλέος οὔποτ' ὀλεῖται·
 325
 ὡς οὗτος κατὰ τέκν' ἔφαγε στρουθοῖο, καὶ αὐτὴν,
 ὀκτὼ, ἀτὰρ μήτηρ ἐνάτη ἦν, ἡ τέκνα τέκνα·
 δως ήμεῖς τοσσαῦτ' ἔτεα πτολεμίζομεν αὐθι,
 τῷ δεκάτῳ δὲ πόλιν αἴρησομεν εὐρυάγυιαν.
 330
 κεῖνός θ' ὡς ἀγόρευε· τὰ δὴ νῦν πάντα τελεῖται.
 ἀλλ' ἄγε, μίμνετε πάντες, ἐϋκυνήμδες Ἀχαιοὶ,

¹ Or, went not, bearing off.² That is, so as to indicate that the appearance was portentous.³ Or, occurred at.

If Chalcas divines truly or not. 300
 For we well indeed know this in our minds ; and ye are all
 Witnesses, whom the fates of death have not taken off¹
 Both yesterday and the day before : when, at Aulis the
 ships of the Achæans
 Were assembled, bringing woes to Priam and the Trojans ;
 But we round about the fountain at the sacred altars 305
 Were sacrificing to the immortals perfect hecatombs,
 Under a beauteous plane-tree, whence was flowing a limpid
 stream, [the back,
 There there appeared a great sign ; a serpent, blood-red upon
 Having a terrible aspect, which indeed the Olympian him-
 self sent forth to the light, [the plane tree ; 310
 Having started from under the altar, thereupon rushed to
 And there there were the young ones of a sparrow, infant
 offspring,
 Upon the topmost branch, cowering beneath the leaves,
 Eight ; but the mother was the ninth, which brought forth
 the offspring ;
 There he devoured them twittering piteously ; [315
 And the mother was flying round, bewailing her offspring ;
 And, having coiled himself round, he seized her by the wing
 making a loud noise round about.
 But, when he had eaten up the offspring of the sparrow and
 herself, [most conspicuous,²
 Him indeed the god, who exposed him to view, rendered
 For the son of the crafty Saturn made him a stone ;
 And we, standing by, marvelled at what was done. 320
 Thus therefore dreadful prodigies of the gods attended³ the
 hecatombs. [harangued :
 And Chalcas immediately afterwards, delivering oracles,
 ' Why in the world, long haired Achæans, have ye become
 mute ?' [der,
 To us indeed counselling Jove has shewed this great won-
 Late, of late accomplishment, the fame of which shall never
 perish. 325
 As this (serpent) ate up the offspring of the sparrow and
 herself, [the offspring ;
 Eight, but the mother was the ninth, which brought forth
 So we just so many years shall wage war there,⁴
 But in the tenth we shall take the wide-streeted city.
 And be thus harangued, all which things are now on the
 eve of being accomplished. 330
 But come, wait ye all, well-greaved Achæans,

¹ That is, in Troy.

αὐτοῦ, εἰσόκεν ἄστυ μέγα Πριάμοιο ἔλωμεν.

“Ως ἔφατ’· ’Αργεῖοι δὲ μέγ’ ἵαχον, (ἀμφὶ δὲ νῆες σμερδαλέον κονάβησαν, ἀϋσάντων ὑπ’ Ἀχαιῶν,) μῦθον ἐπαινήσαντες Ὁδυσσῆος θείοιο.
τοῖσι δὲ καὶ μετέειπε Γερήνιος ἵππότα Νέστωρ·

”Ω πόποι, ἡ δὴ πασὶν ἐοικότες ἀγοράασθε νηπιάχοις, οἷς οὕτι μέλει πολεμῆα ἔργα.

πῇ δὴ συνθεσίαι τε καὶ ὅρκια βήσεται ἡμῖν;
ἐν πυρὶ δὴ βουλαί τε γενοίατο, μήδεά τ’ ἀνδρῶν;
σπονδαί τ’ ἄκρητοι καὶ δεξιαὶ, ἃς ἐπέπιθμεν;
αὗτως γάρ ᾧ ἐπέεσσ’ ἐριδαίνομεν, οὐδέ τι μῆχος εὑρέμεναι δυνάμεσθα, πολὺν χρόνον ἐνθάδ’ ἐόντες.

”Ατρείδη, σὺ δ’ ἔθ’, ὡς πρὶν, ἔχων ἀστεμφέα βουλὴν,
ἄρχεν¹ ’Αργείοισι κατὰ κρατερὰς ὑσμίνας·

τούσδε δ’ ἔα φθινύθειν, ἔνα καὶ δύο, τοί κεν ’Αχαιῶν νόσφιν βουλεύωσ², ἄνυστις δ’ οὐκ ἔσσεται αὐτῶν,
πρὶν ”Αργοσδ³” ιέναι, πρὶν καὶ Διὸς αἰγιόχοιο γνώμεναι, εἴτε ψεῦδος ὑπόσχεσις, ἡὲ καὶ οὐκί.

Φημὶ γὰρ οὖν κατανεῦσαι ὑπερμενέα Κρονίωνα ἥματι τῷ, ὅτε νησὶν ἐπ’ ὡκυπόροισιν ἔβαινον
’Αργεῖοι, Τρώεσσι φόνον καὶ κῆρα φέροντες,
ἀστράπτων ἐπιδέξι¹, ἐναίσιμα σήματα φαίνων.

τῷ, μή τις πρὶν ἐπειγέσθω οἶκόνδε νέεσθαι,
πρὶν τινα πὰρ Τρώων ἀλόχῳ κατακοιμηθῆναι,
τίσασθαι δ’ ’Ελένης δρμήματά τε στοναχάς τε.

εὶ δέ τις ἐκπάγλως ἔθέλει οἶκόνδε νέεσθαι,
ἀπτέσθω ἡς νηὸς ἐϋσσελμοίο μελαίνης,
δόφρα πρόσθ ἄλλων θάνατον καὶ πότμον ἐπίσπη.

ἄλλὰ, ἄναξ, αὐτός τ’ εὖ μήδεο, πείθεό τ’ ἄλλῳ
οὗτοι ἀπόβλητον ἔπος ἔσσεται, ὅ ττι κεν εἴπω.

κρῖν¹ ἄνδρας κατὰ φῦλα, κατὰ φρήτρας, ’Αγάμεμνον,
ὡς φρήτρη φρήτρηφιν ἀρήγη, φῦλα δὲ φύλοις.

¹ Οἱ, a horseman of Gerene.

² That is, what will become of them?

³ That is, be destroyed and rendered useless.

335

340

345

350

355

360

Here, until we have taken the great city of Priam.''

Thus he spake; and the Argives were loudly shouting,
(and the ships around [shouting,)
Terrifically resounded, in consequence of the Achæans
Having approved the speech of the godlike Ulysses. 335
But Nestor, the Gereman knight,¹ also spake among them:

"Alas! assuredly now ye barangue like children
In a state of infancy, to whom martial affairs are not at all
matters of care.

Where, I pray, will both our covenants and treaties go?²
Shall both the counsels and plans of men be in truth put in
the fire?" [340]

And the unmixed libations, and right hand pledges, on
which we relied? [any remedy (for the evil)
Truly to no purpose do we contend with words, neither
Are we able to discover, although we have been here a
great time.⁴ [pose unshaken,
But do thou still, son of Atreus, as before, holding thy pur-
Rule the Argives in mighty battles; 345
And leave these, one and two, to perish, who deliberate
Apart from the Achæans,—but there shall not be an ac-
complishment of their designs —

To go to Argos, before that we even know
Whether the promise of Ægis-bearing Jove be a lie, or not.
For I affirm then that the powerful son of Saturn nodded
assent 350

On that day, when the Argives were embarking in their
Swift-traversing ships, bearing slaughter and fate to the
Trojans,
Sending lightning on the right, displaying favourable tokens.
Therefore let not any one be eager to return home before
That each has slept with⁵ a wife of the Trojans, 355
And avenged both the setting out⁶ and groans of Helen.
But if any one vehemently desires to return home,
Let him lay hold of his well-benched black ship,
That he may draw upon himself death and fate before
others. [360]
But, king, both deliberate well thyself, and yield to another;
Whatever word I speak will be certainly not to be rejected.
Separate, Agamemnon, the men by tribes, and by clans,
That clan may assist clan, and tribes tribes.

¹ Or, being here, &c.

² Or, has been laid to sleep with.

³ There are two ways of taking this —first, to revenge the rape and lamen-
tations of Helen; second, to take revenge for the expedition and the griefs we
have endured on account of Helen.

εἰ δέ κεν ὡς ἔρξης, καὶ τοι πείθωνται Ἀχαιοὶ,
γνώσῃ ἐπειθ', ὃς θ' ἥγεμόνων κακὸς, ὃς τέ νυ λαῶν, 365
ἥδ' ὃς κ' ἐσθλὸς ἔησις· κατὰ σφέας γὰρ μαχέονται·
γνώσει δ', εἰ καὶ θεοπεσίη πόλιν οὐκ ἀλωτάξει,
ἢ ἀνθρῶν κακότητε, καὶ ἀφραδίη πολέμοιο.

Τὸν δ' ἀπαρειβόμενος προσέφη κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων·
ἢ μὰν πῦτ' ἄγορῆ νικᾶς, γέρον, οὐας Ἀχαιῶν 370
αἱ γὰρ, Ζεῦ τε πάτερ, καὶ Ἀθηναῖη, καὶ Ἀπολλον,
τοιοῦτοι δέκα μοι συμφράδμονες εἰεν Ἀχαιῶν·
τῷ κε τάχ' ἡμύσειε πόλις Πριάμοιο ἀνακτος
χερσὶν ὑφ' ἡμετέρησιν ἀλοῦσά τε περθομένη τε.
ἀλλά μοι αἰγίοχος Κρονίδης Ζεὺς ἀλγε' ἔδωκεν, 375
ὅς με μετ' ἀπρήκτονες ἔριδας καὶ νείκεα βάλλει.
καὶ γὰρ ἔγαν Ἀχιλεὺς τε μαχητάμεθ εἴνεκα κούρης
ἀντιψίοις ἐπέεσσιν· ἔγὼ δ' ἥρχον χαλεπαίνων·
εἰ δέ ποτ' ἐς γε μίαν βούλεύσομεν, οὐκ ἐτ' ἐπειτα
Τρωσὶν ἀνάβλησις κακοῦ ἐσπεται, οὐδὲ ἡβαιόν. 380
νῦν δ' ἔρχεται¹ ἐπὶ δεῖπνον, ἵνα ξυνάγωμεν Ἀρηα.
εὖ μέν τις δόρυ θηξάσθω, εὖ δ' ἀσπίδα θέσθω,
εὖ δέ τις ἵπποις δεῖπνον δότω ὁκυπόδεσσιν,
εὖ δέ τις ἀρματος ἀμφὶς ἴδων, πολέμου μεδέσθω·
ὡς κε πανημέριοι στυγερῷ κρινώμεθ² Ἀρηῇ. 385
οὐ γὰρ παυσαλή γε μετέσσεται, οὐδὲ ἡβαιόν,
εἰ μὴ νῦν ἐλθοῖσα διακρινέει μένος ἀνθρῶν.
ἴδρωσει μέν τεν τελαμῶν ἀμφὶ στήθεσσιν
ἀσπίδος ἀμφιβρότης, περὶ δ' ἔγχει χείρα καμεῖται·
ἴδρωσει δέ τεν ἵπποις, εἰξουν ἄρμα τιταίνων. 390
ἄν δέ κ' ἔγων ἀπάνευθε μάχης ἐθέλοντα νοήσω
μιμνάζειν παρὰ νηυσὶ κορωνίσιν, οὐ οἱ ἐπειτα
ἥρκιον ἐσσεῖται φυγέειν κύνας ἥδ' οἰωνούς.

'Ως ἔφατ'. Ἀργεῖοι δὲ μέγ' ἵαχον, ὡς ὅτε κύμα
ἀκτῆ ἔφ' ἵψηλῆ, ὅτε κινήσει Νότος ἐλθῶν, 395

¹ Thus their conduct might be observed.

² That is, would that I had ten such, &c.

³ Or, let each, having carefully examined his chariot (think upon war,

⁴ κρινω to try the question, (properly in a court of justice,) contend.

And, if thou thus actest, and the Achæans obey thee,
 Thou wilt then know, both who of the leaders is a coward,
 and who indeed of the people;¹ 365
And who of them is brave; for they will fight by themselves; [will that thou wilt not take the city,
 And thou wilt learn also, whether it will be by the divine
 Or by the cowardice of men, and their inexperience of war."

And king Agamemnon, replying, said to him;
 "Of a truth, old man, again in the assembly thou excellest
 the sons of the Achæans; 370
 Would that,—both father Jove, and Minerva, and Apollo,—
 There were to me² ten such counsellors of the Achæans;
 By that means would the city of king Priam soon go to ruin,
 Having been both taken, and being destroyed beneath our
 hands.

But the son of Saturn, Ægis-bearing Jove, hath given suf-
 ferings to me, 375
 Who thrusts me upon useless strifes and quarrels.
 For both I and Achilles contended on account of a damsel
 With angry words; but I began, being angry;
 But if ever indeed we shall come to the same determination,
 not any longer afterwards 380
 Shall there be a putting off of the evil to the Trojans, not
 But now go to your meal, that we may join battle.
 Let each indeed sharpen well his spear, and arrange well
 his shield,
 And let each properly give food to his swift-footed horses,
 And let each, having well looked about his chariot,³ pre-
 pare for war: 385
 That during the whole day we may contend⁴ in bateful
 For indeed there will not ensue a cessation, not even for a
 short time, [men.
 Unless night, having advanced, shall part the ardour of the
 The thong indeed of the mortal-covering shield around the
 breast [fatigued as to his hand on the spear;
 Of each shall be wet with sweat, and (each one) shall be
 And each man's horse shall be wet with sweat, drawing the
 well polished chariot. 390
 But whomsoever I perceive desirous to linger at a distance
 From the battle beside the beaked ships, for him afterwards
 There will not be sufficient means to escape the dogs and
 birds. [just as when a wave (shall sound)
 Thus he spake; and the Argives were loudly shouting,
 Against a high rocky-shore, when the south-wind, having
 advanced, shall put it in motion, 395

προβλῆτι σκοπέλῳ, τὸν δ' οὐποτε κύματα λείπει,
παυτοίων ἀνέμων, ὅταν ἔνθ' ἡ ἔνθα γένωνται.

ἀνστάντες δ' ὁρέοντο, κεδασθέντες κατὰ μῆτα,
κάπνιστσάν τε κατὰ κλισίας, καὶ δεῖπνον ἔλοντο.

ἄλλος δ' ἄλλῳ ἔρεζε θεῶν αἰειγενετάων,
εὐχόμενος θάνατόν τε φυγεῖν καὶ μᾶλον¹ Ἀρηος.
αὐτὰρ δ' βοῦν ἱέρευσεν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων
πίονα, πενταέτηρον, ὑπερμενῆ² Κρονίωνι.

κίκλησκεν δὲ γέροντας ἀριστῆς Παναχαιῶν,
Νέστορα μὲν πρώτιστα, καὶ Ἰδομενῆς ἄνακτα,
αὐτὰρ ἔπειτ³ Αἴαντε δύω, καὶ Τυδέος υἱόν·

ἔκτον δ' αὖτ³ Ὁδυσῆα, Διὶ μῆτιν ἀτάλαντον.
αὐτόματος δέ οἱ ἦλθε βοὴν ἀγδῆδος Μενέλαος.
ἥδες γὰρ κατὰ θυμὸν ἀδελφεὸν, ὡς ἐπονεῖτο·
βοῦν δὲ περιστήσαντο, καὶ οὐλοχύτας ἀνέλοντο.
τοῖσιν δὲ εὐχόμενος μετέφη κρείων⁴ Ἀγαμέμνων.

Ζεῦ κύδιστε, μέγιστε, κελαινεφὲς, αἰθέρι ναίων,
μὴ πρὶν ἐπ' ἡέλιον δῦναι, καὶ ἐπὶ κνέφας ἐλθεῖν,
πρὶν με κατὰ πρηνὲς βαλέειν Πριάμοιο μελαθρον
αἰθαλόεν, πρῆσαι δὲ πυρὸς δηϊοιο θύρετρα·
Ἐκτόρεον δὲ χιτῶνα περὶ στήθεσσι δαιξαὶ
χαλκῷ ρωγαλέον⁵ πολέες δὲ ἀμφ' αὐτὸν ἔταιροι
πρηνέες ἐν κονίησιν ὁδὰξ λαζοίατο γαῖαν.

“Ως ἔφατ⁶· οὐ δὲ ἄρα πώ οἱ ἐπεκραίανε Κρονίων·
ἄλλ’ ὅγε δέκτο μὲν ἵρᾳ, πόνον δὲ ἀμέγαρτον ὅφελλεν.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ ῥὲ εῦξαντο, καὶ οὐλοχύτας προβάλοντο,
αὖ ἔρυσαν μὲν πρῶτα, καὶ ἔσφαξαν καὶ ἔδειραν,
μηρούς τ' ἔξεταμον, κατά τε κνίσση ἐκάλυψαν,
δίπτυχα ποιήσαντες⁷ ἐπ’ αὐτῶν δὲ ὠμοθέτησαν·
καὶ τὰ μὲν ἀρ σχίζησιν ἀφύλλοισι κατέκαιον·
σπλάγχνα δὲ ἄρ’ ἀμπείραντες, ὑπείρεχον⁸ Ἡφαίστοιο.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ κατὰ μῆρ⁹ ἐκάη, καὶ σπλάγχνα πάσαντο,
μίστυλλόν τ' ἄρα τᾶλλα, καὶ ἀμφ' ὀβελοῖσιν ἔπειραν,

¹ That is, raised them over the head of the victim.

² Or, the Hectorean tunic.

³ Or, many friends or companions about him.

400

405

410

415

420

425

Against a projecting rock, and which the waves never leave,
During all kinds of winds, when they arise in this quarter
or in that.

And, having risen from their seats, they were in motion,
having dispersed themselves among the ships, [meal].
And they kindled a fire through the tents, and took their
And one was performing sacrifice to one, and another to
another, of the ever-existing gods. 400

Praying to escape both death and the toil of war.
But the king of men, Agamemnon, sacrificed a fat
Ox, five years old, to the powerful son of Saturn;
And he invited the aged chieftains of all the Achaeans,
Nestor indeed first (of all,) and king Idomeneus, 405
But next the two Ajaxes, and the son of Tydeus;
And, moreover, the sixth, Ulysses, in counsel equal to Jove.
But Menelaus, brave at the battle-shout, came to him of his
own accord; [he was toiling.]

For he had known in his mind, (respecting) his brother, how
And they stood round about the ox, and raised the salted-
barley-cakes. 410

And king Agamemnon, praying amongst them, said:
“Jove most glorious, most mighty, collector of black-
clouds, dwelling in the sky, [sore] Grant that the sun may not set, and darkness come on, be-
That I have cast down headlong Priam's palace
Flaming, and have burned the doors with hostile fire; 415
And that I have cut asunder the tunic of Hector² around his
breast, [him,]
Rent by my brass; and may many of his companions around
Prone in the dust, grasp the ground with their teeth.”

Thus he spake, but not yet thereupon was the son of Sa-
turn accomplishing it for him; [severe toil, 420] But he accepted indeed the sacrifices, but increased their
And when further they prayed, and cast forward the salted-
barley cakes, [and flayed the victims, They first indeed drew back (the neck,) and cut the throats
And cut off the thighs, and covered them over with fat,
Having made double tolds of it; and upon them placed raw-
pieces; [without soliare; 425] And these indeed they then burned down with cleft logs
And then having spitted the entrails, they were holding
them over the fire. [they had tasted the entrails, Furthermore, when the thighs had been burned down, and
Then they both cut into small portions the other (parts), and
pierced them through with spits,

ώπτησάν τε περιφραδέως, ἐρύσσαιτό τε πάντα.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ παύσαντο πόνου, τετύκοντό τε δᾶτα,
δάίνυντ', οὐδέ τι θυμὸς ἐδεύετο δαιτὸς ἔῖσης.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ πόσιος καὶ ἐδητύος ἐξ ἔρου ἔντο,
τοῖς ἄρα μύθων ἡρχε Γερήνιος ἵππότα Νέστωρ·

430

'Ατρείδη κύδιστε, ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν, 'Αγάμεμνον,
μηκέτι νῦν δήθ' αὖθι λεγώμεθα, μηδέ τι δηρὸν
ἀμβαλλώμεθα ἔργον, δ δὴ θεὸς ἐγγυαλίζει.
ἀλλ' ἄγε, κήρυκες μὲν 'Αχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων
λαὸν κηρύσσοντες ἀγειρόντων κατὰ τῆς·
ἡμεῖς δ' ἀθροὶ ὕδε κατὰ στρατὸν εὔρὺν 'Αχαιῶν
ἴομεν, δῆρα κε θᾶσσον ἐγείρομεν δξὺν "Αρη.

435

"Ως ἔφατ"¹ οὐδ' ἀπίθησεν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν 'Αγαμέμνων·
αὐτίκα κηρύκεσσι λιγυφθόγγοισι κέλευσε,
κηρύσσειν πόλεμόνδε κάρη κομόωντας 'Αχαιούς.
οἱ μὲν ἐκήρυσσον, τοὶ δ' ἡγείροντο μᾶλ' ὕδα.

440

οἱ δ' ἀμφ' 'Ατρείωνα Διοτρεφέες βασιλῆες
θῦνον κρίνοντες² μετὰ δὲ, γλαυκῶπις 'Αθήνη,
αἰγίδ' ἔχουσ³ ἐρίτιμον, ἀγήρων, ἀθανάτην τε·
τῆς ἑκατὸν θύσανοι παγχρύσεοι ἡερέθονται,
πάντες ἐϋπλεκέες, ἑκατόμβοιος δὲ ἔκαστος.
σὺν τῇ παιφάσσονσα διέσυντο λαὸν 'Αχαιῶν,
ὑπρύνοντο⁴ ιέναι· ἐν δὲ σθένος ὕρσεν ἐκάστῳ
καρδίῃ, ἀλληκτον πολεμίζειν ἥδε μάχεσθαι.
τοῖσι δ' ἄφαρ πόλεμος γλυκίων γένετ⁵, ἥτε νέεσθαι
ἐν νηυσὶ γλαφυρῇσι φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαν.

445

'Ηύτε πῦρ ἀΐδηλον ἐπιφλέγει ἄσπετον ὅλην,
οὔρεος ἐν κορυφῇς, ἔκαθεν δέ τε φαίνεται αὐγή·
ώς τῶν ἐρχομένων ἀπὸ χαλκοῦ θεσπεσίοιο
αἴγλη παμφανόωσα δι' αἰθέρος οὐρανὸν ἴκε.

450

¹ They reclined at meals. Or it may be, *let us no longer now, I pray, waste our time in conversation.*

² Sharp Mars.

³ Or, *who were about the son of Atreus.*

⁴ Θύσανοι. These were rows of fringe or golden tassels attached to the edge of the shield for the purpose of striking terror into the enemy by their dazzling

And roasted them very skilfully, and drew them all off.
 But, when they had ceased from their labour, and prepared
 the banquet, 430
 They were feasting themselves, nor was their mind at all in
 want of the fair feast.
 Furthermore, when they removed from themselves the de-
 sire of drunk and food,
 Then Nestor, a Gerenian knight, was beginning harangues
 to them :
 " Most glorious son of Atreus, king of men, Agamemnon,
 No longer now, I pray, let us be¹ here, nor at all for a long
 time 435
 Defer the work, which the god now puts into our hands.
 But come, let the heralds, on the one hand, of the copper-
 mailed Achæans,
 Summoning, assemble the people to the ships ;
 On the other hand, let us here collected go through the
 wide army [the sharp batt.e.]² 440
 Of the Achæans, that we may the more quickly rouse up
 Thus he spake; nor was Agamemnon, king of men, dis-
 obedient;
 Immediately he ordered the clear-voiced heralds
 To summon the long haired Achæans to the war.
 The former, on the one hand, made proclamation, the latter,
 on the other hand, very quickly assembled themselves.
 And the Jove-protected kings, who were attendants on the
 son of Atreus,³ 445
 Were moving hastily, separating them ; and among them
 (was) blue-eyed Minerva, [immortal,
 Having the very precious Aigis, not affected by age, and
 From which a hundred tassels⁴ all golden are suspended,
 All well-twisted, and each worth an hundred oxen.⁵
 With this darting about, she was moving quickly through
 the people of the Achæans, 450
 Exciting them to go ; and she roused up the strength in the
 heart
 Of each, incessantly to engage in war, and to fight. [turn
 And to them immediately war became sweeter than to re-
 In the hollow ships, to their paternal land.
 As destructive fire sets on a blaze a boundless wood, 455
 On the tops of a mountain, and the light is seen from afar ;
 So—as these advanced from their admirable copper (ar-
 mour)
 the air.
 The brilliance, shining all over, reached the heaven through
 motion
⁵ That is, worth an hundred pieces of coin stamped with the figure of an ox.

Τῶν δ', ὥστ' ἤρνιθων πετεηνῶν ἔθνεα πολλὰ,
χηνῶν, ἡ γεράνων, ἡ κύκνων δουλιχιδείρων, 460
Ἄσπις ἐν λειμῶνι, Καῦστρίον ἀμφὶ ρέεθρα,
ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα ποτῶνται ἄγαλλέμενα πτερύγεσσι,
κλαγγηδὸν προκαθιζόντων, σμαρπυεῖ δέ τε λειμῶν
ἀς τῶν ἔθνεα πολλὰ νεῶν ἀπὸ καὶ κλισιάων
ἐς πεδίον προχέσοντο Σκαμάνδριον· αὐτῷρ ὑπὸ χθῶν 465
σμερδαλέον κονίζει ποδῶν αὐτῶν τε καὶ ἵππων.
ἔσταν δ' ἐν λειμῶνι Σκαμανδρίῳ ἀνθεμεύεται
μυρίοι, ὅστα τε φύλλα καὶ ἄνθεα γίγνεται ὄρη.

'Ηύτε μυάων ἀδινάων ἔθνεα πολλὰ,
αἵτε κατὰ σταθμὸν ποιμνῆσιν ἡλάσκουσιν 470
ὄρη ἐν εἰαρινῇ, ὅτε τε γλάγος ἄγγεα δεύει·
τόσσοι ἐπὶ Τρώεσσι κάρη κομδώντες Ἀχαιοὶ
ἐν πεδιῷ ἴσταντο, διαρράΐσαι μεμάστες.

Τοὺς δ', ὥστ' αἰπύλια πλατέϊ αἰγῶν αἰπόλοις ἄνδρες
ῥεῖα διακρίνωσιν, ἐπεὶ κε νομῷ μιγέωσιν 475
ἀς τοὺς ἡγεμόνες διεκόσμεον ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα,
ὑσμίνην δὲ λέναι, μετὰ δε, κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων,
ῆματα καὶ κεφαλὴν ἵκελος Διὶ τερπικεραίνω,
Ἄρεϊ δὲ ζώην, στέρκουν δὲ Ποσειδάωνι.

'Ηύτε βοῦς ἀγέληφι μέγ' ἔξοχος ἐπλετο πάντων 480
τπῖρος· δι γάρ τε βόεσσι μετπρέπει ἀγρομένησι·
τοίοιν ἀρ' Ἀγρείδην θήκε Ζεὺς ἥματι κείνῳ,
ἐκπρεπεῖ ἐν πολλοῖσι καὶ ἔξοχον ἡρώεσσιν.

"Εσπετε νῦν μοι, Μοῦσαι, 'Ολύμπια δώματ' ἔχουσαι·
ἴμεις γάρ θεαὶ ἔστε, πάρεστέ τε, ἵστε τε πάντα, 485
ἥμεις δέ κλέος οίον ἀκούομεν, οὐδέ τε ἴδμεν·
οἵτινες ἡγεμόνες Δανιῶν καὶ κοίρωνοι ἦσαν.
πληθὺν δ' οὐκ ἀν ἐγὼ μιθήσομαι, οὐδ' ὑπηρήνω,
οὐδ' εἴ μοι δέκα μὲν γλῶσσαι, δέκα δέ στόματ' εἴεν.
φωνὴ δ' ἄρρηκτος, χαλκευν δέ μοι ἡτορ ἐνείη· 490
εἰ μὴ 'Ολυμπιαδες Μοῦσαι, Διὸς αἰγινόχοι

Or, best. The word here denotes the whole suit of armour

And of these (Acheans)--just, as many flocks of winged birds,

Of geese, or of cranes, or of long-necked swans, 460
 In the Asian meadow, at the streams of Cayster,
 Fly here and there, exulting in their wings,
 They settling themselves forward with a noise, and the meadow re-echoes

So of these many nations from the ships and tents
 To the Scamandrian plain were pouring forward; and the earth was sounding 465

Terrifically under the feet both of themselves and horses.
 And they stood in the flowery Scamandrian meadow
 Innumerable, as many as both the leaves and flowers are produced in spring.

As many as (are) the swarms of collected flies,
 Which in a pen belonging to a shepherd, flutter about, 470
 In the spring season, and when the milk mustens the pails,
 So many against the Trojans were the long-haired Achaeans Standing in the plain, having an eager desire to break their lines.

But them—just as goat-herds easily separate extensive flocks of goats, whenever they are mixed together in the pasture; 475

So them their leaders were arranging apart here and there, To advance to battle, and among them (was) king Agamemnon, (thunder-bolt,

As to his eyes and head like to Jove delighting in the And to Mars as to his waist,¹ and to Neptune as to his breast.

As a bull² in a herd is greatly eminent above 480
 All; (for he is conspicuous among the collected cattle;) Such then on that day did Jove render the son of Atreus, Courageous and eminent among many heroes. [sons;

"Declare now to me, Muses, occupying Olympian man—(For ye are goddesses, and are present, and know all things; 485

But we hear report alone, nor know we any thing;³) Who were the leaders and rulers of the Danaï. For I could not tell, nor name the multitude, [mouths, Not even if there were to me ten tongues indeed and ten And a voice not to be broken, and a brazen heart were in me; 490

Unless, the Olympian Muses, daughters of Egis-bearing

² *Bovis* a bull, or cow, the animal in general. Homer often adds *taupe* or *ocean* to denote especially the bull.

³ That is, with certainty.

θυγατέρες, μνησαίαθ̄ ὅσοι ὑπὸ¹ Ἰλιον ἥλθον.

ἀρχοὺς αὐτῶν ἐρέω, νῆάς τε προπάσας·

Βοιωτῶν μὲν Πηνελεως καὶ Λήϊτος ἥρχον, (1)

Ἄρκεσίλαος τε, Προθοήνωρ τε, Κλονίος τε· 495

οἵ θ' Ὅριην ἐνέμοντο, καὶ Αὐλίδα πετρήεσσαν,

Σχοῖνόν τε, Σκῶλόν τε, πολύκυνημόν τ' Ἐτεωνὸν,

Θέσπειαν, Γραιάν τε καὶ εύρύχορον Μυκαλησσόν. (5)

οἵ τ' ἀμφ' Ἀρμ² ἐνέμοντο, καὶ Εἰλέσιν, καὶ Ἐρυθρὰς,

οἵ τ' Ἐλεῶν³ εἶχον, ἡδ' Ὑλην, καὶ Πετεῶνα, 500

Ωκαλέην, Μεδεῶνά τ', ἐν κτίμενον πτολίεθρον,

Κώπας, Εὔτρησίν τε, πολυτρήρωνά τε Θίσβην·

οἵ τε Κορώνειαν, καὶ ποιήεινθ 'Αλίαρτον, (10)

οἵ τε Πλάταιαν ἔχον, ἡδ' οἱ Γλίσαντ⁴ ἐνέμοντο,

οἵ θ' Ὑποθήβας εἶχον, ἐν κτίμενον πτολίεθρον, 505

Ογχηστόν θ' ιερὸν, Ποσιδήϊον ἀγλαὸν ἄλσος·

οἵ τε πολυστάφυλον Ἀρνην ἔχον, οἵ τε Μίδειαν,

Νίσαν τε ζαθέην, Ἀνθηδόνα τ' ἐσχατόωσαν. (15)

τῶν μὲν πεντήκοντα νέες κίον, ἐν δὲ ἑκάστῃ

κοῦροι Βοιωτῶν ἑκατὸν καὶ εἴκοσι βαῖνον, 510

Οἱ δ' Ἀσπληδόνα ναῖον, ἵδ' Ὁρχομενὸν Μιγύειον,

τῶν ἥρχ⁵ Ἀσκάλαφος καὶ Ιάλμενος, υἱες⁶ Ἀρηος.

οὓς τέκεν Ἀστυόχη, δόμῳ⁷ Ακτορος Ἄξείδαο, (20)

παρθένος αἰδοίη, ὑπερώϊον εἰσαναβᾶσα,

Ἀρηī κρατερῷ⁸ δ δέ οἱ παρελέξατο λάθρη· 515

τῶν δὲ τριήκοντα γλαφυραὶ νέες ἐστιχόωντο.

Αὐτὰρ Φωκήων Σχεδίος καὶ Ἐπίστροφος ἥρχον,

υἱέες⁹ Ιφίτου μεγαθύμου Ναυβολίδαο. (25)

οἱ Κυπάρισσον ἔχον, Πυθῶνά τε πετρήεσσαν,

Κρίσαν τε ζαθέην, καὶ Δαυλίδα, καὶ Πανοπῆα, 520

οἵ τ' Ἀνεμώρειαν, καὶ Υάμπολιν ἀμφενέμοντο,

οἵ τ' ἄρα πάρ ποταμὸν Κηφισὸν δίον ἔναιον,

οἵ τε Λίλαιαν ἔχον, πηγῆς ἐπὶ Κηφισοῖο· (30)

¹ That is, in dependence on the assistance of the Muses.

² Homer, who, it might have been supposed, would have begun his geographical account from Athens or Sparta, or more probably, from Mycenæ, the

Jove made mention of as many as came under Ilium.
 Hercupon¹ I will tell the commanders of the ships, and all
 the ships," [manding, (1)

The Bœotians² indeed Peleus and Leitus were com-
 And Arcesilaus, and Prothoenor, and Clonius; 495
 Both those who inhabited Hyria, and rocky Aulis,
 And Schoenus, and Scolus, and the many-ridged Eteonus,
 Thespeia, and Graea, and the wide Mycalessus; (5)
 And those who inhabited about Harma, and Ilesius, and
 Erythrae,
 And those who occupied Eleon, and Hyle, and Peteon, 500
 Ocalea, and Medeon, a well-built city,
 Copæ, and Eutresis, and Thisbe abounding in doves,
 And those who (occupied, Coronæa, and the grassy Haliar-
 tas, (10)
 And those who occupied Platæa, and those who inhabited
 Giasas,
 And those who occupied Hypothææ, a well-built city, 505
 And sacred Onchestus, a beautiful grove belonging to
 Neptune; [those who (occupied) Midea,
 And those who occupied Arne abounding in grapes, and
 And very sacred Nisa, and Anthedon at the extremity. (15)
 Of these indeed fifty ships went; and in each [barked. 510
 A hundred and twenty young men of the Bœotians em-
 And those who inhabited Aspledon, and Minyeian
 Orchomenus, [of Mars,
 These Ascalaphus and Ialmenus, were commanding, sons
 Whom Astyoche, brought forth in the house of Actor son
 of Azens,— (20)
 A modest virgin, having gone up into the upper chamber,—
 To mighty Mars; but he had secretly lain with her; 515
 And of these thirty hollow ships went in regular rank.

But the Phocians, Schedius and Epistraphus were com-
 manding,
 Sons of the high-souled Iphitus, son of Naubolus; (25)
 Those who occupied Cyparissus, and rocky Python,
 And very sacred Crissa, and Daulis, and Panopeus, 520
 And those who dwelt around Anemoreia, and Hyampolis,
 And those, moreover, who inhabited beside the divine river
 Cephisus, [Cephisus; (30)
 And those who occupied Lilæa, upon the sources of the

city of the Sovereign, chose to begin it from Bœotia, not for the sake of any peculiar dignity in the character of it, but merely because as a promontory it afforded him a point of particular novelty. He is highly applauded by Macrobius for the exactness with which he performs his poetical journey, who, on the contrary, much censures Virgil for his inattention in that article.

| | |
|---|------|
| τοῖς δ' ἄμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαιναι νῆες ἔποιντο. . | |
| οἱ μὲν Φωκήων στίχας ἵστασαν ἀμφιέποντες, | 525 |
| Βοιωτῶν δ' ἔμπλην ἐπ' ἀριστερὰ θωρήσσοντο. | |
| Λοκρῶν δ' ἡγεμόνευεν Ὁϊλῆος ταχὺς Αἴας, | (35) |
| μείων, οὗτι τόσος γε, ὃσος Τελαμώνιος Αἴας, | |
| ἄλλὰ πολὺ μείων ὀλίγος μὲν ἔην, λινοθώρηξ, | |
| ἔγχείη δ' ἐκέκαστο Πανέλληνας καὶ Ἀχαιούς· | 530 |
| οἱ Κῦνόν τ' ἐνέμοιντ', Ὁπόεντά τε, Καλλίαρόν τε, | |
| Βῆσσάν τε, Σκάρφην τε καὶ Αὐγειὰς ἐρατεινὰς, | |
| Τάρφην τε, Θρόνιόν τε, Βοαγρίου ἀμφὶ ρέεθρα. | (40) |
| τῷ δ' ἄμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαιναι νῆες ἔποιντο | |
| Λοκρῶν, οἱ ναίουσι πέρην Ἱερῆς Εὔβοίης. | 535 |
| Οἱ δ' Εὔβοιαν ἔχον μένεα πνείοντες Ἀβαντες, | |
| Χαλκίδα τ', Εἰρέτριάν τε, πολυστάφυλόν θ' Ἰστίαμαν, | (45) |
| Κήρινθόν τ' ἔφαλον, Δίου τ' αἰπὺν πτολίεθρον, | |
| οἱ τε Κάρυστον ἔχον, ἡδ' οἱ Στύρα ναιετάσκον· | |
| τῶν δ' αὐθ' ἡγεμόνευ 'Ελεφήνωρ, ὃζος Ἀρηος, | 540 |
| Χαλκωδοντιάδης, μεγαθύμων ἀρχὸς Ἀβάντων· | |
| τῷ δ' ἄμ' Ἀβαντες ἔποιντο θοοὶ, ὅπιθεν κομόωντες, | |
| αἰχμηταὶ, μεμαῶτες ὀρεκτῆσι μελίησι | (50) |
| θώρηκας ρήξειν δηīων ἀμφὶ στήθεσσι· | |
| τῷ δ' ἄμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαιναι νῆες ἔποιντο. | 545 |
| Οἱ δ' ἄρ' Ἀθήνας εἶχον, ἐν κτίμενον πτολίεθρον, | |
| δῆμον Ἐρεχθῆος μεγαλήτορος, ὃν ποτ' Ἀθήνη | |
| θρέψε, Διὸς θυγάτηρ, τέκε δὲ ζείδωρος Ἀρουρα, | (55) |
| κὰδ δ' ἐν Ἀθήνησ' εἶσεν ἐῷ ἐνὶ πίονι νηῷ, | |
| ἐνθάδε μιν ταύροισι καὶ ἀρνειοῖς ἰλάονται | |
| κοῦροι Ἀθηναίων, περιτελλομένων ἐνιαυτῶν· | |
| τῶν αὐθ' ἡγεμόνευ νίδις Πετεώο, Μενεσθεύς. | |
| τῷδ' οὕπω τις δόμοιος ἐπιχθόνιος γένετ' ἀνήρ, | (60) |
| κοσμῆσαι ἵππους τε καὶ ἀνέρας ἀσπιδιώτας· | |

¹ Literally, 'Had made to quit.'—'Had made to give place.'

² It was the custom of these people to shave the forepart of their heads, which they did that their enemies might not take the advantage of seizing

And in company with these forty black ships followed.
 These indeed, going about them, posted the ranks of the
 Phocians; 525
 But they were arming themselves near the Boeotians to the
 left. [leader,
 But of the Locrians the swift Ajax, son of Oileus, was
 (Less—not at all so large at least as the Telamonian
 Ajax, (35)
 But much less; little indeed he was, wearing a linen corslet,
 But in the use of the lance he had been¹ distinguished
 above all the Hellenes, and the Achaeans.) 530
 Those who inhabited both Cynus, and Opoeis, and Calliatus,
 And Bessa, and Scarphe, and lovely Auger,
 And Tarphe, and Thronum, about the streams of Boa-
 grias. (40)
 And in company with him forty black ships followed
 Of the Locrians, who dwell beyond sacred Eubaea. 535
 But those who occupied Eubaea, the Abantes breathing
 vigour,
 Both Chalcis, and Eretria, and Histiae a bounding in grapes,
 And Cerinthus on the sea, and the lofty city of Drim, (45)
 And those who occupied Carystus, and those who inhabited
 Styra; [540
 Of these again Elephenor, was leader, an offshoot of Mars,
 The son of Chalcedon, commander of the high-souled
 Abantes; [allowing their hair to grow behind,
 And in company with him the swift Abantes followed,
 Spear-men, eager with their ashen-spears extended, (50)
 To break the coats of mail around the breasts of their
 enemies;
 And in company with him forty black ships followed. 545
 And those, moreover, who occupied Athens, a well-built
 city, [time Minerva,
 The state of the noble-hearted Erechtheus, whom on a
 Daughter of Jove, reared, but the food giving Earth bore
 him, (55)
 And she placed him in Athens in her own rich temple,
 There her, with bulls and lambs, the youths 550
 Of the Athenians propitiate as the years roll round;
 Of these again Menestheus, son of Peteus, was leader.
 To him not yet had any man of those on the earth been
 produced equal, (60)
 For arranging in order both horses and shield-bearing men;
 them by the hair, the hinder part they let grow, as a valiant race that would
 never turn their backs.

| | |
|---|-----|
| Νέστωρ οἰος ἔριζεν, δὲ γὰρ προγενέστερος ἦεν· τῷ δὲ ἄμα πεντήκοντα μέλαιναι νῆες ἔποντο. | 555 |
| Ἄτας δὲ ἐκ Σαλαμῖνος ἦγε δυοκαίδεκα νῆας, στῆσε δὲ ἄγων, ἵν' Ἀθηναίων ἵσταντο φάλαγγες. (65) | |
| Οἱ δὲ Ἀργος τ' εἶχον, Τίρυνθά τε τειχιόεσσαν, Ἐρμιόνην, Ἀσίνην τε, βαθὺν κατὰ κόλπουν ἔχούσας, 560 Τροιεῦην, Ἡέδνας τε καὶ ἀμπελόεντ' Ἐπίδαυρον, οἵ τ' ἔχον Αἴγιναν, Μάσητά τε, καῦροι Ἀχαιῶν· τῶν δὲ αὐτὸν ἡγεμόνενε βοήν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης, (70) καὶ Σθένελος, Καπανῆος ἀγακλειτοῦ φίλος νίδε, τοῖσι δὲ ἀμφὶ Εἰρύαλος τρίτατος κίεν, ἵσδθεος φάς, 565 Μηκιστέως τὸν Ταλπῖονίδας ἄνακτος. συμπάντων δὲ ἡγεῖτο βοήν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης· τοῖσι δὲ ἀμφὶ ὄγδωκοντα μέλαιναι νῆες ἔποντο. (75) | |
| Οἱ δὲ Μικήνας εἶχον, ἐν κτίμενον πτολίεθρον, ἀφιειόν τε Κόρινθον ἐν κτίμενας τε Κλεωνάς, 570 Ὀρνειάς τ' ἐνέμοντο, Ἀραιθυρέην τ' ἔρατεινήν, καὶ Σικιών ¹ , ὅθι ἀφ' Ἀδρηστος πρῶτος ἐμβασίλευεν, οἵ τ' Υπερησίην τε καὶ αἰπεινὴν Γονδεσσαν, (80) Πελλήνην τ' εἶχον, ἡδὲ Λίγιον ἀμφενέμοντο, Αἴγιαλόν τ' ἀνὰ πάντα, καὶ ἀμφὶ Ἐλίκην εὑρεῖαν· 575 τῶν ἑκατὸν νηῶν ἥρχε κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων, Ἀτρεΐδης ² ἄμα τῷ γε πολὺ πλείστοις καὶ ἀριστοῖς λαοὶ ἔποντ ³ : ἐν δὲ αὐτὸς ἐδύστατο νώρουπα χαλκὸν, κυδιόων, ὅτι πᾶσι μετέπρεπεν ἥρωεσσιν, (85) οὐνεκ' ἀριστος ἦν, πολὺ δὲ πλείστους ἦγε λαούς. 580 | |
| Οἱ δὲ εἶχον κοῦλην Λακεδαιμονια κητώεσσαν, Φάριν τε, Σπάρτην τε, πολιτρήρωνά τε Μέσσην, Βρυσειάς τ' ἐνέμοντο, καὶ Αἴγειάς ἔρατεινάς, (90) οἵ τ' ἀφ' Ἀμύκλας εἶχον, Ἐλος τ', ἔφαλον πτολίεθρον, οἵ τε Λάαν εἶχον, ἡδὲ Οἴτυλον ἀμφενέμοντο· 585 τῶν οἱ ἀδελφεδες ἥρχε, βοήν ἀγαθὸς Μενέλαος, | |

¹ Agamemnon, son of Atreus brother of Menelaus, King of Mycenæ, and commander in chief at the Grecian expedition.

Nestor alone contended for the superiority, for he was senior, 555
 And in company with him fifty black ships followed.
 But Ajax was leading twelve ships from Salamis,
 And leading, posted (the men), where the phalanxes of the Athenians were posted. (65)
 But those who occupied both Argos, and well-walled Tiryns,
 Hermione, and Asine, containing a deep bay, 560
 Trezenæ, and Eionæ, and vine bearing Epidaurus,
 And those who occupied Ægina, and Mases, youths of the Achæans; (leader, 70)
 And of these again, Diomede, brave at the battle-shout, was And Sthenelus, the beloved son of the far-famed Capaneus,
 And in company with these went Euryalus, the third, a god-like man, 565
 Son of Mecisteus, the king, the son of Talaus. [leading;
 But all together Diomede, brave at the battle-shout, was And in company with these eighty black ships followed. (75)
 But those who occupied Mycenæ, a well built city,
 And opulent Corinth, and the well-built Cleonæ, 570
 And inhabited Orneæ, and lovely Araethyrea,
 And Sacyon, where indeed Adrastus first reigned, [(80)
 And those who occupied both Hyperesia, and lofty Gonoessa,
 And Pellene, and dwelt around Cœgium, 575
 And up the whole coast, and around far-extended Illice;
 A hundred ships of these king Agamemnon commanded.¹
 Son of Atreus, in company with him certainly by far the most numerous and best [zling² copper armour, (85)
 Troops followed, and among them he himself put on dazzling himself with his greatness, because he was conspicuous among all the heroes; [most troops. 580
 In that he was the greatest, and was leading by far the But those who occupied³ embosomed Lacedæmon of huge size,
 And Pharis, and Sparta, and Messe abounding in doves,
 And inhabited Bryseæ, and lovely Angeæ, (90)
 And further, those who occupied Amyceæ, and Helos, a city on the sea, [585
 And those who occupied Laos, and dwelt around Cœtylus,
 These his brother Menelaus, brave at the battle-shout, commanded,

¹ μερόποιοι από την ανάσταση δημιουργίας οφείλονται.² That is —in the hollow—between the mountains Paygetus and Partenioi.

έβήκοντα νεῶν, ἀπάτερθε δὲ θωρήσσοντο.
 ἐν δὲ αὐτὸς κίεν ἥσι προθυμίησι πεποιθὼς,
 διτρύνων πόλεμόνδε¹ μάλιστα δὲ ἵετο θυμῷ
 τίσασθαι "Ελένης ὄρμήματά τε σποναχάς τε. 590

Οἱ δὲ Πύλον τὸν ἐνέμοντο, καὶ Ἀρήνην ἔρατεινὴν,
 καὶ Θρύον, Ἀλφειοῦ πόρον, καὶ ἑκτίτου Αἴτυ,
 καὶ Κυπαρισσήντα, καὶ Ἀμφιγένειαν ἔναιον, 100
 καὶ Πτελεὸν, καὶ Ἔλος, καὶ Δώριον² ἐνθα τε Μαῦσαῖ
 ἀντόμεναι Θάμυριν τὸν Θρῆικα παῖσαν ἀοιδῆς, 595
 Οἰχαλίθεν ίόντα παρ' Εὔρύτον Οἰχαλίηος³
 στεῦτα γάρ εὐχόμενος νικησέμεν, εἴπερ δὲν αὐταῖ
 Μοῦσαι δείδουεν, κοῦραι Διὸς αἰγιόχαιοι⁴ 105
 αἱ δὲ χολωσάμεναι πηρὸν θέσαν, αὐτὰρ ἀοιδὴν
 θεοπεσίην ἀφέλοντα, καὶ ἐκλέλαθον κιθαριστέν.
 τῶν αὐθὸν ἡγεμόνενε Γερήνιος ίππότα Νέστωρ⁵
 τῷ δὲ ἐνενήκοντα γλαφύραι νέες ἐστιχόωντο.

Οἱ δὲ ἔχον Ἀρκαδίην, ὑπὸ Κυλλήνης ὄρος αἰπὺν, 110
 Αἰπύτιον παρὰ τύμβον, ὃν ἀνέρες ἀγχιμαχηταῖ⁶
 οἱ Φένεδν τὸν ἐνέμοντο καὶ Ὁρχομενὸν πολύμηλον, 605
 ᾿Ρίπην τε, Στρατίην τε καὶ ἡμερόσσαν Ἐνίσπην,
 καὶ Τεγέην εἶχον, καὶ Μαντινέην ἔρατεινὴν,
 Στύμφηλὸν τὸν εἶχον, καὶ Παρρᾶσίην ἐνέμοντο⁷ 115
 τὸν ἥρχον Ἀγκαίοιο πάϊς, κρείων Ἀγαπήνωρ,
 ἔβήκοντα νεῶν⁸ πολέες δὲ ἐν νηῇ ἐκάστη
 Ἀρκάδες ἀνδρες ἔβαινον ἐπιστάμενοι πολεμίζειν.
 αὐτὸς γάρ σφιν δῶκεν ἄγαξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων
 νῆσος ἔυστολμον, περάντι ἐπὶ οἴνοπα πόντον, 120
 Ἀτρεΐδης⁹ ἐπεὶ οὐ σφι βαλάσσαι ἔργα μεμήλει.

Οἱ δὲ ἄρα Βουτράσιον τε καὶ Ἡλιδα διαν ἔναιον, 615
 δισπον ἔφ¹⁰ Ὑρμίη καὶ Μίρσων ἐσχατόωσα,
 πέτρη τὸν Ωλενίη, καὶ Ἀλείσιον ἐντὸς ἔέργει¹¹
 τῶν αὐτέσσαρες ἀρχοὶ ἔσαν, δέκα δὲ ἀνδρὶ ἐκάστῳ 125
 ιῆσος ἔποντο θοαὶ, πολέες δὲ ἔμβαινον Ἐπειοί.
 τῶν μὲν δρόν¹² Ἀμφίμαχος καὶ Θάλπιος ἡγησάσθην, 620
 · L. c. from Αγαμέμνου.

Sixty ships; and they were arming themselves apart.¹
And among them he himself went, having placed confidence
in his own forward courage, (95)
Exciting them to war; and very greatly was he desiring
in his mind

To avenge both the expedition and groans of Helen. 590

But those who inhabited both Pylus and lovely Arene,
And Thryum, a ford of the Alpheus, and well-built Aupy,
And Cyparisseis, and dwelt in Amphigenia, (100)
And Pteleum, and Helos, and Dorium, where also the
Muses, [of song, 595]

Meeting him, stopped Thamyris, the Thracian, from his art
Coming out of Oechalia, from Eurytus of Oechalia;
For he, boasting, professed that he should conquer, even if
the Muses [105]
The Muses, however, had been born before him.

They took away [playing on the harp. 600
The divine art of song, and made him forget the art of
Of these again Nestor, the Gerenian knight, was leader ;
And with him ninety hollow ships went in regular order.

And those who occupied Arcadba, under the lofty mountain of Cyllene, (110)

Near the tomb of Agyptus, where are men who fight in
close combat; [ing in sheep, 605]

And who inhabited both Pheneum, and Orchomenus abounding
And Rhipe, and Stratia, and windy Emispe,
And occupied Tegea, and lovely Mantinea,
And occupied Stymphalus, and inhabited Parrhasia; (115)
Of these, king Agapenor, son of Ancaeus, commanded
Sixty Ships; and in each ship many 610
Arcadian men skilled in warring embarked.

Arcadian men, skilled in warring, embarked.
For Agamemnon himself, king of men, son of Atreus,
Gave to them well-benched ships to pass over the wine-
coloured (120)

Deep; since maritime affairs had not been matters of care
to them. [and divine Ehs, 615]

And those, moreover, who dwelt both in Buprasium,
For as great a space as Hyrmne and Myrsinus, at the
farthest extremity.

And the Olenian Rock, and Alisium, enclosed within,
Of these again there were four commanders, and each man
ten. (125)

Swift ships followed, and many Epeans embarked (in them). Some of them then Amphimachus and Thalpus led. 620

νίες, ὁ μὲν Κτεάτου, ὁ δ' ἄρ' Εύρύτου Ἀκτορίωνος·
τῶν δ' Ἀμαρυγκείδης ἥρχε κρατερὸς Διώρης·
τῶν δὲ τετάρτων ἥρχε Πολύξενος θεοειδῆς,
νίὸς Ἀγασθένεος Αὐγηϊάδαο ἄνακτος. (130)

Οἱ δ' ἐκ Δουλιχίοιο, Ἐχινάων θ' ἱεράων
νήσων, αἱ ναιούσι πέρην ἀλὸς, Ἡλιδος ἄντα·
τῶν αὐθ' ἥγεμόνευε Μέγης, ἀτάλαντος Ἄρης,
Φυλείδης, δὸν τίκτε Διὶ φίλος ἵππότα Φυλεὺς,
ὅς ποτε Δουλίχιόνδ' ἀπενάσσατο, πατρὶ χολωθείς.
τῷ δ' ἅμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαιναι νῆες ἔποιτο. (135) 625

Αὐτὰρ Ὁδυσσεὺς ἥγε Κεφαλῆνας μεγαθύμους,
οἵ ῥ' Ἰθάκην εἰχον καὶ Νήριτον εἰνοσίφυλλον,
καὶ Κροκύλει ἐνέμοιτο, καὶ Αἰγιλιπα τρηχεῖαν,
οἵ τε Ζάκυνθον ἔχον, ἡδ' οἱ Σάμον ἀμφενέμοιτο,
οἵ τ' Ἡπειρον ἔχον, ἡδ' ἀντιπέραι ἐνέμοιτο· (140) 635

τῶν μὲν Ὁδυσσεὺς ἥρχε, Διὶ μῆτιν ἀτάλαντος·
τῷ δ' ἅμα νῆες ἔποιτο δυώδεκα μιλτοπάρῃοι.

Αἰτωλῶν δ' ἥγεῖτο Θόας, Ἀνδραίμονος νίὸς,
οἱ Πλευρῶν ἐνέμοιτο, καὶ Ὡλενον, ἡδὲ Πυλήνη,
Χαλκίδα τ' ἀγχίαλον, Καλυδῶνά τε πετρήσσαν. (145) 640

οὐ γὰρ ἔτ' Οἰνῆος μεγαλήτορος νίέες ἥσαν,
οὐδ' ἄρ' ἔτ' αὐτὸς ἔην, θάνε δὲ ξανθὸς Μελέαγρος.
τῷ δ' ἐπὶ πάντ' ἐτέταλτο ἀναστέμεν Αἰτωλοῖσι· (150)
τῷ δ' ἅμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαιναι νῆες ἔποιτο.

Κρητῶν δ' Ἰδομενεὺς δουρικλυτὸς ἥγεμόνευεν,
οἱ Κυωσσόν τ' εἰχον, Γόρτυνά τε τειχιόεσσαν,
Λύκτον, Μίλητόν τε καὶ ἀργινόεντα Λύκαστον,
Φαιστόν τε, Ρύτιόν τε, πόλεις εὖ ναιεταώσας,
ἄλλοι θ', οἱ Κρήτην ἐκατόμπολιν ἀμφενέμοιτο. (155) 645

τῶν μὲν ἄρ' Ἰδομενεὺς δουρικλυτὸς ἥγεμόνευε,
Μηριόνης τ' ἀτάλαντος Ἐνυαλίῳ ἀνδρειφόντῃ·
τοῖσι δ' ἄμ' ὁγδώκοντα μέλαιναι νῆες ἔποιτο.

¹ ναιούσι. Literally dwell.

² i. e. ships that had the prows dyed with μιλτος vermillion.

³ αγχίαλος: αγχι near, and αλς the sea.

Sons—the one indeed of Cteatus, but the other of Eurytus,
 son of Actor; [commanding;
 And others the brave Diores, son of Amarynceus, was
 And the fourth (division) the god-like Polyxenus was com-
 mending, (130)
 Son of Agasthenes, a king, the son of Augeias.
 But those, who (came) from Dulichium, and the sacred
 islands 625
 Of the Echinades, which are situated¹ beyond the sea, over
 against Eos;
 Of these again Meges, equal to Mars, was leader,
 Son of Phyleus, whom the horseman Phyleus, dear to Jove,
 begot, (135)
 Who once, having been made angry with his father, emigra-
 ted to Dulichium,
 And in company with him forty black ships followed. 630
 But Ulysses led the high-souled Cephalonians, [Neritus,
 Those in fact who occupied Ithaca, and the foliage-shaking
 And inhabited Crocylea, and rugged Ægilips, (140)
 And those who occupied Zacynthus, and those who dwelt
 around Samos, [the other side; 635
 And those who occupied Epirus and inhabited (regions) on
 These indeed Ulysses, equal in counsel to Jove, was com-
 manding, [ships.
 And in company with him followed twelve red-cheeked²
 But of the Ætolians, Thoas, son of Andraemon, was
 leader, (145)
 Who inhabited Pleuron, and Olenus, and Pylene,
 And Chalcis near the sea,³ and rocky Calydon. 640
 For no more were⁴ the sons of the noble-hearted Æneus,
 And no more indeed was he himself, and the auburn-haired
 Meleager was dead. [ing over the Ætolians; (150)
 And to this man every thing had been entrusted for reign-
 And in company with him forty black ships followed.
 And the Cretans Idomeneus, famed for the spear, was
 commanding, 645
 Who occupied both Caessus, and the well-walled Gortyns,
 Lyctus, and Miletus, and white-soiled Lycastus,
 And Phæstus, and Rhytium, well-situated cities, (155)
 And others, who dwelt around the hundred-cited Crete.
 Of these then indeed Idomeneus, famed for the spear, was
 leader, 650
 And Merion, equal to man-slaying Mars;
 And in company with these eighty black ships followed.

¹ i. e. were dead.

Τληπόλεμος δ' Ἡρακλείδης, ἡῦς τε μέγας τε, (160)
 ἐκ Ρόδου ἐννέα νῆας ἄγε 'Ροδίων ἀγερώχων'
 οἱ 'Ρόδον ἀμφενέμοντο διὰ τρίχα κοσμηθέντες, 655
 Λίνδον, 'Ιήλυσσόν τε καὶ ἀργινόεντα Κάμειρον·
 τῶν μὲν Τληπόλεμος δουρικλυτὸς ἥγεμόνευεν,
 δν τέκεν 'Αστυόχεια βίη 'Ηρακληίη, (165)
 τὴν ἄγετ' ἐξ 'Εφύρης, ποταμοῦ ἀπὸ Σελλήντος,
 πέρσας ἄστεα πολλὰ Διοτρεφέων αἰζηῶν· 660
 Τληπόλεμος δ', ἐπεὶ οὖν τράφη ἐν μεγάρῳ ἐϋπήκτῳ,
 αὐτίκα πατρὸς ἔοιο φίλον μῆτρωα κατέκτα
 ἥδη γηράσκοντα, Λικύμνιον, δέζον "Αρηος" (170)
 αἰψα δὲ νῆας ἔπηξε, πολὺν δ' ὅγε λαὸν ἀγείρας
 βῆ φεύγων ἐπὶ πόντον ἀπειλησαν γάρ οἱ ἄλλοι 665
 νίες, υῖωνοί τε, βίης 'Ηρακληίης·
 αὐτὰρ ὅγ' ἐς 'Ρόδον ἴξεν ἀλώμενος, ἀλγεα πάσχων.
 τριχθὰ δὲ φίληθεν καταφυλαδὸν, ἥδ' ἐφίληθεν (175)
 ἐκ Διὸς, δστε θεοῖσι καὶ ἀνθρώποισιν ἀνάσσει·
 καὶ σφιν θεσπέσιον πλοῦτον κατέχενε Κρονίων. 670

Νιρεὺς αὖ Σύμηθεν ἄγε τρεῖς νῆας ἐίσας,
 Νιρεὺς, 'Αγλαιῆς θ' υἱὸς, Χαρόποιό τ' ἄνακτος,
 Νιρεὺς, δς κάλλιστος ἀνὴρ ὑπὸ "Ιλιον ἥλθε (180)
 τῶν ἄλλων Δαναῶν, μετ' ἀμύμονα Πηλείων·
 ἀλλ' ἀλαπαδνὸς ἔην, παῦρος δέ οἱ εἴπετο λαός. 675

Οἱ δ' ἄρα Νίσυρόν τ' εἶχον, Κράπαθόν τε, Κάσον τε,
 καὶ Κῶν, Εύρυπύλοιο πόλιν, νήσους τε Καλύδνας,
 τῶν αὖ Φείδιππός τε καὶ "Αντιφος ἥγησάσθην, (185)
 Θεσσαλοῦ υἱε δύω 'Ηρακλείδαο ἄνακτος·
 τῶν δὲ τριήκοντα γλαφυρὰν νέες ἐστιχόωντο. 680

Νῦν αὖ τοὺς, δσσοι τὸ Πελασγικὸν "Αργος ἔναιον,
 οἵ τ' "Αλον, οἵ τ' 'Αλόπην, οἵ τε Τρηχῖνα νέμοντο,
 οἵ τ' εἶχον Φθίην, ἥδ' 'Ελλάδα καλλιγύναικα, (190)

¹ Literally, 'to the Herculean strength.'

² Literally, 'of the Herculean strength.'

³ Alluding to the fable of Jupiter's covering Rhodes with a golden cloud whence he rained down riches upon them. See Pindar Olymp. VII.

⁴ Meaning : Of the rest, with himself included.

And Tlepolemus, son of Hercules, both brave and powerful, (160)
 Led from Rhodes nine ships of the very distinguished Rhodians, [into three districts, 655
 Who dwelt around Rhodes, having been arranged in order, Lindus, and Ialyssus, and white Camirus ; Of these indeed Tlepolemus, famed for the spear, was leader, Whom Astyochea bore to Hercules,¹ (165)
 Whom he led out of Ephyre, from the river Selleis, [660
 Having destroyed many cities of Jove-cherished young men ; But Tlepolemus, when accordingly he had been brought up in the well-built house, Immediately slew the beloved maternal uncle of his father, Already growing old, Lycymnus, an offshoot of Mars ; (170)
 And quickly he constructed ships, and he, having collected a large multitude, Went in flight over the sea ; for the other sons 665
 And grandsons of Hercules² threatened him. But he, wandering, came to Rhodes, enduring hardships. And they were settled in three divisions by tribes, and were beloved (175)
 Of Jove, who reigns over gods and men, [riches.³ 670
 And upon them the son of Saturn poured down immense Nireus again was leading from Syme three equal-(sized)-ships,
 Nireus the son of both Aglaea and king Charopus, Nireus, who was the handsomest man that came under Ilam, (180)
 Of the rest of the⁴ Danaï, after the faultless⁵ son of Pelcus ; But he was weak, and a scanty force followed him. 675
 And those moreover who occupied both Nisyrus, and Crapathus, and Casus,
 And Cos, the city of Eurypylus, and the Calydne islands, These again both Phidippus and Antiphus led, (185)
 The two sons of king Thessalus, son of Hercules ; And of these thirty hollow ships went in regular order. 680
 And now again as to those, as many as dwelt in Pelasgian Argos, [those who Trechins
 And those who inhabited Alus, and those who Alope, and And those who occupied Phthia, and Hellas⁶ abounding in beautiful women, (190)

¹ αριστον proper not to be blamed.² ἔλλας The name Hellen, in the time of Homer, was applied to a part of Thessaly from Hellen, the son of Deucalion. In after times it became the general appellation of all the states that sent members to the Amphictyonic council.

- Μυρμιδόνες δὲ καλεῦντο, καὶ Ἔλληνες, καὶ Ἀχαιοί·
τῶν αὐτὸν πεντήκοντα νεῶν ἦν ἀρχὸς Ἀχιλλεύς. 685
ἀλλ' οἴγ' οὐ πολέμοιο δυσηχέος ἐμνώοντο·
οὐ γάρ ἔην, ὅστις σφὶν ἐπὶ στίχας ἤγήσαιτο·
κεῖτο γάρ ἐν νήεσσι ποδάρκης δῖος Ἀχιλλεὺς, (195)
κούρης χωόμενος Βριστῆδος ἡγκόμοιο,
τὴν ἐκ Λυρησσοῦ ἔξειλετο πολλὰ μογήσας,
Λυρησσὸν διαπορθήσας καὶ τείχεα Θήβης· 690
κὰδ δὲ Μύνητ' ἔβαλεν καὶ Ἐπίστροφον ἐγχεσιμώρους,
νίέας Εὐηνοίο Σεληπιάδαο ἄνακτος· (200)
τῆς ὅγε κεῖτ' ἀχέων, τάχα δ' ἀνστήσεσθαι ἔμελλεν.
Οἱ δὲ εἰχον Φυλάκην, καὶ Πύρασον ἀνθεμόεντα, 695
Δήμητρος τέμενος, "Ιτωνά τε μητέρα μήλων,
ἀγχίαλόν τ' Ἀντρῶν", ἥδε Πτελεὸν λεχεποίην·
τῶν αὐτὸν Πρωτεσῦλαος ἀρήιος ἤγεμόνευε, (205)
ζωὸς ἐών· τότε δ' ἥδη ἔχε κατὰ γαῖα μέλαινα.
τοῦ δὲ καὶ ἀμφιδρυφῆς ἄλοχος Φυλάκη ἐλέλειπτο, 700
καὶ δόμος ἡμιτελής· τὸν δ' ἔκτανε Δάρδανος ἀνὴρ,
νηὸς ἀποθρώσκοντα πολὺ πρώτιστον Ἀχαιῶν.
οὐδὲ μὲν οὐδὲ οἱ ἄναρχοι ἔσαν, πόθεόν γε μὲν ἀρχὸν, (210)
ἀλλὰ σφέας κόσμησε Ποδάρκης, ὅζος Ἄρης,
Ἰφίκλου νίὸς πολυμήλου Φυλακίδαο, 705
αὐτοκασίγνητος μεγαθύμου Πρωτεσύλαον,
διπλότερος γενεῇ· δὲ δ' ἄρα πρότερος καὶ ἀρείων
ἥρως Πρωτεσῦλαος ἀρήιος· οὐδέ τι λαοὶ (215)
δεύονθ' ἤγεμόνος, πόθεον δὲ μὲν ἐσθλὸν ἔόντα.
τῷ δὲ ἄμα τεσταράκοντα μέλαιναι νῆες ἔποντο. 710
Οἱ δὲ Φερὰς ἐνέμοντο παρὰ Βοϊβηῖδα λίμνην,
Βοϊβην, καὶ Γλαφύρας, καὶ ἐῦκτιμένην Ἰαωλκὸν,
τῶν ἥρχ' Ἀδμήτοιο φίλος πάϊς ἐνδεκα νηῶν, (220)
Εὔμηλος, τὸν ὑπ' Ἀδμήτῳ τέκε διὰ γυναικῶν
"Αλκηστὶς, Πελίαο θυγατρῶν εἶδος ἀρίστῃ. 715

¹ κεῖτο—literally, *lay*.² Or, *being alive*.

And were called Myrmidons, and Hellenes, and Achaeans ;
Of these again Achilles was the commander of fifty ships. 685
But these were not mindful of harsh-sounding war ;
For there was not one who might lead them to the ranks ;
For the swift-footed divine Achilles was remaining¹ inactive
at his ships, (195)

Angry, (on account) of the beautiful-haired damsel Briseis,
Whom he selected for himself out of Lyrnessus, having
toiled much, 690
Having totally laid waste Lyrnessus, and the walls of Thebe,
And he struck down Mynes, and Epistrophus, famed for
the spear,

Sons of king Evenus, son of Selcias ; (200)
Grieving (on account) of her, he was remaining inactive,
but he was soon about to arise. [695]

But those who occupied Phylace, and flowery Pyrasus,
The sacred land of Ceres, and Iton mother of sheep,
And Antron near the sea, and Pteleus with beds of grass ;
Of these again the martial Protesilaus was leader, (205)
While living ;² but then for sometime since the black earth
was possessing him. (in Phylace, 700)

And both a wife of his, tearing both cheeks, had been left
And a house half complete ;³ and a Dardan man slew him,
When leaping from his ship, by far the first of the Achaeans.
Nor indeed were these either without a commander,
(though) they certainly regretted indeed (their own) commander, (210)

But Podarces, an offshoot of Mars, drew them up in order,
Son of Iphiclus, the sheep-abounding son of Phylacus, 705
Own brother of the high souled Protesilaus,
Junior by birth ; but he indeed the martial hero Protesilaus
Was the elder and braver ; yet the troops were not at
all (215)

In want of a leader, but regretted him indeed being brave.
And in company with him forty black ships followed. 710

And those who inhabited Phœre, beside the lake Bœbæ,
Bœbe, and Glaphyræ, and the well-built Iaolcus,
Of these the beloved son of Admetus was commanding
eleven ships, (220)

Eumelus, whom to Admetus Alcestis, divinest⁴ among women [715]

The best as to appearance of the daughters of Pelias, bore.

³ ἡμιτελής—Half complete only—as having lost one of its masters—or, as having no children.

⁴ διά used here in the superlative sense.

- Οἱ δὲ ἄρα Μηθώνην καὶ Θαυμακίην ἐνέμοντο,
καὶ Μελίβοιαν ἔχον, καὶ Ὀλιζῶνα τρηχεῖαν,
τῶνδε Φιλοκτήτης ἥρχε, τόξων εὖ εἰδὼς, (225)
ἔπτὰ νεῶν ἐρέται δὲ ἐν ἑκάστῃ πεντήκοντα
ἔμβεβασαν, τόξων εὖ εἰδότες, ἵφι μάχεσθαι. 720
- ἄλλ' ὁ μὲν ἐν νήσῳ κεῖτο κρατέρ' ἄλγεα πάσχων,
Λήμνῳ ἐν ἡγαθέῃ, ὅθι μιν λίπον υἱες Ἀχαιῶν,
ἔλκει μοχθίζοντα κακῷ ὀλοόφρονος ὕδρου. (230)
- ἐνθ' ὅγε κεῖτ' ἀχέων τάχα δὲ μνήσεσθαι ἔμελλον
Ἀργεῖοι παρὰ νησὶ Φιλοκτήταο ἄνακτος. 725
- οὐδὲ μὲν οὐδὲ οἱ ἄναρχοι ἔσαν, πόθεύν γε μὲν ἀρχὸν,
ἄλλὰ Μέδων κόσμησεν, Ὁϊλῆος νόθος υἱὸς,
τόν ρ' ἔτεκε Ρήνη ὑπ' Ὁϊλῆη πτολιπόρθῳ. (235)
- Οἱ δὲ εἶχον Τρίκκην, καὶ Ἰθώμην κλωμακόεσσαν,
οἱ τ' ἔχον Οἰχαλίην, πόλιν Εύρύτου Οἰχαλιῆος, 730
τῶν αὐθ' ἡγείσθην Ἀσκληπιοῦ δύο παῖδες,
ἱητῆρ' ἀγαθῷ, Ποδαλείριος ἡδὲ Μαχάων.
τοῖς δὲ τριήκοντα γλαφυραὶ νέες ἐστιχόωντο. (240)
- Οἱ δὲ ἔχον Ὄρμένιον, οἵ τε κρήνην Ὑπέρειαν,
οἵ τ' ἔχον Ἀστέριον, Τιτάνοιό τε λευκὰ κάρηνα, 735
τῶν ἥρχ' Εύρύπυλος, Εὐάιμονος ἀγλαὸς υἱός·
τῷ δὲ ἄμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαιναι νῆες ἔποντο.
- Οἱ δὲ Ἀργισσαν ἔχον, καὶ Γυρτώνην ἐνέμοντο, (245)
Ὦρθην, Ἡλώνην τε, πόλιν τ' Ὁλοοσσόνα λευκὴν,
τῶν αὐθ' ἡγεμόνευε μενεπτόλεμος Πολυποίτης,
υἱὸς Πειριθόοιο, τὸν διθάνατος τέκετο Ζεύς.
- τόν ρ' ὑπὸ Πειριθόῳ τέκετο κλυτὸς Ἰπποδάμεια
ἥματι τῷ, ὅτε Φῆρας ἐτίσατο λαχιήντας, (250)
τοὺς δὲ ἐκ Πηλίου ὁσε, καὶ Αἰθίκεσσι πέλασσεν·
οὐκ οἶος, ἄμα τῷ γε Λεοντεὺς, δῖος Ἀρηός,
υἱὸς ὑπερθύμοιο Κορώνου Καινείδαο·
τοῖς δὲ ἄμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαιναι νῆες ἔποντο.
- Γουνεύς δὲ ἐκ Κύφου ἥγε δύω καὶ εἴκοσι νῆας· (255)
τῷ δὲ Ἐνιῆνες ἔποντο, μενεπτόλεμοί τε Περαιβοὶ

And those, moreover, who inhabited Methone and Thau-macia,
And occupied Melbœa, and the rugged Ohzon,
Of these, Philoctetes, well skilled in bows and arrows, com-manded
Seven ships; and in each fifty rowers [fight bravely. 720
Had embarked, well skilled in bows and arrows, so as to
But he indeed was lying in an island, enduring severe suf-ferings,
In sacred Lemnos, where the sons of the Achæans left him,
In trouble with a bad wound of a deadly spirited snake. (230)
There he was lying grieving, but soon were the Argives
beside the ships,
About to be mindful of king Philoctetes. 725
Nor indeed were these either without a commander,
(though) they certainly regretted indeed (their own)
commander. [lens,
But Medon drew them up in order, the bastard son of Oi-
Whom in fact Rhene brought forth to the city-destroying
Oileus. (235)
But those who occupied Tricca, and hilly Ithome,
And those who occupied Æchalia, the city of Eurytus of
Æchalia, 730
These again the two sons of Æsculapius were leading,
Skilful curers, Podalrius and Machaon: [(240)
And with these thirty hollow ships went in regular order.
But those who occupied Ormenius, and those who (occu-pied) the fountain of Hyperea,
And those who occupied Asterium, and the white summits
of Titanus, [commanding,
These Eurypylus, the illustrious son of Evæmon, was
And in company with him forty black ships followed. [(245)
But those who occupied Argissa, and inhabited Gyrtone,
Orthe, and Elone, and the white city Oloosson,
Of these again the warlike Polypœtes was leader, 740
The son of Pirithous, whom the immortal Jove begot.
Him, I say, the famed Hippodamia brought forth to
Pirithous, [(250)
On that day, when he took vengeance on the hairy Centaurs:
And thrust them from Pelion, and made them retire to
Æthices; [Mars, 745
Not alone; along with him (was) Leonteus, an off-shoot of
Son of the high-souled Coronus, son of Cæneus;
And along with these forty black ships followed.
But Guneus led two and twenty ships from Cyphus; (255)
And him the Emenes followed, and the warlike Peræbi,

οἱ περὶ Δωδώνην δυσχείμερον οἰκί¹ ἔθεντο, 750

οἵ τ' ἀμφ' ἴμερτὸν Τιταρήσιον ἔργα νέμοντο,

ὅς δὲ ἐς Πηνειὸν προίει καλλίρροον ὕδωρ,

οὐδὲ ὅγε Πηνειῷ συμμίσγεται ἀργυροδίνη, 260

ἀλλά γέ μιν καθύπερθεν ἐπιρρέει, ἡντ' ἔλαιον·

δρκου γὰρ δεινοῦ Στυγὸς ὕδατός ἐστιν ἀπορρώξ. 755

Μαγνήτων δ' ἡρχε Πρόθοος, Τευθρηδόνος υἱὸς,

οἱ περὶ Πηνειὸν καὶ Πήλιον εἰνοσίφυλλον 265

ναίεσκον· τῶν μὲν Πρόθοος θοὸς ἡγεμόνευε·

τῷ δὲ ἄμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαιναι τῆς ἔποντο.

Οὗτοι ἄρ' ἡγεμόνες Δαναῶν καὶ κοίρανοι ἦσαν. 760

τίς τ' ἀρ τῶν δέχ' ἄριστος ἦν, σύ μοι ἔννεπε, Μοῦσα,

αὐτῶν, ἡδὲ ἵππων, οἱ ἄμ' Ἀτρείδησιν ἔποντο;

ἵπποι μὲν μέγ' ἄρισται ἔσται Φηρητιάδαο, 270

τὰς Εῦμηλος ἔλαυνε, ποδώκεας, δρυιθας ὁσ,

ὅτριχας, οἰέτεας, σταφύλη ἐπὶ νῶτον ἔισας· 765

τὰς ἐν Πιερίῃ Θρέψ' ἀργυρότοξος Ἀπόλλων,

ἄμφω θηλείας, Φόβον² Ἀρηος φορεούσας.

ἀνδρῶν αὖ μέγ' ἄριστος ἦν Τελαμώνιος Αἴας, 275

ὅφρ' Ἀχιλεὺς μήνιεν· δὲ γὰρ πολὺ φέρτατος ἦεν,

ἵπποι θ', οἱ φορέεσκον ἀμύμονα Πηλείωνα. 770

ἀλλ' δὲ μὲν ἐν τήσσεστι κορωνίσι ποντοπόροισι

κεῖται³, ἀπομηνίσας Ἀγαμέμνονι, ποιμένι λαῶν,

Ἀτρείδη· λαοὶ δὲ παρὰ ρήγμασι θαλάσσης 280

δίσκοισι τέρποντο καὶ αἰγανέησιν ιέντες

τόξοισί θ'. ἵπποι δὲ παρ' ἄρμασιν οἷσιν ἔκαστος 775

λωτὸν ἐρεπτόμενοι, ἐλεόθρεπτόν τε σέλινον,

ἔστασαν⁴ ἄρματα δὲ εὑ πεπυκασμένα κεῖτο ἀνάκτων

ἐν κλισίης⁵ οἱ δὲ ἀρχὸν ἀρηίφιλον ποθέοντες 285

¹ Works, viz. of agriculture.

² οἵτριχας for ομοιοτριχας—ομοιετεας

³ The plumb-line of the mason's level—i. e. By measurement.

⁴ That is, in carrying terror with them through the ranks of the enemy. Some interpret it of the figure of a lance marked on the thighs of the mare. See a fine description of the horse. ΙΩΒ XXXIX 19. &c.

⁵ An herb and root of a very sweet flavour; fabulously those who tasted it immediately forgot their native country; whence the proverb λωτον φασι to

Who placed (their) houses about tempestuous Dodona, 750
 And those who applied themselves to works¹ about the
 pleasant Titaresius, [water into the Peneus,
 Which moreover pours forward its beautifully-flowing
 And yet it does not mingle with the silvery-eddying
 Peneus, (260)
 But indeed flows over it on the top, like oil : [755
 For it is a branch of the water of Styx, the dreadful oath.
 But the Magnesians, Prothous, the son of Tenthredon,
 was commanding,
 Who dwelt about the Peneus, and the foliage-shaking
 Pelion : of these indeed the rapid Prothous was leader ; (265)
 And along with him forty black ships followed.
 These then were the leaders and rulers of the Danai. 760
 "And accordingly do thou, Muse, declare to me, which was
 by far the best of these, [with the sons of Atreus ?"
 Themselves, and (their) horses, who were following along
 Much the best steeds, indeed, were (those) of the son of
 Pheres, (270)
 Which Eumelus was driving, swift of foot, like birds,
 Of the same coat,² of the same year, equal across the back
 by the plumb-line ;³ 765
 Which silver-bow-bearing Apollo bred in Pieria,
 Both females, bringing (with them) the terror of Mars.⁴
 Of the men on the other hand, by far the best was Telamonian Ajax,
 So long as Achilles was angry ; for he was much the most
 excellent, [of Peleus. 770
 And (so were) the horses which carried the faultless son
 But he indeed in his beaked sea-traversing ships
 Was remaining inactive, having persisted in his wrath
 against Agamemnon, shepherd of tribes, [sea, (280)
 The son of Atreus : and his troops, beside the beach of the
 Were amusing themselves with quoits, and with javelins,
 hurling them, [beside her own 775
 And with bows and arrows ; and the horses stood, each one
 Chariot, feeding on the lotus,⁵ and the marsh-growing
 Parsley ;⁶ but the chariots, having been well covered over,
 were laid up in the tents [mander (285)
 Of the princes ; and they, missing their war-loving com-

eat the lotus, applied to those who prefer a foreign country to their own.

⁶ Horses, Plutarch observes, allowed longer rest than usual, are subject to disorders in the feet for which this herb is a remedy. It is not without reason, therefore, he adds, that the horses of Achilles are thus fed, and that they are the only horses mentioned in the Iliad which are so.

φοίτων ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα κατὰ στρατὸν, οὐδὲ μάχοιτο.

Οἳ δ' ἄρ' ἴσαν, ώσει τε πυρὶ χθῶν πᾶσα νέμοιτο· 780
 γαῖα δ' ὑπεστενάχιζε, Διὶ ὡς τερπικεραύνῳ
 χωριμένῳ, ὅτε τ' ἀμφὶ Τυφωέῃ γαῖαν ἴμασσῃ
 εἰν Ἀρίμοις, ὅθι φασὶ Τυφωέος ἔμμεναι εὔνάς· 290
 ὡς ἄρα τῶν ὑπὸ ποσσὶ μέγα στεναχίζετο γαῖα
 ἐρχομένων· μάλα δ' ὥκα διέπρησσον πεδίοιο. 785

Τρωσὶν δ' ἄγγελος ἦλθε ποδήνεμος ὡκέα Ἰρις
 πάρ Διὸς αἰγιόχοιο σὺν ἄγγελίῃ ἀλεγεινῇ.

οἱ δ' ἀγορὰς ἀγόρευον ἐπὶ Πριάμοιο θύρῃσι 295
 πάντες δμηγερέες, ἡμὲν νέοι, ἡδὲ γέροντες·
 ἀγχοῦ δ' ἵσταμένη προσέφη πόδας ὡκέα Ἰρις,
 εἴσατο δὲ φθογγὴν υἱὶ Πριάμοιο Πολίτῃ,
 δις Τρώων σκοπὸς ἴζε, ποδωκείησι πεποιθὼς,
 τύμβῳ ἐπ' ἀκροτάτῳ Αἰσυήταο γέροντος, 300
 δέγμενος δππότε ναῦφιν ἀφορμηθεῖεν Ἀχαιοί·
 τῷ μιν ἔεισαμένη μετέφη πόδας ὡκέα Ἰρις· 795

"Ω γέρον, αἰεί τοι μῦθοι φῦλοι ἄκριτοί εἰσιν,
 δις ποτ' ἐπ' εἰρήνης· πόλεμος δ' ἀλίαστος δρωρεν.
 ἡ μὲν δὴ μάλα πολλὰ μάχας εἰσῆλυθον ἀνδρῶν, 305
 ἀλλ' οὕπω τοιόνδε τοσόνδε τε λαὸν δπωπα·
 λίην γὰρ φύλλοισιν ἔοικότες ἡ ψαμάθοισιν,
 ἐρχονται πεδίοιο, μαχησόμενοι περὶ ἄστυ. 800

"Εκτορ, σοὶ δὲ μάλιστ' ἐπιτέλλομαι· ὥδε δὲ ρέξαι·
 πολλοὶ γὰρ κατὰ ἄστυ μέγα Πριάμου ἐπίκουροι,
 ἄλλη δ' ἄλλων γλῶσσα πολυσπερέων ἀνθρώπων·
 τοῖσιν ἔκαστος ἀνὴρ σημαινέτω, οἵσι περ ἀρχει,
 τῶν δ' ἐξηγείσθω, κοσμησάμενος πολιήτας. 805

"Ως ἔφαθ· "Εκτωρ δ' οὗτι θεᾶς ἔπος ἥγνοίησεν,
 αἰψα δὲ λῦσ' ἀγορήν· ἐπὶ τεύχεα δ' ἐσσεύοντο. 315
 πᾶσαι δ' ὠἰγνυντο πύλαι, ἐκ δ' ἐσσυτο λαὸς,
 πεζοὶ θ', ἵππηές τε· πολὺς δ' ὁρυμαγδὸς ὁρώρει. 810

¹ Iris swift as to her feet.

² Or, about, or, going to fight. First future part mid.

³ οἷσι περ—περ answers to 'cunque' in Latin,—'ever' in English.

⁴ Literally, Was not ignorant of.

Were going about here and there through the army, but
were not fighting. [devoured by fire: 780]

They then went along as if the whole earth were being
And the earth was groaning beneath them, as before Jove,
delighting in the thunderbolt, [Typhoeus
While enraged, when too he strikes the earth around
In Arimi, where they say that the resting places of Typhoeus
are; (290)

Thus, I say, under their feet was the earth loudly groaning,
As they advanced; and very quickly they were making way
across the plain. 785

But the swift wind-footed Iris came a messenger to the
Trojans,

From Agis-bearing Jove, with a grievous message. [(295)
And they were holding an assembly at the gates of Priam
All collected-together, both young and old; (790)
And swift-footed Iris¹ placing herself near, addressed them:
And she made herself like in voice to Polites, a son of Priam,
Who was sitting as a scout of the Trojans, having confidence
in his swiftness of foot,

On the top of the tomb of the aged Esyetes, (300)
Watching when the Achæans should set out from their
ships, [795]

Having made herself like him, the swift footed Iris spake:
“ O old man, to thee crowded words are ever pleasing,
As formerly (they were) in time of peace; but war, not to be
averted, has arisen.

Assuredly very often before now have I entered into the
battles of men, (305)

But never yet saw I such, and so great a body of men;
For exceedingly like to leaves, or sands, 800
Are they coming through the plain to fight² around the city.
But thee, Hector, I especially enjoin; and do thou act thus;
For there are many auxiliaries in Priam's great city, (310)
And the tongue of the different widely-dispersed men is
different. [manks; 805]

Let each man give orders to those, whomsoever³ he com-
And let him lead them out, having put in order his fellow-
citizens.” [stand⁴ the word of the goddess,

Thus she spake; and Hector did not at all fail to under-
And quickly he dismissed the assembly; and they were
rushing to arms. (315)

And all the gates were opened, and the people hastened out,
Both foot-soldiers, and horsemen; and a great hubbub
arose. 810

"Εστι δέ τις προπάροιθε πόλεος αἰπεῖα κολώνη,
ἐν πεδίῳ ἀπάνευθε, περίδρομος ἐνθα καὶ ἐνθα·
τὴν ἡτοι ἄνδρες Βατείαιν κικλήσκουσιν, (320)
ἄθαντοι δέ τε σῆμα πολυστάρθμοιο Μυρίνης·
ἐνθα τότε Τρώες τε διέκριθεν ἥδ' ἐπίκουροι. 815

Τρωσὶ μὲν ἡγεμόνενε μέγας κορυθαίολος "Ἐκτὼρ
Πριαμίδης· ἀμα τῷ γε πολὺ πλεῖστοι καὶ ἄριστοι
λαοὶ θωρήσσοντο, μεμαότες ἐγχείησι. (325)

Δαρδανίων αὐτὸν ἡρχεν ἐν τοῖς πάσι 'Αγχίσταο,
Αἶνειας, τῶν ὑπὸ 'Αγχίσῃ τέκε δὲ 'Αφροδίτη, 820
"Ιδης ἐν κυημοῖσι, θεὰ θροτῷ εὐνηθεῖσα·
οὐκ οἶσ, ἀμα τῷ γε δύω 'Αιτήνορος νίε,
'Αρχέλοχός τ', 'Ακάμας τε, μάχης εὖ εἰδότε πάσης. (330)

Οἱ δὲ Ζελειαν ἔναιον ὑπαὶ πόδα νείατον "Ιδης,
ἀφνειαὶ, πίνοντες ὕδωρ μέλαν Αἰσήποιο, 825
Τρώες, τῶν αὐτὸν ἡρχε Δυκάονος ἀγλαὸς νίε,
Πάνδαρος, φέ καὶ τόξον 'Απόλλων αὐτὸς ἔδωκεν.

Οἱ δὲ ἄρ' "Αδρήστειάν τ' εἶχον καὶ δῆμον 'Απαιποῖ, (335)
καὶ Πιτύειαν ἔχον, καὶ Τηρείης ὄρας αἰπὺν,
τῶν ἡρχ' "Αδρηστός τε καὶ "Αμφίος λινοθώρηξ, 830
νίε δύω Μέροπος Περκωσίου, δε περὶ πάντων
γῆδες μαντοσύνας, οὐδὲ οὐς παῖδας ἔσκε
στείχειν ἐς πόλεμον φθισήνορα· τὸ δέ οἱ οὗ τι
πειθέσθην· κῆρες γὰρ ἄγον μέλανος θανάτοιο. (340)

Οἱ δέ ἄρα Περκώτην καὶ Πράκτιον ἀμφενέμοντο, 835
καὶ Σηστὸν καὶ "Αβυδον ἔχον, καὶ διαν 'Αρίσβην,
τῶν αὐτὸν "Υρτακίδης ἡρχ' "Αστος, ὅρχαμος ἀνδρῶν,
"Αστος "Υρτακίδης, δὲν 'Αρίσβητεν φέρου ἵπποι (345)
πέθωνες, μεγάλοι, ποταμοῦ ἀπὸ Σελλήντος.

"Ιππόθοος δέ ἄγε φῖλα Πελασγῶν ἐγχειριώρων, 840
τῶν, οἱ Λάρισσαν ἐριβώλακα ναιετάσκον·
τῶν ἡρχ' "Ιππόθοος τε, Πύλαιός τ', δέσος "Αρηος,

¹ Or, extending around on this side and on that.

Now in front of the city there is a certain lofty mound,
 In the plain at a distance, accessible in every direction,¹
 Which indeed men call " Batiea," (320)
 But the immortals " the tomb of active Myrine;"
 There, at that time, both the Trojans and the auxiliaries
 were ranged apart. 815
 The Trojans indeed huge plume-waving Hector was
 leading
 Priam's son: along with him indeed by far the most and
 best [(325)]
 Troops were arming themselves, ardent with their spears.
 The Dardans again, the brave son of Anchises was com-
 manding,
 Æneas, whom the divine Vebus bore to Anchises, 820
 On the slopes of Ida, having slept,—a goddess with a mortal,
 Not alone, along with him (were) the two sons of Antenor,
 Both Archilochus and Acamas, well skilled in every kind
 of fighting. (330)
 But those who inhabited Zelea, under the extreme foot
 of Ida,
 Rich, drinking the dark water of the Æsepus, 825
 Trojans—these again the illustrious son of Lycaon was
 commanding,
 Pandarus, to whom also Apollo himself gave skill in archery.²
 But then those who occupied both Adrastea and the
 borough of Apæsus, (335)
 And occupied Pityea, and the lofty mountain of Tereia,
 These both Adrastus was commanding, and Amphius wear-
 ing a linen corslet, 830
 The two sons of Mcrops, of Percote, who, above all,
 Understood the arts of divination, and he was not for al-
 lowing his sons [all (340)]
 To proceed to the man-destroying war; but they did not at
 Obey him; for the fates of black death led them on. [835]
 And then those who dwelt around Percote and Practium,
 And occupied Sestus, and Abydus, and divine Arisba,
 These again Asius the son of Hyrtacus was commanding,
 a leader of men, [(345)]
 Asius, son of Hyrtacus, whom dark-coloured, large horses
 Brought from Arisba, from the river Selleis. [giants, 840]
 But Hippothous led the tribes of the spear-famed Pelas-
 Those who inhabited the very-fruiful Larisea;
 These both Hippothous was commanding, and Pylæus, an
 offshoot of Mars,

¹ Literally a bow.

- νίε δύω Λήθοιο Πελασγοῦ Τευταμίδαο. (350)
 Αὐτὰρ Θρήικας ἡγ' Ἀκάμας, καὶ Πείροος ὥρως,
 δισποιεῖς Ἐλλήσποντος ἀγάρροος ἐντὸς ἔέργει. 845
 Εῦφημος δ' ἀρχὸς Κικόνων ἦν αἰχμητάων,
 νίσις Τροιζῆνοιο Διοτρεφέος Κεάδαο.
 Αὐτὰρ Πυραίχμης ἄγε Παιόνας ἀγκαλοτόξους, (355)
 τηλόθειν ἐξ Ἀμυδῶνος, ἀπ' Ἀξιοῦ εὐρὺν ρέοντος,
 Ἀξιοῦ, οὐν κάλλιστον ὑδωρ ἐπικίδναται αἷγ. 850
 Παφλαγόνων δ' ἡγεῖτο Πιλαιμένεος λάσιον κῆρ,
 ἐξ Ἔνετῶν, ὅθεν ἡμίδνων γένος ἀγροτεράων,
 οἱ ἢ πα Κύτωρον ἔχον, καὶ Σήσταμον ἀμφιενέμαντο, (360)
 ἀμφὶ τε Παρθένιον ποταμὸν κλυτὰ δώματ' ἔναιον,
 Κρῶμνάν τ', Αἰγίαλόν τε καὶ ὑψηλοὺς Ἐρυθινούς. 855
 Αὐτὰρ Ἀλιζώνων Ὅδίος καὶ Ἐπίστροφος ἡρχον,
 τηλοθειν ἐξ Ἀλύβης, ὅθεν ἀργύρου ἐστὶ γενέθλη.
 Μυσῶν δὲ Χρόμις ἡρχε, καὶ Ἔννομος οἰωνιστής· (365)
 ἀλλ' οὐκ οἰωνοῖσιν ἐρύσατο κῆρα μέλαιναν,
 ἀλλ' ἐδάμη ὑπὸ χερσὶ ποδώκεος Αἰακίδαο 860
 ἐν ποταμῷ, ὅθι περ Τρῶας κεράϊζε καὶ ἀλλοις.
 Φόρκυς αὖ Φρύγιμες ἡγε καὶ Ἀσκάνιος θεοειδῆς,
 τῆλ' ἐξ Ἀσκανίης¹ μέμασαν δ' ὑσμῶν μάχεσθαι. (370)
 Μήσοιν αὖ Μέσθλης τε καὶ Ἀντίφος ἡγησάσθην,
 νίε Ταλαιμένεος, τὼ Γυγαίη τέκε λίμνη, 865
 οἱ καὶ Μήσονας ἡγαν ὑπὸ Τιμώλῳ γεγαντας.
 Νάστης αὖ Καρῶν ἡγήσατο βαρβαροφώνων,
 οἱ Μίλητον ἔχον, Φθιρῶν τ' ὄρος ἀκριτόφυλλον, (375)
 Μαιάνδρου τε ρόας, Μικάλης τ' αἴπεινὰ κάρηνα²
 τῶν μὲν ἢ π' Ἀμφίμαχος καὶ Νάστης ἡγησάσθην,
 Νάστης, Ἀμφίμαχός τε, Νομίονος ἀγλαὰ τέκνα,
 δεις καὶ χρυσὸν ἔχων πάλεμόνδ' ἔει, ἡύτε κούρη,
 μῆτριος, οὐδέ τί σι τύγ³ ἐπήρκεσε λυγρὸν ὅλεθρον, (380)

¹ I. e. a silver mine.² Literality.—*Battling down*—*from a *κέρας* a horn.*³ I. e. speaking in a foreign dialect.

The two sons of Pelasgian Lethus, son of Teutamus. (350)

But the Thracians Acamas led, and the hero Pirous, [845]
As many as the strong-flowing Hellespont includes within.

And Euphemus was commander of the Ciconian warriors,
The son of Jove-protected Trozenus, son of Ceas. [(355)]

But Pyræchmes led the crooked-bow-holding Pœonians,
From a distance, out of Amydon, from the wide-flowing
Axius, [earth. 850]

Axius, whose water spreads itself most beautiful over the
But the Paphlagonians the vigorous heart of Pylæmenes
led,

From the Eneti, whence (is) the race of wild mules,
Those, that is, who occupied Cytorus, and dwelt around
Sesamus, (360)

And inhabited famous abodes around the river Parthenius,
And Cromna, and Ægialus, and the lofty Erythini. 855

But the Halzones Odius and Epistrophus were com-
manding, [tion¹ of silver.]

From a distance, out of Alybe, whence there is the produc-
And the Mysians Chromus was commanding, and the
augur Ennomus; (365)

But he did not by auguries ward off from himself black fate,
But was subdued beneath the hands of the swift-footed son
of Eacus, 860

In the river, where indeed he was beating² down also other
Trojans. [Ascanius,

Moreover Phorcys led the Phrygians, and the god-like
From far, out of Ascania; and they felt eager to engage in
battle. (370)

Moreover the Mœonians both Mesthles and Antiphus led,
Two sons of Talæmenes, whom the lake Gygæa produ-
ced, 865

Who also were leading the Mœonians born under Tmolus.

Nastes, moreover, led the foreign-spoken³ Carians,
Who occupied Miletus, and the leaf-crowded⁴ mountain of
Phthiræ, (375)

And the streams of the Maeander, and the lofty tops of
Mycale,

These indeed, I say, Amphimacus, and Nastes led, 870
Nastes, and Amphimacus, the illustrious sons of Nomion,
Who also went to the war, having⁵ gold, like a girl,
Simpleton, nor did this at all ward off from him mournful
destruction, (380)

¹ Literally, undistinguishable from leaves.

² viz. golden ornaments.

ἀλλ' ἐδάμη ὑπὸ χερσὶ ποδόκεος Λίακίδαο
ἐν ποταμῷ, χρυσὸν δ' Ἀχιλεὺς ἐκόμισσε δαιφρων. 875

Σαρπηδὼν δ' ἡρχε Λυκίων, καὶ Γλαῦκος ἀμύμων,
τηλόθεν ἐκ Λυκίης, Ξάνθου ἀπὸ δινήεντος.

But he was destroyed beneath the hands of the swift-footed
son of Æacus

In the river; and the warlike Achilles carried off the
gold.

But Sarpedon was commanding the Lycians, and the
blameless Glaucus,
From a distance, out of Lycia, from the Xanthus abounding

875

[in eddies.]

BOOK III.

THE ARGUMENT.

The single combat of Menelaus and Paris.

The armies being ready to engage, a single combat is agreed upon between Menelaus and Paris (at the suggestion of Hector) for the determination of the war. Iris is sent to call Helen to behold the fight. She leads her to the walls of Troy, where Priam sits with his counsellors observing the Grecian leaders on the plain below, and Helen then gives him an account of the chief of them. The kings on either part take the solemn oath, to observe the conditions of the truce. The combat ensues, and Paris, being overcome, is snatched away in a cloud by Venus, and transported to his own apartment. She then calls Helen from the walls, and brings the lovers together. Agamemnon, on the part of the Grecians, demands the restoration of Helen, and the performance of the Articles.

The three and twentieth day still continues throughout this book. The scene is sometimes in the fields before Troy, and sometimes in Troy itself.

ΤΗΣ

ΟΜΗΡΟΥ ΙΛΙΑΔΟΣ.

Γ.

ΑΥΤΑΡ ἐπεὶ κόσμηθεν ἀμ' ἡγεμόνεσσιν ἔκαστοι,
Τρῶες μὲν κλαγγῆ τ' ἐνοπῇ τ' ἵσαν, ὅρυιθες δέ.
ἡῦτε περ κλαγγὴ γεράνων πέλει οὐρανόθι πρὸ,
αἴτ', ἐπεὶ οὖν χειμῶνα φύγον καὶ ἀθέσφατον ὅμβρον,
κλαγγῆ ταίγε πέτονται ἐπ' Ὡκεανοῖο ρόάων,
ἀνδράσι Πηγμαίοισι φόνον καὶ κῆρα φέρουσαι.
ἡέριαι δ' ἄρα ταίγε κακὴν ἔριδα προφέρονται.
οἱ δ' ἄρ' ἵσαν σιγῇ μένεα πνείοντες Ἀχαιοὶ,
ἐν θυμῷ μεμαῶτες ἀλεξέμεν ἀλλήλοισιν.

Εὗτ' ὅρεος κορυφῆσι Νότος κατέχενεν δμίχλην,
ποιμέσιν οὗτι φίλην, κλέπτῃ δέ τε νυκτὸς ἀμείνω,
τόσσον τίς τ' ἐπιλεύσσει ὅσον τ' ἐπὶ λᾶαν ἵησιν.
δές ἄρα τῶν ὑπὸ ποσσὶ κονίσαλος ὕριντ' ἀελλής
ἔρχομένων. μάλα δ' δικα διέπρησσον πεδίοιο.

Οἱ δ' ὅτε δὴ σχεδὸν ἤσαν, ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισιν ἰόντες,
Τρωσὶν μὲν προμάχιζεν Ἀλέξανδρος θεοειδῆς,
παρδαλέην ὕμοισιν ἔχων καὶ καμπύλα τόξα,
καὶ ξίφος· αὐτὰρ δ' δοῦρε δύω κεκορυθμένα χαλκῷ
πάλλων, Ἀργείων προκαλίζετο πάντας ἀρίστους,

¹ οὐρανοθι προ for προ οὐρανον

² κονίσαλος from κονίς dust, and αλλομαι to bound.

³ Paris had the name of Alexander given him, either because he was exposed when an infant by his parents, or because he escaped, by the aid of a shepherd, the fate designed him. The word ἀλεξω, from which the name is taken, signifies both to drive away and to assist. His mother Hecuba dreamed, while pregnant with him, that she brought forth a burning torch, which fired and consumed all Troy, together with the woods of Ida. The soothsayers, having

HOMER'S ILIAD.

BOOK III.

AND when they were put in order, each (troops) along with
their leaders, [like birds.
The Trojans indeed advanced with both clang and shout,
Just in fact as is the noise of cranes in front of the sky,¹
Which—when namely they have escaped from a storm and
an excessive shower of rain,
They fly with a clang over the currents of Oceanus, 5
Bearing slaughter and fate to Pigæman men :
And so they bring before them pernicious strife through
the atmosphere. [breathing out vigour,
But the others moreover, the Achæans, went in silence,
Eagerly desirous in soul to succour one another.
Just as the south wind is wont to spread a mist upon
the summits of a mountain, 10
Not at all agreeable to shepherds, but more advantageous
also to the thief than night, [a stone over;
And one looks over (only) as great a space as he flings
So then under their feet a rising² dust was being stirred up
in a whirlwind, [across the plain.
As they advanced. And very rapidly they were passing
But when these, having proceeded against each other,
were now near, 15
For the Trojans indeed the godlike Alexander³ was fighting
in front, [bows,
Having upon his shoulders a panther's skin,⁴ and crooked
And a sword: moreover he, brandishing two spears headed
With brass,⁵ was challenging all the bravest of the Argives,

heard her dream, enjoined her to cast out her infant immediately on its birth,
to be devoured by wild beasts. The child was accordingly sent to Ida, and
left there; but a shepherd finding him, and being struck with his beauty, took
him to his home, and reared him.

⁴ δοπαὶ understood.

⁵ That is, having brazen points.

ἀντίβιον μαχέσασθαι ἐν αἰνῇ δηϊοτῆτι.

20

Τὸν δ' ὡς οὖν ἐνόησεν Ἀρηΐφιλος Μενέλαος
ἐρχόμενον προπάροιθεν δμίλου, μακρὰ βιβῶντα,
δοστε λέων ἔχάρη μεγάλῳ ἐπὶ σώματι κύρσας,
εὐρὼν ἦ ἔλαφον κεραδὸν, ἦ ἄγριον αἴγα,
πεινάων¹ μᾶλα γάρ τε κατεσθίει, εἴπερ δὲν αὐτὸν
σεύωνται ταχέες τε κύνες, θαλεροί τ' αἰξηοί·
ὡς ἔχάρη Μενέλαος, Ἀλέξανδρον θεοειδέα
όφθαλμοῖσιν ἴδων². φάτο γὰρ τίσεσθαι ἀλείτην·
αὐτίκα δ' ἐξ ὁχέων σὺν τεύχεσιν ἀλτο χαμάζε.

25

Τὸν δ' ὡς οὖν ἐνόησεν Ἀλέξανδρος θεοειδής
ἐν προμάχοισι φανέντα, κατεπλήγη φίλον ἥτορ·
δῆψε δ' ἑτάρων εἰς ἔθνος ἔχάζετο κῆρ³ ἀλεείνων.
ὡς δ' ὅτε τίς τε δράκοντα ἴδων παλίνορσος ἀπέστη
οὔρεος ἐν βήσσῃς, ὑπό τε τρόμος ἔλλαβε γυῖα,
δῆψε τ' ἀνεχώρησεν, ωχρός τέ μιν εἶλε παρειάς·
ὡς αὐτὶς καθ' ὅμιλον ἔδυ Τρώων ἀγερώχων,
δείσας Ἀτρέος νίδον, Ἀλέξανδρος θεοειδής.

30

Τὸν δ' Ἐκτωρ νείκεσσεν ἴδων αἰσχροῖς ἐπέεσσι·
Δύσπαρι, εἶδος ἄριστε, γυναιμανὲς, ἥπεροπευτὰ,
αἴθ' ὅφελες ἄγονός τ' ἔμεναι, ἄγαμός τ' ἀπολέσθαι.
καὶ κε τὸ βουλοίμην, καὶ κεν πολὺ κέρδιον ἥεν,
ἥ οὕτω λώβην τ' ἔμεναι καὶ ὑπόψιον ἄλλων.
ἥ που καγχαλόωσι καρηκομόωντες Ἀχαιοὶ,
φάντες ἄριστῆα πρόμον ἔμμεναι, οὖνεκα καλὸν
εἶδος ἐπ⁴· ἀλλ' οὐκ ἔστι βίη φρεσὶν, οὐδέ τις ἀλκή.
ἥ τοιόσδε ἔὼν ἐν ποντοπόροισι νέεσσι
πόντον ἐπιπλώσας, ἑτάρους ἐρίηρας ἀγείρας,
μιχθεὶς ἀλλοδαποῖσι, γυναῖκ⁵ εὐειδέ⁶ ἀνῆγες
ἐξ Ἀπίης γαίης, νυὸν ἀνδρῶν αἰχμητάων;

35

40

45

¹ Or, *Menelaus beloved of Mars.*

² σενε is, to stir. σενομαι middle, to stir oneself. The accusative *autou* expresses in reference to what.

³ Or, in form the best.

⁴ Or, wert wanting the generative faculty. In this sense the word perhaps is rather to be used here.

To contend face to face in deadly fight. 20
 But when accordingly the battle-loving Menelaus¹ per-
 ceived him [steps,)
 Coming before the throng of warriors, striding with long
 Just as a lion is rejoiced, having lighted upon a huge carcase,
 Having found either a horned stag, or wild goat,
 Being hungry; for he also greedily devours it, even
 although both swift 25
 Dogs, and vigorous young men bestir themselves² after him;
 So Menelaus was rejoiced, having seen with his eyes
 The god-like Alexander: for he said that he would take
 vengeance on the offender; [the ground.
 And instantly from the chariot with his arms he leaped to
 But when accordingly the god-like Alexander perceived
 him 30
 Appearing among the foremost fighters, he was terror-
 struck in his heart, [shunning fate.
 And back into the crowd of his associates he was retiring,
 And as when one, having seen a serpent in the glades of a
 mountain,
 Starting back, has removed out of the way, and a trembling
 has taken hold of his limbs from below,
 And he has retreated again, and a paleness has seized him
 in his cheeks; 35
 So the god-like Alexander, having a dread of the son of
 Atreus, [Trojans.
 Plunged back among the crowd of the very distinguished
 But him Hector having seen abused with reproachful
 words;
 "Unhappy Paris, most fair in form,³ woman-mad, seducer,
 Would that either thou hadst been unborn,⁴ or hadst perish-
 ed unmarried 40
 I would both prefer this, and it would have been much
 better, [spectacle for others
 Than that thou shouldest be thus both a scandal and a
 Assuredly the long-haired Achaeans laugh in scorn,
 Saying that thou art an eminent champion, because that
 there is upon thee [nor any vigour. 45
 A handsome person, but there is not strength in thy mind,
 Wast it being such as this, that in sea-traversing ships,
 Having sailed over the deep, having collected together con-
 genial companions, [beauteous woman
 Having been mingled with foreigners, thou carriedst off the
 From the land of Apis,⁵ the bride of warrior men?

¹ Or, *from a distant land.*

πατρί τε σῷ μέγα πῆμα, πόληι τε, παντί τε δήμῳ,
δυσμενέσι μὲν χάρμα, κατηφείην δέ σοι αὐτῷ ;
οὐκ ἀν δὴ μείνειας Ἀρηΐφιλον Μενέλαιον ;
γυνίης χ', οἴου φωτὸς ἔχεις θαλερὴν παράκοιτιν.
οὐκ ἀν τοι χραίσμη κίθαρις, τά τε δῶρ' Ἀφροδίτης,
ἢ τε κόμη, τό τε εἶδος, ὅτ' ἐν κονίησι μιγείης.
ἀλλὰ μάλα Τρῶες δειδήμονες· ἢ τέ κεν ἥδη
λᾶινον ἔσσο χιτῶνα, κακῶν ἔνεχ', ὅσσα ἔοργας.
Τὸν δ' αὐτε προσέειπεν Ἀλέξανδρος Θεοειδής·
“Εκτορ, ἐπεί με κατ' αἰσαν ἐνείκεσας, οὐδ' ὑπὲρ αἰσαν·
αἰεί τοι κραδίη, πέλεκυς ὡς, ἐστὶν ἀτειρής,
ὅς τ' εἰσι διὰ δουρὸς ὑπ' ἀνέρος, ὃς δά τε τέχνῃ
νήιον ἐκτάμησιν, ὁφέλλει δ' ἀνδρὸς ἐρωήν·
ώς τοι ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν ἀτάρβητος νόος ἐστί·
μή μοι δῶρ' ἔρατὰ πρόφερε χρυσέης Ἀφροδίτης.
οὗτοι ἀπόβλητ' ἐστὶ θεῶν ἐρικυδέα δῶρα,
ὅσσα κεν αὐτοὶ δῶσιν, ἔκὼν δ' οὐκ ἀν τις ἔλοιτο.
νῦν δ' αὐτ', εἴ μ' ἐθέλεις πολεμίζειν ἥδε μάχεσθαι,
ἄλλους μὲν κάθισον Τρῶας καὶ πάντας Ἀχαιοὺς,
αὐτὰρ ἐμ' ἐν μέσσῳ καὶ Ἀρηΐφιλον Μενέλαιον
συμβάλετ' ἀμφ' Ἐλένη καὶ κτήμασι πᾶσι μάχεσθαι·
όππότερος δέ κε νικήσῃ, κρείσσων τε γένηται,
κτήμαθ' ἐλῶν εὖ πάντα, γυναικά τε, οἴκαδ' ἀγέσθω·
οἱ δ' ἄλλοι, φιλότητα καὶ ὄρκια πιστὰ ταμόντες,
ναίοιτε Τροίην ἐριβώλακα· τοὶ δὲ νεέσθων
Ἀργος ἐσ ἵπποβοτον καὶ Ἀχαιῖδα καλλιγύναικα.

“Ως ἔφαθ”. “Εκτωρ δ' αὐτ' ἔχάρη μέγα, μῦθον ἀκούσας,
καὶ ρ' ἐσ μέσσον ἴὼν Τρώων ἀνέεργε φάλαγγας,
μέσσον δουρὸς ἐλών· τοὶ δ' ἰδρύνθησαν ἀπαντες.
τῷ δ' ἐπετοξάζοντο καρηκομόωντες Ἀχαιοὶ,

¹ i. e. *the pleasures of love.*² i. e. have been stoned to death.—Others explain it, wouldest have been buried.³ εὐ παντα. i. e. the entire, without exception.⁴ ὄρκια τεμνεῖν See note 2, page 54.⁵ Ορ, abounding in clods.

A great misfortune both to thy father, and to the city, and
to the whole state, 50
A cause of joy to thy enemies indeed, but a disgrace to thyself?
Couldst thou not, pray, withstand war-loving Menelaus?
Thou wouldest then know, what sort of man's blooming
wife thou possessest [gifts of Venus,
The art of playing on the harp would not avail thee, and the
And thy hair and form, when thou wert mingled in the
dust. 55
But the Trojans are very timid, or certainly already
Thou hadst put on a stone coat,² on account of the evils as
many as thou hast wrought." [ed;
But him, on the other hand, god-like Alexander address-
"Hector, since thou hast reproached me according to pro-
priety, and not beyond propriety (I submit;) 60
Ever is thy heart unexhausted, like an axe,
Which penetrates through a beam under the hand of a man,
who also in fact by his art [creases the man's force;
Is cutting off a piece of timber for ship-building, and in-
So in thy breast is thy intrepid mind.
Do not bring against me the lovely gifts of golden Venus.
Not at all to be rejected are the most glorious gifts of the
gods, 65
As many as they themselves bestow, and, of his own accord,
not any one will obtain them. [fight,
But now again, if thou desirest that I should wage war and
Make the other Trojans indeed and all the Achaeans to sit
down,
But set me and the battle-loving Menelaus together
In the midst, to fight for Helen and all her possessions; 70
And whosoever conquers, and becomes the superior,
Let him, having taken fully all the possessions³ and the wo-
man, convey them homewards.
But may ye, the rest, having entered into a friendship, and
faithful pledges,⁴
Inhabit very fertile⁵ Troy; but let them return [men." 75
To horse-feeding Argos, and Achaea famed for beautiful wo-
Thus he spake; and Hector hereupon was greatly de-
lighted, having heard his speech,
And accordingly, having gone into the midst, he was hold-
ing back the phalanxes of the Trojans,
Having grasped his spear in the middle; and they all were
made to sit down. [bows,
But at him the long haired Achaeans were directing their

ἰοῖσί τε τιτυσκόμενοι λάεσσι τ' ἔβαλλον.

80

αὐτὰρ ὁ μακρὸν ἄūσεν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων·

"Ισχεσθ", Ἀργεῖοι, μὴ βάλλετε, κοῦροι Ἀχαιῶν
στεῦται γάρ τι ἔπος ἐρέειν κορυθαίολος Ἐκτωρ.

"Ως ἔφαθ· οἱ δὲ ἐσχοντο μάχης, ἀνεψῳ τ' ἐγένοντο
ἐσσυμένως· Ἐκτωρ δὲ μετ' ἀμφοτέροισιν ἔειπε·

85

Κέκλυτέ μεν, Τρῶες καὶ ἐϋκνήμιδες Ἀχαιοί,
μῦθον Ἀλεξάνδροιο, τοῦ εἴνεκα νεῦκος δρωρεν.
ἄλλους μὲν κέλεται Τρῶας καὶ πάντας Ἀχαιοὺς
τεύχεα κάλ' ἀποθέσθαι ἐπὶ χθονὶ πουλυβοτείρῃ·
αὐτὸν δὲ ἐν μέσσῳ καὶ Ἀρηΐφιλον Μενέλαιον
οἶους ἀμφ' Ἐλένη καὶ κτήμασι πᾶσι μάχεσθαι·
ὅππότερος δέ κε νικήσῃ, κρείσσων τε γένηται,
κτήμαθ' ἐλὼν εὖ πάντα, γυναῖκά τε, οἴκαδ' ἀγέσθω·
οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι φιλότητα καὶ δρκια πιστὰ τάμωμεν.

90

"Ως ἔφαθ· οἵ δὲ ἄρα πάντες ἀκὴν ἐγένοντο σιωπῆ.
τοῖσι δὲ καὶ μετέειπε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Μενέλαιος·

95

Κέκλυτε νῦν καὶ ἐμεῖο· μᾶλιστα γὰρ ἄλγος ἱκάνει
θυμὸν ἐμόν. φρονέω δὲ διακρινθήμεναι ἡδη
Ἀργείους καὶ Τρῶας, ἐπεὶ κακὰ πολλὰ πέποσθε
εἴνεκ' ἐμῆς ἔριδος, καὶ Ἀλεξάνδρου ἐνεκ' ἀρχῆς.
ἡμέων δὲ ὅπποτέρῳ θάνατος καὶ μοῖρα τέτυκται,
τεθναίη· ἄλλοι δὲ διακρινθεῖτε τάχιστα.

100

οἴστετε δ' ἄρν', ἔτερον λευκὸν, ἔτερην δὲ μέλαιναν,
Γῆ τε καὶ Ἡελίῳ. Διὶ δ' ἡμεῖς οἴσομεν ἄλλον.

105

ἄξετε δὲ Πριάμοιο βίην, δφρ' δρκια τάμνη
αὐτὸς, ἐπεὶ οἱ παῖδες ὑπερφίαλοι καὶ ἄπιστοι,
μή τις ὑπερβασίη διὸς δρκια δηλήσηται.

αἰεὶ δ' δπλοτέρων ἀνδρῶν φρένες ἡερέθονται·

οἷς δ' ὁ γέρων μετέησιν, ἄμα πρόσσω καὶ ὀπίσσω
λεύσσει, ὅπως δχ' ἄριστα μετ' ἀμφοτέροισι γένηται.

110

"Ως ἔφαθ· οἱ δὲ ἐχάρησαν Ἀχαιοί τε Τρῶες τε,
ἔλπόμενοι παύσεσθαι δῖζυρον πολέμοιο.

¹ Or, restrain yourselves.

² Or, the commencement of it by Alexander.

And, taking aim, were for throwing at him with javelins
and stones. 80

But he the king of men, Agamemnon uttered a loud cry ;
“ Hold,¹ Argives, do not throw, young men of the
Achæans ; [word.]

“ For the helmet-waving Hector proposes to speak some
Thus he spake : and they refrained from the fight, and
became silent

Quickly ; and Hector spake to both (armies ;) 85

“ Hear from me, Trojans, and well-greaved Achæans,
The speech of Alexander, on account of whom the contest
arose.

He bids the other Trojans, indeed, and all the Achæans
To lay down their beauteous arms upon the many-feeding
earth : [90]

And that himself and battle-loving Menelaus in the midst
Should fight, alone for Helen, and all her possessions ;
And whichever conquers, and becomes the superior,
Having taken fully all the possessions, and the woman, let
him carry them homewards ;

But let the rest of us enter into a friendship, and faithful
pledges.” [silence. 95]

Thus he spake ; and hereupon all became quite still in
And them also Menelaus, brave in the battle-shout, addressed;

“ Now hear me also ; for especially has sorrow visited
My soul. And I purpose that the Argives and Trojans
Be now separated, since ye have suffered many evils
On account of my quarrel, and on account of Alexander
the commencement of it². 100

But for whichsoever of us death and fate has been prepared,
May he die ; and may ye the rest be separated as soon as
possible. [(a female) black,

But bring two lambs, one (a male) white, and another
Both for the Earth and the Sun ; and we will bring another
(a male) for Jove.

And bring Priam himself,³ that he may ratify the treaties 105
Himself, (since his sons are overbearing and faithless)

Lest any one by transgression violate the treaties of Jove.

For the minds of younger men are ever fluctuating ;⁴

But in whatever things the elder takes a part, he at the
same time looks forward [result to both parties.” 110

And backward, in order that the best possible results may
Thus he spake ; and they were delighted, both Achæans
and Trojans,

³ Literally, *strength of Priam*.

⁴ ηερεθονται—Literally, *are lifted up*,—ηερεθω for αερεθω, from αειφω

καὶ δέ¹ ἵππους μὲν ἔρυξαν ἐπὶ στίχας, ἐκ δέ² ἔβαν αὐτοὶ,
τεύχεά τ' ἔξεδύοντο, τὰ μὲν κατέθεντ³ ἐπὶ γαῖῃ
πλησίον ἀλλήλων, ὀλίγη δέ⁴ ἦν ἀμφὶς ἄρουρα.

115

"Εκτωρ δὲ προτὶ ἄστυ δύω κήρυκας ἔπειμπε
καρπαλίμως, ἄρνας τε φέρειν, Πρίαμόν τε καλέσσαι·
αὐτὰρ δέ Ταλθύβιον προΐει κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων,
νῆας ἐπὶ γλαφυρὰς ἴέναι, ἡδ' ἄρν⁵ ἐκέλευεν
οἰσέμεναι· δέ δέ⁶ ἄρ⁷ οὐκ ἀπίθης⁸ Ἀγαμέμνονι δίω.

120

"Ιρις δέ⁹ αὐθ' Ἐλένη λευκωλένῳ ἄγγελος ἥλθεν,
εἰδομένη γαλόῳ, Ἀντηνορίδαο δάμαρτι,
τὴν Ἀντηνορίδης εἶχε κρείων Ἐλικάων,
Λαοδίκην, Πριάμοιο θυγατρῶν εἶδος ἀρίστην.
τὴν δέ¹⁰ εὑρ¹¹ ἐν μεγάρῳ· ἡ δὲ μέγαν ἰστὸν ὑφαινε,
δίπλακα πορφυρέην¹² πολέας δέ¹³ ἐνέπασσεν ἀέθλους
Τρώων θ' ἵπποδάμων, καὶ Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων,
οὓς ἔθεν εἴνεκ¹⁴ ἐπασχον ὑπ¹⁵ "Αρηος παλαμάων.
ἀγχοῦ δέ¹⁶ ἰσταμένη προσέφη πόδας ὡκέα¹⁷ Ιρις·

125

Δεῦρ¹⁸ ἵθι, νύμφα φῖλη, ἵνα θέσκελα ἔργα ἴδῃαι
Τρώων θ' ἵπποδάμων, καὶ Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων,
οἱ πρὸν ἐπ'¹⁹ ἀλλήλοισι φέρον πολύδακρυν²⁰ "Αρηα
ἐν πεδίῳ, ὀλοοῖο λιλαιόμενοι πολέμοιο·
οἱ δὴ νῦν ἔαται σιγῇ, πόλεμος δὲ πέπαυται,
ἀσπίσι κεκλιμένοι, παρὰ δέ²¹ ἔγχεα μακρὰ πέπηγεν.
αὐτὰρ Ἀλέξανδρος καὶ Ἀρηΐφιλος Μενέλαος
μακρῆς ἔγχείησι μαχήσονται περὶ σεῖο·
τῷ δέ²² κε νικήσαντι φῖλη κεκλήσῃ ἄκοιτις.

130

"Ως εἰποῦσα, θεὰ γλυκὺν ἵμερον ἔμβαλε θυμῷ
ἀνδρός τε προτέροιο καὶ ἄστεος ἡδὲ τοκήων.
αὐτίκα δέ²³ ἀργεννῆσι καλυψαμένη ὁθόνησιν,
ώρμᾶτ²⁴ ἐκ θαλάμοιο τέρεν κατά δάκρυ χέουσα,
οὐκ οἵη, ἀμα τῆγε καὶ ἀμφίπολοι δύ²⁵ ἔποντο,

135

¹ Or, *was having*, that is, *in marriage*.

² πορφυρέην—viz. χλαιναν

³ Or, *thou art to be called, &c. to whichever has conquered*.

140

Hoping that they were going to cease from doleful war.
 And so their chariots indeed they drew back to the lines,
 and they themselves alighted, [upon the ground
 And they put off their arms, which indeed they laid down
 Near each other, and small was the space on each side of
 them.

115

But Hector was promptly sending two heralds
 To the city, both to bring the lambs and to summon Priam ;
 But king Agamemnon was sending forward Talthybius,
 To go to the hollow ships, and was ordering him to bring
 A lamb ; and he indeed did not disobey the noble Aga-
 memnon.

120

But in the mean time Iris to the white armed Helen
 came a messenger, [wife,
 Making herself like to her sister-in-law, Antenor's son's
 Whom the son of Antenor the king Heliceon possessed,¹
 Laodice, fairest in person of Priam's daughters.
 And her she found in her palace ; and she was weaving a
 large web.

125

A bright coloured² robe of double texture ; and she was
 working in it many conflicts [Achæans,
 Both of the horse-taming Trojans, and the brass mailed
 Which on account of her they were sustaining under the
 hands of Mars.

And standing near, the swift-of foot Iris addressed her ;
 “Come hither, beloved damsel, that thou mayest have a
 sight of the god-like deeds 130
 Both of the horse-taming Trojans, and the brass-mailed
 Achæans, [another
 Who before were waging the tearful contest against one
 In the plain longing for destructive war ;
 These indeed are now seated in silence—for the war has
 been made to cease—

Leaning on their shields, and their long spears are fixed
 (in the ground) beside them. 135
 But Alexander, and the battle-loving Menelaus
 With long spears will fight for thee ;
 And thou art on the point of being a beloved wife to
 whichever has the victory.’³ [pleasing desire

Thus having spoken, the goddess infused in her soul a
 Both for her former husband, and city, and parents. 140
 And immediately having covered herself with white scarfs,
 She was hastening from her chamber pouring down the
 tender tear, [following,
 Not alone, along with her indeed two attendants also were

Αἴθρη, Πιτθῆος θυγάτηρ, Κλυμένη τε βοῶπις.

αἵψα δ' ἔπειθ ἵκανον, ὅθι Σκαιαὶ πύλαι ἡσαν.

145

οἱ δ' ἀμφὶ Πρίαμον καὶ Πάνθοον ἥδε Θυμοίτην,

Λάμπον τε, Κλυτίον θ', 'Ικετάονά τ', δζον "Αρηος,

Οὐκαλέγων τε καὶ 'Αντήνωρ, πεπνυμένω ἄμφω,

εἶατο δημογέροντες ἐπὶ Σκαιῆσι πύλησι,

γήραϊ δὴ πολέμοιο πεπαυμένοι· ἀλλ' ἀγορηταὶ

150

ἐσθλοὶ, τεττίγεσσιν ἔοικότες, οἵτε καθ' ὕλην

δευδρέω ἐφεζύμενοι ὅπα λειριόεσσαν ἴεῖσι·

τοῖοι ἄρα Τρώων ἡγήτορες ἦντ' ἐπὶ πύργῳ.

οἱ δ' ὡς οὖν εἰδον 'Ελένην ἐπὶ πύργον ιοῦσαν,

ἡκα πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἔπεια πτερόεντ' ἀγόρευον.

155

Οὐ νέμεσις, Τρῶας καὶ ἐϋκνήμιδας 'Αχαιοὺς
τοιῆδ' ἀμφὶ γυναικὶ πολὺν χρόνον ἄλγεα πάσχειν·
αἰνῶς ἀθανάτησι θεῆς εἰς ὅπα ἔοικεν.

ἀλλὰ καὶ ὡς, τοίη περ ἐοῦσ', ἐν νηυσὶ νεέσθω,
μηδ' ἡμῖν τεκέεσσι τ' ὀπίσσω πῆμα λίποιτο.

160

‘Ως ἄρ’ ἔφαν· Πρίαμος δ' 'Ελένην ἐκαλέσσατο φωνῇ·

δεῦρο πάροιθ' ἐλθοῦσα, φίλον τέκος, ἵζεν ἐμεῖο,

ὅφρα ἵδη πρότερόν τε πόσιν, πηούς τε, φίλους τε·

οὕτι μοι αἴτιη ἐστὶ, θεοί νύ μοι αἴτιοί εἰσιν,

οἵ μοι ἐφώρμησαν πόλεμον πολύδακρυν 'Αχαιῶν·

165

ώς μοι καὶ τόνδ' ἄνδρα πελώριον ἐξονομήνης,

ὅστις ὅδ' ἐστὶν 'Αχαιὸς ἀνὴρ ἡὗς τε μέγας τε·

ἥ τοι μὲν κεφαλῆ καὶ μείζονες ἄλλοι ἔασι,

καλὸν δ' οὗτοι ἐγὼν οὕπω ἵδον ὁφθαλμοῖσιν,

οὐδ' οὗτοι γεραρόν· βασιλῆι γὰρ ἄνδρι ἔοικε.

170

Τὸν δ' 'Ελένη μύθοισιν ἀμείβετο, δῖα γυναικῶν·

αἰδοῖος τέ μοι ἐστὶ, φίλε ἑκυρὲ, δεινός τε.

¹ βοῶπης. One who has large eyes like an ox, applied to persons having large and beautiful eyes, expressive of dignity and majesty. The syllable βοῦ is employed in composition in many words to express magnitude.

² Literally, those about Priam, &c. It may mean, Priam &c. and their companions.

³ Not common crickets but the Cicadæ—the male of which utters a loud shrill chirping sound. The grasshopper rests on the ground, but the favourite abode of the Cicadæ is in the trees and hedges.

⁴ λειριοεσσαν—literally, lily-like, from λειριον

.Ethra, daughter of Pittheus, and large-eyed¹ Clymene.
 And quickly afterwards they came, where the Scæan gates
 were. 145

But Priam² and Panthous, and Thymates, [Mars,
 And Lampus, and Clytius, and Illicetaon, an offshoot of
 And Ucalegon, and Antenor, both inspired with wisdom,
 Were seated—chiefs of the people—at the Scæan gates,
 Having now been made to cease from warfare through old
 age; but (they were) excellent 150

Speakers, resembling crickets,³ which in a wood,
 Sitting on a tree, send forth a delicately sweet⁴ sound;
 Such like leaders, I say, of the Trojans were sitting on the
 tower. [tower,

And when, therefore, these saw Helen approaching the
 In a low tone they were speaking winged-words to one
 another; 155

"It is no matter of reproach, that the Trojans and the
 well-greaved Achæans [as this;
 Endure hardships a long time on account of such a woman
 Wonderfully in her aspect is she like to the immortal
 goddesses. [depart,
 But even thus, although she is such, in the ships let her
 And let her not be left behind a misery to us and our
 children hereafter." 160

Thus, I say, they said: but Priam called Helen with his
 voice;

"Having come hither, dear child, sit before me,
 That thou mayest see both thy former husband, and mar-
 riage-connections, and friends;
 Not at all art thou in fault towards me—the gods indeed
 are in fault towards me,
 Who stirred up against me the tearful war of the Achæ-
 ans— 165

That⁵ thou mayest also mention by name to me yonder
 extraordinary man,
 Who is yonder Achæan hero, both brave and large;
 Certainly indeed by the head there are others even taller,
 But never yet with my eyes saw I one so handsome,
 Or so dignified, for he is like a royal person."⁶ 170

And him, Helen the most divine of women, answered in
 these words:

"Thou art both an object of respect to me, dear father-in-
 law, and an object of awe:

¹ This follows immediately v. 160, the two lines between being parenthetical.

⁶ Or, kingly man.

ώς ὅφελε θάνατός μοι ἀδεῖν κακὸς, ὅππότε δεῦρο
νίεῖ σῷ ἐπόμην, θάλαμου γυναικούς τε λιποῦσα,
παῖδά τε τηλυγέτην, καὶ ὁμηλικίην ἔρατεινήν.

175

ἀλλὰ τά γ' οὐκ ἐγένοντο· τὸ καὶ κλαίουσα τέτηκα.
τοῦτο δέ τοι ἐρέω, δ' μ' ἀνείρεαι, ἡδὲ μεταλλᾶς·
οὗτός γ' Ἀτρείδης, εὐρυκρείων Ἀγαμέμνων,
ἀμφότερον βασιλεύς τ' ἀγαθὸς, κρατερός τ' αἰχμητῆς·
δαὴρ αὐτὸν ἐμὸς ἔσκε κυνώπιδος, εἴ ποτ' ἦν γε.

180

"Ως φάτο· τὸν δ' ὁ γέρων ἡγάσσατο, φώνησέν τε·
ῳ μάκαρ Ἀτρείδη, μοιρηγενὲς, ὀλβιόδαιμον.
ἡ ρά νύ τοι πολλοὶ δεδμήσατο κοῦροι Ἀχαιῶν.
ἥδη καὶ Φρυγίην εἰσήλυθον ἀμπελόεσσαν,
ἔνθα ἴδον πλείστους Φρύγας, ἀνέρας αἰολοπώλους,
λαοὺς Ὄτρηος καὶ Μύγδονος ἀντιθέοιο,
οἵ ρά τότε ἐστρατόωντο παρ' ὅχθας Σαγγαρίοιο·
καὶ γὰρ ἐγὼν ἐπίκουρος ἐὼν μετὰ τοῖσιν ἐλέχθην
ἥματι τῷ, ὅτε τ' ἥλθον Ἀμαζόνες ἀντιάνειραι·
ἀλλ' οὐδὲ οἱ τόσοι ἥσαν, δοσοὶ ἐλίκωπες Ἀχαιοί.

185

Δεύτερον αὐτὸν, Ὁδυσῆα ἴδων, ἐρέειν¹ ὁ γεραιός·
εἴπ' ἄγε μοι καὶ τόνδε, φίλον τέκος, ὅστις δέ² ἐστί·
μείων μὲν κεφαλὴν Ἀγαμέμνονος Ἀτρείδαο,
εὐρύτερος δέ³ ὕμοισιν ἴδε στέρνοισιν ἴδεσθαι.
τεύχεα μέν οἱ κεῖται ἐπὶ χθονὶ πουλυβοτείρῃ,
αὐτὸς δέ, κτῖλος ὡς, ἐπιπωλεῖται στίχας ἀνδρῶν·
ἀρνειώ μιν ἔγωγε ἐίσκω πηγεσιμάλλῳ,
ὅστε δέ⁴ ὕπον μέγα πῶϊ διέρχεται ἀργεννάων.

195

Τὸν δέ⁵ ἥμειβετ⁶ ἐπειθ' Ἐλένη, Διὸς ἐκγεγαῦνα·
οὗτος δέ⁷ αὖ Λαερτιάδης, πολύμητις Ὅδυσσεὺς,

200

¹ αδεῖν—literally, *had pleased me*.

² τηλυγετην—properly, *born in old age*—τηλον της γονης—hence ‘only’ or ‘beloved’ child.

³ Or, *and bemoaning this, I waste away*.

⁴ i. e. if ever there was a shameless woman.

⁵ επικουρος—An auxiliary for defensive warfare: συμμαχος for offensive.

⁶ The Amazons dwelt on the banks of the Thermodon, a river of Scythia; they were the reputed daughters of Mars and Venus, and had their names from a practice of depriving themselves of the right breast, lest it should incommoded them in the use of the bow. *a not and μαζος a breast*. Melanippa and Hippol-

Would that a wretched death had been preferred by me,¹
when hither

I followed thy son, having left my bridal bed, and brothers,
And my only daughter,² and the pleasant society of those
of the same age. 175

But these things indeed came not to pass; and for this
reason I waste away bemoaning it.³ [I will tell thee;
But that which thou askest of me, and art anxious after,
That indeed is the son of Atreus, the wide-ruling Aga-

memnon,

Both a good king, and a strong warrior;
Once he was the brother-in-law of me, a shameless woman,
if ever indeed there was one.⁴ 180

Thus she spake; and him the old man admired, and said;
“ O blessed son of Atreus, born to a happy fate, fortunate
man. [been made subject to you.

Assuredly now then, many youths of the Achaeans have
Before now I even entered vine-bearing Phrygia, [185
Where I saw very many Phrygians, men having fleet-horses,
The forces of Atreus and of the god-like Mygdon,
Who indeed, at that time, were encamping along the banks
of the Sangarius;

For I also being an auxiliary⁵ was counted amongst them
On that day, when the man-equalling Amazonians⁶ came,
But not even they were so many as the black-eyed Achae-
ans.” 190

A second time again, having observed Ulysses, the old
man asked;

“ Come, tell me of yonder one also dear child, who that is;
Shorter indeed by the head than Agamemnon the son of
Atreus,

But broader in the shoulders and chest to look on.

His arms indeed lie upon the many-feeding earth, 195
But he himself, like a ram, walks around the ranks of the
heroes;

To a thick-fleeced ram I for my part compare him,
Which passes through a large flock of white sheep.”

And him then Helen, descended from Jove, answered.

“ But this one again is the son of Laertes, the very-wise
Ulysses, 200

¹As were leaders of the Amazonian host, and observing that Phrygia was a fine country, a sounding in pasture for horses, and in it is adapted to the cultivation of the vine, invaded it with all their forces, which they stationed on the bank of the Sangarius. Mygdon and Otreus, at the head of the Phrygian army, before the Amazons had yet possessed themselves of the mountains that formed the barrier of their country, attacked them in their camp, and gained a victory, to which Priam, at that time, had the honour to contribute.

δε τράφη ἐν δήμῳ Ἰθάκῃς, κραυαῆς περ ἔοίσης,
εἰδὼς πανταῖος τε δόλους καὶ μῆδεα πικνά.

Τὴν δ' αὐτ' Ἀντήνωρ πεπνυμένος ἀντίον ηῦδα·
ὡ γίναι, ἡ μᾶλα τοῦτο ἔπος ημερτὲς ἔειπες.

ἡδη γὰρ καὶ δεῖρό ποτ' ἥλυθε δῖος Ὁδιστεις
σεις ἐνεκ' ἀγγελίης σὺν Ἀρηίφιδῳ Μενελάῳ
τοὺς δ' ἐγώ ἔξεινιστα, καὶ ἐν μεγάροισι φίληπτα,
ἀμφοτέρων δὲ φυὴν ἐδάην καὶ μῆδεα πικνά.

ἄλλ' ὅτε δὴ Τρώεσσιν ἐν ἀγρομένοισιν ἔμιχθεν,
στάντων μὲν Μενέλαιος ὑπείρεχεν εὐρέας ὄμους,

ημφῶ δ' ἔζομένω, γεραρώτερος ἦεν Ὁδυστεύς.

ἄλλ' ὅτε δὴ μίθους καὶ μῆδεα πᾶσιν ὕφαινον,
ἡ τοι μὲν Μενέλαιος ἐπιτροχάδην ἀγόρευε,

παῦρα μὲν, ἀλλὰ μᾶλα λιγέως, ἐπεὶ οὐ πολύμυθος,
οὐδὲ ἀφαμπροεπῆς, εἰ καὶ γένει ἐστερος ἦεν·

ἄλλ' ὅτε δὴ πολύμητις ἀνπίξειν Ὁδυστεύς,
στάσκεν, ὑπαὶ δὲ ἰδεσκε, κατὰ χθονὸς ὄμρατα πήξας.

σκῆπτρον δ' αὐτ' ὄπιστα, οὕτε προπρηνές, ἐνώμα,
ἄλλ' ἀστερφὲς ἔχεσκεν, ἀιδρεῖ φωτὶ ἐοικώς·

φαίης κε ζάκοτόν τέ τιν' ἔμμεναι, ἄφρονά θ' αὔτως·

ἄλλ' ὅτε δὴ β' ὅπα τε μεγάλην ἐκ στήθεος ἵει,
καὶ ἔπεια μιφάδεσσιν ἐοικότα χειμερίησιν,

οὐκ ἀν ἔπειτ' Ὁδυσῆī γ' ἔριστειε βροτὸς ἄλλος·

οὐ τότε γ' ὁδὸς Ὁδυσῆος ἀγπασάμεθ' εἶδος ἴδυντες.

Τὸ τρίτον αὐτ', Αἴαντα ἴδων, ἔρειν' δὲ γεραιός.

τίς τ' ἄρ' ὅδ' ἄλλος Ἀχαιὸς ἀνήρ ἦν τε μέγας τε.

ἔξοχος Ἀργείων κεφαλήν τε καὶ εὐρέας ὄμους;

Τὸν δὲ Ἐλένη τανύπεπλος ἀμείβετο, δία γυναικῶν·

οὗτος δὲ Αἴας ἐστὶ πελαριος, ἔρκος Ἀχαιῶν·

¹ Ε. εὐερα αγγελίης περὶ σου

² They indeed stand up.

³ His brow being gathered into wrinkles, as is the case when a man of an expressive countenance collects his thoughts, gave a severity to his look, that might have been construed as a sign of anger, and his sceptre held motionless on account of his being absorbed in the subject on which he was about to speak, gave him the air of a man whose mind is perfectly vacant. A head crowded with ideas, and a head with none in it, are often indicated by similar gestures.

⁴ Or, *full utterly devoid of reason.*

205

210

215

220

225

Who was reared in the land of Ithaca, craggy though it be,
Acquainted with both wiles of all sorts, and prudent coun-
sels."
[answered:

And her, on the other hand, the wisdom-inspired Antenor
"O lady, assuredly this is a very true word, that thou hast
spoken.

For once before now, the noble Ulysses came hither also 205
On account of an embassy concerning thee,¹ with the battle-
loving Menelaus; [received kindly,
And them I entertained with hospitality, and in my halls
And I became acquainted with the genius, and prudent
counsels of both. [Trojans,

But certainly when they were mingled with the assembled
While indeed they were standing,² Menelaus overtopped
him by his broad shoulders, 210

But, both sitting, Ulysses was more dignified.

But when indeed they were putting together words and
counsels for all,

Certainly Menelaus harangued with rapid conciseness,
Few words indeed, but very clearly, since he was not a man
of many words, [younger in age; 215

Nor one to miss his meaning in words, even though he was
But when indeed the very wise Ulysses rose up,
He stood, and looked downwards, having fixed his eyes on
the ground, [turn about,

And his sceptre neither backwards nor forwards did he
But held it unmoved, like a man unversed in art;
You would have said that he was some one exceedingly
angry,³ and devoid of reason as well.⁴ 220

But, further, when at length he was sending forth from his
breast both his deep voice,

And words like the wintry flakes of snow,
Then not with Ulysses certainly could any other mortal vie,
At that time, at least, we did not so much admire the
appearance of Ulysses, looking at him, (as his words).⁵

Again in the third place, having observed Ajax, the old
man asked: 225

"And who then (is) that other Achæan hero both brave and
large, [shoulders?]

Eminent above the Argives, both as to his head and broad
And to him long-robed Helen, most divine of women,
replied:

"But that is the mighty Ajax, a bulwark of the Achæans;

¹ The poet has described and exemplified three kinds of eloquence. That of Nestor is sweet, that of Menelaus is concise, but that of Ulysses, copious and forcible, and rapid as the snow in winter. To him therefore, says Quintilian, shall no man be accounted comparable.

- 'Ιδομενεὺς δ' ἔτέρωθεν ἐνὶ Κρήτεσσι, θεὸς ὁς,
ἔστηκ¹. ἀμφὶ δέ μιν Κρητῶν ἄγοι ἡγερέθονται·
πολλάκι μιν ξείνισσεν Ἀρηΐφιλος Μενέλαος
οἴκῳ ἐν ἡμετέρῳ, δπότε Κρήτηθεν ἵκοιτο.
νῦν δ' ἄλλους μὲν πάντας ὅρῳ ἐλίκωπας Ἀχαιοὺς,
οὓς κεν ἐν γνοίην, καὶ τοῦνομα μυθησαίμην·
δοιὼ δ' οὐ δύναμαι ἰδέειν κοσμήτορε λαῶν,
Κάστορά θ' ἵπποδάμον, καὶ πὺξ ἀγαθὸν Πολυδεύκεα,
αὐτοκαστιγνήτω, τώ μοι μία γείνατο μήτηρ.
ἢ οὐχ ἐσπέσθην Λακεδαίμονος ἐξ ἐρατεινῆς,
ἢ δεῦρο μὲν ἔποντο νέεσσ' ἐνὶ ποντοπόροισι,
νῦν δ' αὐτ' οὐκ ἐθέλουσι μάχην καταδύμεναι ἀνδρῶν,
αἴσχεα δειδιότες καὶ ὄνείδεα πόλλ', ἢ μοι ἐστίν.
“Ως φάτο² τοὺς δ' ἥδη κατέχε φυσίζοος αὖ
ἐν Λακεδαίμονι αὐθι, φίλη ἐνὶ πατρίδι γαίη.
Κήρυκες δ' ἀνὰ ἄστυ θεῶν φέρον ὄρκια πιστὰ,
ἄρνε δύω, καὶ οἶνον ἐύφρονα, καρπὸν ἀρούρης,
ἀσκῷ ἐν αλγείῳ³. φέρε δὲ κρητῆρα φαεινὸν
κήρυξ⁴ Ἰδαῖος ἥδε χρύσεια κύπελλα,
ὤτρυνε δὲ γέροντα παριστάμενος ἐπέεσσιν.
“Ορσεο, Λαομεδοντιάδη, καλέοντιν ἄριστοι
Τρώων θ' ἵπποδάμων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων,
ἐς πεδίον καταβῆναι, ἵν' ὄρκια πιστὰ τάμηαι.
αὐτὰρ Ἀλέξανδρος καὶ Ἀρηΐφιλος Μενέλαος
μακρῆς ἐγχείησι μαχήσοντ⁵ ἀμφὶ γυναικί·
τῷ δέ κε νικήσαντι γυνὴ καὶ κτήμαθ⁶ ἐποιεῖτο·
οἱ δ' ἄλλοι, φιλότητα καὶ ὄρκια πιστὰ ταμόντες,
ναίοιμεν Τροίην ἐριβώλακα· τοὶ δὲ νέονται
Ἀργος ἐς ἵπποβοτον καὶ Ἀχαιΐδα καλλιγύναικα.
“Ως φάτο⁷ ρίγησε δ' δ γέρων, ἐκέλευσε δ' ἑταίροις,
ἵππους ζευγνύμεναι⁸ τοὶ δ ὄτραλεως ἐπίθοντο.
ἀν δ' ἄρ⁹ ἔβη Πρίαμος, κατὰ δ' ἡνία τεῖνεν ὀπίσσω·
πάρ δέ οἱ Ἀντήνωρ περικαλλέα βήσετο δίφρον.

¹ νεονται—i. e. shall return.

And Idomeneus stands on the other side among the Cretans,
Like a god; and about him are assembled the leaders of the Cretans;
Often has the battle-loving Menelaus entertained him with hospitality
In our house, when he came from Crete.
And now I perceive all the rest indeed of the black-eyed Achaeans,
Whom I should recognize well, and whose name I could But two leaders of forces I am unable to discern, [ing,
Both the horse-taming Castor, and Pollux excelling in boxing,
My own two brothers, whom one mother bore to me.
Did they not follow from lovely Lacedemon?
Or did they indeed follow hither in the sea-passing ships,
But now afterwards are unwilling to enter the battle of heroes,
Ashamed of the disgraces and the many reproaches, which
Thus she spake; but them the life-bestowing earth already possessed
There in Lacedemon, in their own native land.
But the heralds through the city were bringing the faith-ensuring pledges of the gods,
Two lambs, and gladdening wine, produce of the earth,
In a goat-skin bottle; and the herald Idæus bore
A resplendent bowl and golden cups,
And, placing himself beside him, excited the old man in
(these) words: [horse-taming
“Arise, son of Laomedon, the principal men, both of the Trojans, and the brass-mailed Achaeans invite thee
To descend into the plain, that thou mayest enter into
faith-ensuring pledges.
Moreover, Alexander and the battle-loving Menelaus
Will fight with long spears about the woman;
And to whichever conquers let the woman and her possessions be attached;
But let us, the others, having entered into a friendship and
faith-ensuring pledges,
Inhabit fertile Troy; but they return¹ [women.]
To horse-feeding Argos, and Achaea famed for beautiful
Thus he spake; but the old man shuddered, and ordered
his attendants
To yoke the horses; and they promptly obeyed.
And Priam accordingly mounted, and drew tight back the
reins;
And Antenor mounted the very beautiful chariot beside

τὼ δὲ διὰ Σκαπῶν πεδίονδ' ἔχον ὀκέας ἵππους.

'Αλλ' ὅτε δή ρ̄ ἵκουτο μετὰ Τρῶας καὶ Ἀχαιοὺς,
ἔξ ἵππων ἀποβάντες ἐπὶ χθόνα πουλυβότειραν,

265

ἐς μέσσον Τρώων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν ἐστιχόωντο.

ἄριντο δ' αὐτίκ' ἐπειτα ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων,

ἀν δ' Ὁδυστεὺς πολύμητις. ἀτὰρ κήρυκες ἀγανοὶ

δρκια πιστὰ θεῶν σύναγον, κρητῆρι δὲ οἶνον

μίσγον, ἀτὰρ βασιλεῦσιν ὕδωρ ἐπὶ χείρας ἔχενον.'

270

'Ατρεῖδης δὲ, ἐρυσσάμενος χείρεσσι μάχαιραν,

ἢ οἱ πάρ ξίφεος μέγα κοιλεὸν αἰὲν ἄωρτο,

ἄριντον ἐκ κεφαλέων τάμνε τρίχας' αὐτὰρ ἐπειτα

κήρυκες Τρώων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν νείμαν ἀρίστοις'

τοῖσιν δ' Ἀτρεῖδης μεγάλ' εὐχέτο, χείρας ἀνατρχῶν

275

Ζεῦ πάτερ, "Ιδηθεν μεδέων, κύδιστε, μέγιστε,

'Ηελιός θ', δι πάντ' ἐφαρῷς, καὶ πάντ' ἐπακούεις,

καὶ Ποταμοὶ, καὶ Γᾶς, καὶ οἱ ὑπένερθε καμόντας

ἀνθρώπους τίνυσθον, ὅτις κ' ἐπίορκον διδοσσῃ.

ἴμεις μάρτυροι ἔστε, φιλάσσετε δ' δρκια πιστά.

280

εἰ μέν κε Μενέλαιον Ἀλέξανδρος καταπέφυγ,

αὐτὸς ἐπειθ' Ἐλένην ἔχέτω καὶ κτήματα πάντα,

ήμεις δ' ἐν νήεσσι νεώμεθα ποντοπόροισιν'

εἰ δέ κ' Ἀλέξανδρον κτείνη ἔανθος Μενέλαιος,

Τρῶας ἐπειθ' Ἐλένην καὶ κτήματα πάντ' ἀποδοῦναι,

285

τιμὴν δ' Ἀργείοις ἀποτινέμεν, ημιτιν'¹ ἔοικεν,

ἢ τε καὶ ἐστομένοισι μετ' ἀνθρώπουισι πέληται.

εἰ δ' ἀν ἐμοὶ τιμὴν Πρίμος Πριάμοιο τε παῖδες

τίνειν οὐκ ἔθέλωσιν, Ἀλεξάνδροιο πεσόντος,

αὐτὰρ ἔγώ καὶ ἐπειτα μαχήσομαι εἴνεκα παινῆς,

290

αὐθὶ μένων, εἴως κε τέλος πολέμοιο κιχείω.

*Η, καὶ ἀπὸ στομάχους ἄριντον τάμε τηλεῖ χαλκῷ·

καὶ τοὺς μὲν κατέθηκεν ἐπὶ χθονὶς ἀσπαίρουντας,

θυμοῦ δευομένους· ἀπὸ γὰρ μένος εἴλετο χαλκός·

¹ αν, i. e. ακμοτότο

² νικ. Pluto and Proserpine.—The dual verb εἰσερεψε θηκ.

³ αποδουναι—the infinitive depends on δοτ, or εστω omitted.

And they two directed the swift-horses through the Scæan gates towards the plain.

But when now they were come accordingly to the Trojans and Achæans,

[earth, 265]

Having alighted from their horses upon the many-feeding They proceeded into the space between the Trojans and Achæans.

And then immediately Agamemnon, king of men, (arose,) And up the very wise Ulysses (arose!) Then the illustrious heralds

[mixed wine]

Brought together the faith-ensuring pledges of the gods, and In the bowl, and they poured water upon the hands of the kings;

270

And the son of Atreus, having drawn out with his hands his large knife,

[sword,

Which was always suspended beside the huge scabbard of his Cut off the hairs from the heads of the lambs, and then The heralds distributed them to the principal persons of the

Trojans and Achæans; [lifted up his hands : 275]

And the son of Atreus prayed earnestly among them, having "Father Jove, ruling from Ida, most glorious, most mighty,

[things,

And thou Sun, who beholdest all things, and hearest all And ye Rivers, and thou Earth, and ye two² who, beneath, punish

Deceased men, whoever has sworn a false oath.

Be ye witnesses, and guard the faith-ensuring pledges. 280

If indeed Alexander slay Menelaus,

Then let him have Helen, and all her possessions,

And let us return in our sea-traversing ships.

But if the yellow-haired Menelaus kill Alexander,

Then (let it be) that the Trojans restore³ Helen and all her possessions,

285

And pay a compensation to the Argives, whatever is becoming.

And which also may remain amongst men of future ages.

But if Priam and the sons of Priam be unwilling

To pay me the compensation, Alexander having fallen

I, however, even afterwards will fight for the sake of the penalty,

290

Remaining here, until I attain the object of the war."

He said, and cut the throats of the lambs with the pitiless brass;

And them indeed he laid down palpitating upon the ground, Wanting life: for the brass took away their strength,

οίνον δ' ἐκ κρητῆρος ἀφυστάμενοι δεπέσσιν
ἔκχεον, ἥδ' εῦχοντο θεοῖς αἰειγενέτησιν
ῶδε δέ τις εἶπεσκεν 'Αχαιῶν τε Τρώων τε'

Ζεῦ κύδιστε, μέγιστε, καὶ ἀθάνατοι θεοὶ ἄλλοι,
ὅππότεροι πρότεροι ὑπὲρ ὄρκια πημῆνειαν,
ἄδη σφ' ἔγκέφαλος χαμάδις ρέοι, ως ὅδε οἴνος,
αὐτῶν, καὶ τεκέων, ἄλοχοι δ' ἄλλοισι μυγεῖεν. 300

'Ως ἔφαν' οὐδὲ ἄρα πώ σφιν ἐπεκραίσανε Κρονίων.
τοῖσι δὲ Δαρδανίδης Πρίαμος μετὰ μῆθον ἔειπε'

Κέκλυτέ μεν, Τρῷες καὶ ἐῦκυήριδες 'Αχαιοί'
ἥτοι ἔγδων εἴμι προτὶ "Ιλιον ἡνεμάσσαν" 305
ἄψ, ἐπεὶ οὐπώ τλήσομ' ἐν δόφθαλμοῖσιν ὄρασθαι
μαργάρενον φῦλον νίδν 'Αρηΐφιλῳ Μενελάῳ,
Ζεὺς μέν που τόγε οὐδεὶς καὶ ἀθάνατοι θεοὶ ἄλλοι,
ὅπποτέρῳ θανάτοιο τέλος πεπρωμένον ἔστιν.

"Η μά, καὶ ἐς δίφρον ἄρνας θέτο ἵσθεος φώε· 310
ἀγδ' ἄρ' ἔβαιν' αὐτὸς, κατὰ δ' ἡνία τεῖνεν ὄπισσω,
πάρ δέ οἱ 'Λυτήνωρ περικαλλέα βήσετο δίφροι.
τὰ μὲν ἄρ' ἄφορροι προτὶ "Ιλιον ἀπονέοντο.

"Εκτὼρ δὲ, Πριάμοιο πάτης, καὶ δίος 'Οδυσσεὺς
χῶρον μὲν πρώτον διεμέτρευν, αὐτὰρ ἐπειτα
κλήρους ἐν κυνέῃ χαλκήρει πάλλον ἔλοντες,
ὅππότερος δὴ πρύσθεν ἀφείη χαλκεον ἔγχος.
λαοὶ δ' ἡρήσαντο θεοῖς, ίδε χείρας ἀνέσχον,
ῶδε δέ τις εἶπεσκεν 'Αχαιῶν τε Τρώων τε"

Ζεῦ πάτερ, "Ιδηθεν μεδέων, κύδιστε, μέγιστε, 320
ὅππότερος τάδε ἔργα μετ' ἀμφοτέροισιν ἔθηκε,
τὸν δὲς ἀποφθίμενον δύναι δόμον "Αἴδος εἶπω,
ἡμῖν δ' αὖ φιλότητα καὶ ὄρκια πιστὰ γενέσθαι.

'Ως ἄρ' ἔφαν' πᾶλλεν δὲ μέγας καρυθαίολος "Εκτὼρ,
ἄψ δρόων' Πάριος δὲ θῶσι ἐκ κλήρος ὄμουσεν. 325

¹ Priam carries the lamb home with him, that he may send thence round the city for the information of those who were not present at the ceremony, for it was customary for the natives of a place to make toat use of the victims slain in confirmation of a sworn treaty, but the strangers, who were parties to it, cast their victims into the sea.

² There is an appearance of great generosity in the behaviour of the Greeks.

But having drawn off wine from the bowl in cups, 295
 They poured it out, and prayed to the ever-existing gods :
 And thus many a one, both of the Achæans and Trojans, said :

" Jove, most glorious, most mighty, and ye other immortal gods, [pledges,
 Whichever of the two first commit wrong contrary to the
 May their brains thus flow on the ground, as this wine, 300
 Their own, and (those) of their children, and may their
 wives have commerce with other men."

Thus they said ; but not yet accordingly did the son of
 Saturn accomplish it for them.

And Priam the son of Dardanus addressed a word to them :
 " Hear me, Trojans and well-greaved Achæans ;

I assuredly go to windy Ilum 305
 Back again, since I shall never bear to behold with (these)
 eyes

My son contending with the battle-loving Menelaus.
 Jove indeed surely knows this at least, and the other immo-
 mortal gods,

For which of the two the end of death is destined."

The god-like man spake, I say, and placed the Lambs in
 the chariot ;¹ 310
 And so he himself mounted and drew tight back the reins,
 And Antenor mounted the very beautiful chariot beside him.
 So they two indeed wheeling round returned to Ilum.

But Hector, son of Priam, and the noble Ulysses
 In the first place indeed measured out the ground, but im-
 mediately after 315
 Having taken lots, they shook them in a brazen helmet, (to
 settle)

Which indeed of the two should first hurl his brazen spear.
 And the armies prayed to the gods and lifted up their hands,
 And thus many a one, both of the Achæans and Trojans,
 said : [mighty, 320

" Father Jove, ruling from Ida, most glorious, most
 Whichever of the two caused these deeds between us both,
 Grant that he, being destroyed, may descend within the
 house of Hades, [slip and faithful treaties."
 But that to us, on the other hand, there may result friend-

Thus they accordingly said : and the mighty helmet-
 waving Hector shook (the lots,) [forth.² 325
 Looking backward ; and swiftly the lot of Paris leaped

on this occasion, who confide the shaking of the lots to an enemy so interested
 in the event as Hector. And Hector shews himself worthy of that confidence,
 turning his face aside while he shakes them, lest his eye, if he saw them, should
 affect his hand, and he should favour the lot of Paris.

οὶ μὲν ἔπειθ' ἴζοντο κατὰ στίχας, ἥχι ἐκάστῳ
ἴπποι ἀερσίποδες, καὶ ποικίλα τεύχεα κεῖτο.
αὐτὸρ δγ' ἀμφ' ὅμοισιν ἐδύσατο τεύχεα καλὰ
δῖος Ἀλέξανδρος, Ἐλένης πόσις ἡῦκόμοιο.

κυημίδας μὲν πρῶτα περὶ κυήμησιν ἔθηκε
καλὰς, ἀργυρέοισιν ἐπισφυρίοις ἀραρίας·
δεύτερον αὖ θώρηκα περὶ στήθεσσιν ἔδυνεν
οἰο κασιγνήτοιο Λυκάονος· ἡρμοσε δ' αὐτῷ·
ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρ' ὅμοισι βάλετο ἔιφος ἀργυρόηλον,
χάλκεον· αὐτὸρ ἔπειτα σάκος μέγα τε στιβαρόν τε·
κρατὶ δ' ἐπ' ἴφθιμῷ κυνέην ἔντυκτον ἔθηκεν
ἴππουριν· δεινὸν δὲ λόφος καθύπερθεν ἔνευεν·
εἶλετο δ' ἀλκιμον ἔγχος, δοὶ παλάμηφιν ἀρήρει·
ῶς δ' αὐτῶς Μενέλαος Ἀρήιος ἔντε' ἔδυνεν.

Οἱ δ' ἐπεὶ οὖν ἐκάτερθεν δύμιλου θωρήχθησαν,
ἐς μέσσον Τρώων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν ἐστιχόωντο,
δεινὸν δερκόμενοι· Θάμβος δ' ἔχεν εἰσορόωντας,
Τρῶας θ' ἵπποδάμους καὶ ἔϋκνήμιδας Ἀχαιούς.
καὶ ρ' ἔγχὺς στήτην διαμετρητῷ ἐνὶ χώρῳ,
σείοντ' ἔγχείας, ἀλλήλοισι κοτέοντε.

πρόσθε δ' Ἀλέξανδρος προΐει δολιχόσκιον ἔγχος,
καὶ βάλεν Ἀτρείδαο κατ' ἀσπίδα πάντοσ' ἐίσην,
οὐδ' ἔρρηξεν χαλκὸς, ἀνεγνάμφθη δέ οἱ αἰχμὴ
ἀσπίδ' ἐνὶ κρατερῷ· δο δὲ δεύτερος ὕριντο χαλκῷ
Ἀτρείδης Μενέλαος, ἐπευξάμενος Διὶ πατρὶ·

Ζεῦ ἄνα, δὸς τίσασθαι, δο με πρότερος κάκ' ἔοργε,
δῖον Ἀλέξανδρον, καὶ ἐμῆς ὑπὸ χερσὶ δάμασσον·
δφρά τις ἔρριγησι καὶ δψιγόνων ἀνθρώπων,
ξεινοδόκον κακὰ ρέξαι, δο κε φιλότητα παράσχῃ.

Ἡ ρά, καὶ ἀμπεπαλὼν προΐει δολιχόσκιον ἔγχος,
καὶ βάλε Πριαμίδαο κατ' ἀσπίδα πάντοσ' ἐίσην.
διὰ μὲν ἀσπίδος ἦλθε φαειῆς ὅβριμον ἔγχος,
καὶ διὰ θώρηκος πολυδαιδαλού ἡρήρειστο.

¹ Οτ, of late coming πε.

They indeed then seated themselves in ranks, where to each man [lying.

His light-footed horses (stood,) and his variegated arms were But he, the noble Alexander, husband of the fair-haired Helen, put on his handsome arms round about his shoulders. First indeed he placed his handsome greaves about his legs, fitted closely with silver clasps; [corslet Again, in the second place, he put on about his breast the Of his brother Lycaon; but it fitted him; [studded sword, And further he cast round about his shoulders his silver-Of brass; but immediately after his shield both large and solid; 335

And he placed upon his valiant head his well-made helmet Of horse-hair crest; and the plume nodded awfully from above:

And he took his sturdy spear, which fitted to his hands. And thus, in the same manner, the warlike Menelaus put on his arms. [each side, 340

And when therefore they were armed from the throng on They advanced into the space between the Trojans and Achaeans, [looked on them, Looking fearfully; and amazement held possession, as they Both of the horse-taming Trojans and the well-greaved Achaeans. [ground,

And so they two stood near (each other) in the measured Brandishing their spears, cherishing wrath against each other. 345

And Alexander first threw forward his long spear, And struck against Atreus's every-way-equal shield, But the brass did not rend it, but its point was bent back Upon the strong shield; and the other roused himself next with his brazen weapon, [350

Menelaus, the son of Atreus, having prayed to father Jove: "King Jove, grant to me to avenge myself on the noble Alexander, who first

Did me mischiefs, and do thou slay him under my hands; That each one, even of men of remote posterity,¹ may shudder

To do mischiefs to a host, whoever affords him friendship."

He said, and having poised on high he threw forward his long spear, 355

And it struck against the every-way-equal shield of Priam's son. [deed,

The weighty spear went through his resplendent shield un- And had been forced through his curiously-wrought corslet.

ἀντικρὺ δὲ παρὰ λαπάρην διάμησε χιτῶνα
ἔγχος¹ δ' ἐκλίνθη, καὶ ἀλεύατο κῆρα μέλαιναν. 360
'Ατρεΐδης δὲ, ἔρυστάμενος ξίφος ἀργυρόλον,
πλῆξεν ἀνασχόμενος κόρυθος φάλον² ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρ' αὐτῇ
τριχθά τε καὶ τετραχθά διατρυφὲν ἔκπεσε χειρός.
'Ατρεΐδης δ' φυμάξεν, ιδὼν εἰς οὐρανὸν ἐνέργην

Ζεῦ πάτερ οὗτος σεῖο θεῶν ὀλοώτερος ἄλλος. 365
ἢ τ' ἐφάμην τίσεοθαι 'Αλέξανδρον κακότητος,
νῦν δέ μοι ἐν χείρεσσι³ ἔάγη ξίφος⁴ ἐκ δέ μοι ἔγχος
ἡέχθη παλάμηφιν ἑτώσιον, οὐδὲ ἔβαλόν μιν. §

"Η, καὶ ἐπαίξας κόρυθος λάβεν ἵπποδαστίης,
Ἐλκε δ' ἐπιστρέψας μετ' ἔῦκυήμιδας 'Αχαιούς⁵ 370
ἄγχε δέ μιν πολύκεστος ἴμᾶς ἀπαλὴν ὑπὸ δειρῆν,
ὅς οἱ ὑπ' ἀνθερεῶνος ὅχεὺς τέτατο τρυφαλείης.
καὶ νῦ κεν εἴρυσσέν τε, καὶ ἀσπετον ἥρατο κύδος,
εἰ μὴ ἄρ' ὃξὺ νόησε Διὸς θυγάτηρ 'Αφροδίτη,
ἢ οἱ ρῆξεν ἴμάντα βοὸς ἴφι κταμένοιο. 375
κεινὴ δὲ τρυφάλεως ἀμὲν ἐσπετο χειρὶ παχείῃ.
τὴν μὲν ἐπειθ' ἥρως μετ' ἔῦκυήμιδας 'Αχαιούς
ρίψ⁶ ἐπιδινήσας, κόμισαν δ' ἐρίηρες ἑταῖροι,
αὐτὰρ δ' ἄψι ἐπόρουσε πατακτάμεναι μενεάνων
ἔγχει χαλκείῳ⁷ τὸν δ' ἔξηρπαξ⁸ 'Αφροδίτη⁹ 380
μέία μᾶλι, διστεθεός¹⁰ ἐκαίλυψε δ' ἄρ' ἡέρι πολλῷ,
καὶ δ' εἰσ¹¹ ἐν θαλάμῳ εὐώδει, κηώντι.

Αὐτὴ δ' αὖθις 'Ελένην καλέουσι¹² ἵε τὴν δὲ ἐκίχανε
πύργῳ ἔφ¹³ ὑψηλῷ¹⁴ περὶ δὲ Τρωαὶ ἀλιε ἥσαν.
χειρὶ δὲ νεκταρέου ἱανοῦ ἐτίναξε λαβοῦσα¹⁵ 385
γρηγὸν δέ μιν εἰκνᾶ παλαιγενεῖ προσέειπεν,
εἰροκόμῳ, ἢ οἱ Λακεδαιμονὶ παιεταώσῃ

¹ This verse is considered almost the finest example of the sound made to correspond to the sense.

² The loss of a bristly part of death by violence in health was said to be tougher and fitter for use than that of one that died of disease or old age.

³ ἐγραψεν from εἴρω. Having perfumes burnt in it.

⁴ Or went quiring to each.

⁵ εἴρων, a substantive from εἴρω, with the last syllable but one short, whereas the objective εἴρων has it long.

And the spear pierced right through his tunic beside
The flank ; but he bent himself sideways, and avoided black
death. 360

And the son of Atreus, having drawn his silver-studded
sword, [been shivered
Holding it up, smote the knob of his helmet : but, having so
Upon it both into three and four pieces, it fell from his
hand.²

But the son of Atreus, having looked up to the wide heaven,
complained : [than thou. 365

" Father Jove, no other of the gods is more mischievous
Of a truth I assured myself that I should avenge myself on
Alexander for his wickedness. [spear

But now the sword has been broken in my hands ; and my
Was made to start from my hands without effect, neither
did I hit him."

He said, and having rushed forward, he seized him by his
helmet of bushy-horse-hair-crest,

And, having turned, was dragging him towards the well-
greaved Achaeans ; 370

But the highly-embroidered thong under his tender throat
was strangling him, [crested helmet.

Which had been stretched under his chin as the strap of his
And now he would both have dragged him off, and gained
unlimited glory, [perceived it,

If Venus, daughter of Jove, had not accordingly quickly
Who burst for him the thong of an ox killed by violence ; 375

And the empty crested helmet followed along with his
powerful hand.

That indeed, the hero then, having whirled it round, threw
Towards the well-greaved Achaeans, and his attached com-
panions took care of it.

But he rushed back upon him, wishing earnestly to kill him
With his brazen spear ; but Venus snatched him away 380
Very easily, as (being) a goddess ; and further she enveloped
him in a thick haze,

And seated him in his sweet-scented, perfumed chamber.³

But she herself on the other hand, went to call⁴ Helen ;
and her she found [in some numbers,
Upon the lofty tower ; and around her were Trojan women
And having taken hold of her ambrosial robe⁵ with her
hand she shook it : 385

And addressed her, making herself like an old woman of
great age.

A wool-dresser, who for her, when she lived in Lacedaemon

ησκειν εῖρια καλῶ, μάλιστα δέ μιν φιλέεσκε·
τῇ μιν ἔεισαμένη προσεφώνεε δῖ' Ἀφροδίτη·

Δεῦρ' ἦθ'· 'Αλέξανδρος σε καλεῖ οὐκόνδε νέεσθαι· 390
κεῖνος δγ' ἐν θαλάμῳ καὶ διωταῖσι λέχεσσι,
καλλεῖ τε στῦλβων καὶ εἶμασιν· οὐδέ κε φαιῆς
ἀνδρὶ μαχεστάμενον τόνγ' ἐλθεῖν, ἀλλὰ χορόνδε
ἔρχεσθ', ἡὲ χοροῖσι νέον λήγοντα καθίζειν.

'Ως φάτο· τῇ δ' ἄρα θυμὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν ὅρινε. 395
καὶ δ' ὡς οὖν ἐνάρησε θεᾶς περικαλλέα δειρὴν,
στήθεά θ' ἵμερόεντα, καὶ σμματα μαρμαίροντα,
θάμβησέν τ' ἄρ' ἔπειτα, ἔπος τ' ἔφατ', ἐκ τ' ὄνδρας·

Δαιμονίη, τί με ταῦτα λιλαίεις ἡπεροπτεύειν;
ἢ πή με προτέρῳ πολίων εὖ ναϊομενάων 400
ἥξεις, ἢ Φρυγίης, ἢ Μηονίης ἐρατεινῆς,
εἴ τις τοὶ καὶ κεῖθι φίλος μερόπων ἀνθράπων;
οὕνεκα δὴ νῦν δῖον 'Αλέξανδρον Μενέλαος
νικήσας ἐθέλει στυγερήν ἐμὲ σίκαδ' ἀγεσθαι,
τούνεκα δὴ νῦν δεῦρο δολοφρανέουσα παρέστης; 405
ἢ σο παρ' αὐτον ιοῦσα, θεῶν δ' ἀπόειπε κελεύθους·
μηδὲ ἔτι σοισι πόδεσσιν ὑποστρέψεις "Ολυμπον,
ἀλλ' αἰεὶ περὶ κείνου δίξυνε, καὶ ἐ φίλασσε,
εἰσόκε σ' ἡ ἀλοχον ποιήσεται, ἢ ὅγε δούλην.
κεῖσε δ' ἔγὼν οὐκ εἴμι, νεμεσσητὸν δέ κεν εἴη, 410
κείνου πορσανέουσα λέχοις· Τρωαὶ δέ μ' ὀπίσσω
πάσται μωμήσονται· ἔχω δ' ἄχε' ἄκριτα θυμῷ.

Τὴν δὲ χολωσαμένη προσεφώνεε δῖ' Ἀφροδίτη·
μή μ' ἔρεθε, σχετλίη· μή χωσαμένη σε μεθείω,
τῶς δέ σ' ἀπεχθήρω, ὡς νῦν ἔκπαγλα φίλησπα· 415
μέπσω δ' ἀμφοτέρων μητίσομαι ἔχθει λυγρὰ,
Τρώων καὶ Δαναῶν· σὶ δέ κεν κακὸν οἴτον ὅληαι.

'Ως ἔφατ', ἔδδεισεν δ' 'Ελένη, Διὸς ἐκγεγανία·
βῆ δὲ κατασχομένη ἔανῳ ἀργῆτι φαεινῳ,
σιγῆ· πάσας δὲ Τρωὰς λύθεν· ἥρχε δέ δαιμῶν. 420

¹ Am not going to prepare, &c. The other clause is parenthesised.

Used to work beautiful fleeces, and especially loved her;
Having assimilated herself to this (woman), the divine Venus
accosted her:

"Come hither; Alexander invites thee to return home: 390
He himself is in his chamber and lathe-wrought bed,
Glistening both with beauty and garments; nor wouldest
thou say [he was going
That he had come after having fought with a man, but that
To a dance, or that he was sitting down just ceasing from a
dance." [within her breast. 395

Thus she spake; and accordingly she excited her soul
And when then she further perceived the surpassingly beau-
tiful neck of the goddess,
And her lovely breasts, and sparkling eyes, [ed her by name.
She thereupon was both amazed, and spake a word, and accost-

"Divine lady, why dost thou desire to cajole me in these
things? [habited 400
Wilt thou lead me somewhere farther on among well-in-
Cities, either of Phrygia, or of lovely Mæonia,
In case there is some one of articulate-speaking men there
also dear to thee? [noble
Is it indeed because Menelaus, having now conquered the
Alexander, wishes to conduct me—odious as I am—home:
Is it indeed on this account that thou hast now presented
thyself hither, planning deceit? 405

Having gone to him sit thou down, and abandon the ways
of the gods; [Olympus;
And mayest thou no longer turn back with thy feet to
But ever be miserable about him, and watch him,
Until he shall make thee either his wife or his slave.
But thither I am not going¹—and it would be a thing wor-
thy of reproach (to do so) — 410

To make ready his bed; but hereafter all the Trojan women
Will mock me; and I have sorrows crowded together in my
mind." [dressed:

But her the divine Venus, having become incensed, ad-
"Provoke me not, wretched woman; lest, having become
angry, I abandon thee, [thee; 415
And hate thee, as much, as I have now exceedingly loved
And devise destructive feelings of hatred against thee in
the midst of both parties, [by an evil fate."
The Trojans and the Danai; but thou wouldest then perish

She thus spake; and Heien, descended from Jove, was
afraid;
And she went, covering herself with her white shining robe,
In silence, and she escaped the notice of all the Trojan
women; and the goddess took the lead. 420

Αἰ δ' ὅτ' Ἀλεξάνδροι δόμον περικαλλέ' ἵκοντο,
ἀμφίπολοι μὲν ἔπειτα θιώσ επὶ ἔργα τράποντο,
ἡ δ' εἰς ὑψόροφον θάλαμον κίε δῖα γηναικῶν.

τῇ δ' ἄρα δίφρον ἐλοῦσα φιλομμειδῆς Ἀφροδίτη,
ἀντί' Ἀλεξάνδροι θεὰ κατέθηκε φέρουσα.
ἔνθα κάθιζε 'Ελένη, κούρη Διὸς αἰγιόχοιο,
ὅσσε πάλιν κλίνασα πόσιν δ' ἡνίπαπε μύθῳ.

"Ηλυθες ἐκ πολέμου· ώς ὕφελες αὐτόθ' ὀλέσθαι,
ἀνδρὶ δαμεὶς κρατερῷ, δις ἐμὸς πρότερος πόσις ἦν.
ἡ μὲν δὴ πρίν γ' εὔχε' Ἀρηΐφιλου Μενελάου
σῇ τε βίῃ καὶ χερσὶ καὶ ἔγχει φέρτερος εἶναι.
ἄλλ' ἴθι νῦν προκάλεσσαι Ἀρηΐφιλον Μενέλαον
ἔξαντις μαχέσασθαι ἐναντίον. ἀλλά σ' ἔγωγε
παύσασθαι κέλομαι, μηδὲ ξανθῷ Μενελάῳ
ἀντίβιον πόλεμον πολεμίζειν ἥδε μάχεσθαι
ἀφραδέως, μήπως τάχ' ὑπ' αὐτοῦ δουρὶ δαμείης.

Τὴν δὲ Πάρις μύθοισιν διμειβόμενος προσέειπε·
μή με, γύναι, χαλεποῖσιν ὄνείδεσι θυμὸν ἔνιπτε.
νῦν μὲν γὰρ Μενέλαος ἐνίκησε σὺν Ἀθήνῃ·
κείνον δ' αὗτις ἔγώ· παρὰ γὰρ θεοί εἰσι καὶ ἡμῖν.
ἄλλ' ἂγε δὴ φιλότητι τραπείομεν εὐνηθέντε·
οὐ γάρ πώ ποτέ μ' ὤδε ἔρως φρένας ἀμφεκάλυψεν,
οὐδ' ὅτε σε πρῶτον Λακεδαιμονος ἐξ ἐρατεινῆς
ἐπλεον ἀρπάξας ἐν ποντοπόροισι νέεσσι,
νήσῳ δ' ἐν Κρανάῃ ἐμίγην φιλότητι καὶ εὐνῇ,
ώς σεο νῦν ἔραμαι, καί με γλυκὺς ἵμερος αἴρει.

"Η μά, καὶ ἡρχε λέχοσδε κιὼν, ἀμα δ' εἴπετ' ἄκοιτις.
τὼ μὲν ἄρ' ἐν τρητοῖσι κατεύνασθεν λεχέεσσιν.

'Ατρείδης δ' ἀν' ὄμιλον ἐφοίτα, θηρὶ ἐοικὼς,
εἴ που ἐσαθρήσειεν Ἀλέξανδρον θεοειδέα.
ἄλλ' οὕτις δύνατο Τρώων κλειτῶν τ' ἐπικούρων
δεῖξαι Ἀλέξανδρον τότ' Ἀρηΐφιλῷ Μενελάῳ·
οὐ μὲν γὰρ φιλότητί γ' ἐκεύθανον, εἴ τις ἰδοιτο·
ἰσον γάρ σφιν πᾶσιν ἀπήχθετο κηρὶ μελαίη.

425

430

435

440

445

450

But when they came to the very beautiful mansion of Alexander,

Then the attendants indeed quickly turned to their duties, But she, most divine of women, ascended to the lofty-roofed chamber. [taken a seat,

And for her the laughter-loving Venus accordingly having The goddess carrying it, set it down opposite Alexander. 425 There Helen, daughter of Ægis-bearing Jove, sat down.

Having turned back her eyes; but she assailed her husband with (this) speech : [hadst perished there,

"Thou hast come from the combat; would that thou Having been slain by a brave man, who was my former husband ! [wast superior 430

Assuredly indeed before at least thou boastedst that thou To the battle-loving Menelaus both in thy strength, and hands, and spear.

But go now, challenge the battle-loving Menelaus Again to fight against thee : but I, for my part, advise Thee to desist, and not to wage a war of conflicting strength, And fight against the yellow-haired Menelaus 435 Inconsiderately, lest, perhaps, thou art speedily slain beneath his spear."

But her Paris, replying, addressed in (these) words : "Do not, lady, assail me in my soul with harsh reproaches. For now indeed Menelaus has conquered with (the assistance of) Minerva ; [on our side also. 440

But I, in my turn, (shall conquer) him ; for there are gods But come now, let us, reclined on the couch, delight ourselves in love ;

For never yet did love so envelope me in my mind, Not even when, at first, having carried thee off From lovely Lacedemon, I sailed in the sea-traversing ships, And in the isle of Cranae, was mingled with thee in love and concubinage, 445

As now I love thee, and sweet desire takes possession of me."

He spake in truth, and led the way, going to the couch, and his wife followed at the same time.

They two indeed accordingly were laid down to sleep on their perforated couch. [throng, like a wild beast,

But the son of Atreus was wandering about through the If he might any where behold the godlike Alexander : 450 But no one was able of the Trojans, and their illustrious auxiliaries [Menelaus ;

To point out Alexander at that time to the battle-loving For they would not indeed have concealed him through friendship at all events, if any one had seen him ; For he was hated by them all equally with black death.

τοῖσι δὲ καὶ μετέειπεν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν 'Αγαμέμνων· 455

Κέκλυτέ μεν, Τρῶες, καὶ Δάρδανοι, ἥδ' ἐπίκουροι,
νίκη μὲν δὴ φαίνετ' 'Αρηφίδου Μενελάου·
ἡμεῖς δ' 'Αργείην 'Ελένην καὶ κτήμαθ' ἅμ' αὐτῇ
ἔκδοτε, καὶ τιμὴν ἀποτινέμεν, ἥντιν' ἔοικεν,
ἥ τε καὶ ἐσσομένοισι μετ' ἀνθρώποισι πέληται. 460

'Ως ἔφατ' 'Ατρείδης, ἐπὶ δ' ἦνεον ἄλλοι 'Αχαιοί.

But them also Agamemnon, king of men, addressed : 455

“ Hear me, Trojans, and Dardans, and auxiliaries,
Victory indeed is proved to be the battle-loving Menelaus’s ;
Now do ye restore the Argive Helen and her possessions
Together with herself, and pay the compensation, whatever
it is becoming, (to pay),

And which also may remain amongst men of future ages.” 460

Thus spake the son of Atreus, and the other Achæans
applauded.

BOOK IV.

THE ARGUMENT.

The breach of the truce, and the first battle.

The gods deliberate in council concerning the Trojan war : they agree upon the continuation of it, and Jupiter sends down Minerva to bring about a violation of the truce. She persuades Pandarus to aim an arrow at Menelaus, who is wounded, but cured by Machaon. In the meantime some of the Trojan troops attack the Greeks. Agamemnon exhibits all the qualities of a good general ; he reviews the troops, and excites the leaders, some by praises and others by reproof. Nestor is particularly celebrated for his superior knowledge of military discipline. The armies join battle, and great numbers are slain on both sides.

The same day continues through this, as through the last book (as it does also through the two following, and almost to the end of the seventh book.) The scene is wholly in the plain before Troy.

ΤΗΣ
'ΟΜΗΡΟΥ 'ΙΛΙΑΔΟΣ.

Δ.

ΟΙ δὲ θεοὶ πὰρ Ζηνὶ καθήμενοι ἤγορόωντο
χρυσέω ἐν δαπέδῳ, μετὰ δέ σφισι πότνια "Ηβη
νέκταρ ἐωνοχόει, τοὶ δὲ χρυσέοις δεπάεσσι
δειδέχατ' ἀλλήλους, Τρώων πόλιν εἰσορόωντες.
αὐτίκ' ἐπειράτο Κρονίδης ἐρεθιζέμεν "Ηρην,
κερτομίοις ἐπέεσσι παραβλήδην ἀγορεύων" 5

Δοιαὶ μὲν Μενελάῳ ἀρηγόνες εἰσὶ θεάων,
"Ηρη τ' Ἀργείη, καὶ Ἀλαλκομενῆς Ἀθήνη·
ἀλλ' ἡτοι ταὶ, νόσφι καθήμεναι, εἰσορόωσαι
τέρπεσθον· τῷ δ' αὐτε φιλομμειδὴς Ἀφροδίτη
αἱὲ παρμέμβλωκε, καὶ αὐτοῦ κῆρας ἀμύνει·
καὶ νῦν ἔξεσάωσεν δῖόμενον θανέεσθαι.
ἀλλ' ἡτοι νίκη μὲν Ἀρηφίλου Μενελάου·
ἡμεῖς δὲ φραζώμεθ', ὅπως ἔσται τάδε ἔργα·
ἥρ' αὐτις πόλεμόν τε κακὸν καὶ φύλοπιν αἰνῆν
δρσομεν, ἥ φιλότητα μετ' ἀμφοτέροισι βάλωμεν.
εὶ δ' αὗτως τόδε πᾶσι φίλον καὶ ἥδὺ γένοιτο·
ἡτοι μὲν οἰκέοιτο πόλις Πριάμοιο ἄνακτος,
αὐτις δ' Ἀργείην Ἐλένην Μενέλαος ἄγοιτο. 15

"Ως ἔφαθ· αἱ δὲ ἐπέμυξαν Ἀθηναίη τε καὶ "Ηρη·
πλησίαι αἴγ' ἡσθην, κακὰ δὲ Τρώεσσι μεδέσθην.
ἡτοι Ἀθηναίη ἀκέων ἦν, οὐδέ τι εἰπε,
σκυζομένη Διὶ πατρὶ, χόλος δέ μιν ἄγριος ἦρει·" 20

¹ εωνοχοει for ωνοχοει, the contracted imperfect of οινοχοεω

² δειδεχατο for εδεδεχατο, 3rd. p. pl. of εδεδεγμην

³ viz. comparing the conduct of Venus with that of Juno and Minerva; or it may mean—with indirect attacks—sideways, as it were.

HOMER'S ILIAD.

BOOK IV.

But the gods were holding discourse, sitting near Jove
On the golden pavement, and among them the venerable
Hebe

Was pouring out¹ nectar, and they in golden cups, [jans.
Pledged² one another, looking towards the city of the Tro-
At this moment the son of Saturn was endeavouring to
irritate Juno,⁵

Speaking in the way of comparison³ with taunting words :
“ Two of the goddesses indeed are inclined to aid Mene-
laus,

Both Argive Juno, and Minerva the strong defender ;⁴
But they certainly, sitting apart from him, please themselves
With looking on ; but to this man, on the other hand, the
laughter-loving Venus¹⁰

Is ever present, and wards-off from him the fates ; [die.
And now she has brought him off safe, when expecting to
But the victory indeed is undoubtedly the war-loving
Menelaus's ;

But let us consult, how these matters shall be ;⁵
Whether, that is, we shall again excite both pernicious war
and the dire¹⁵

Turmoil of battle, or introduce friendship between both.
But, if this prove in this way agreeable and pleasing to all,
Assuredly indeed the city of king Priam may be inhabited,
And Menelaus convey back the Argive Helen.”

Thus he spake; and they, both Minerva and Juno,
uttered a murmur at it;²⁰

These were sitting near, and were planning evils against
the Trojans.

Minerva certainly was silent, nor said any thing,
Being irritated against father Jove, and wild anger had
taken possession of her;

¹ Or, of Alalcomene.

⁵ i. e. what issue they shall have.

"Ηρη δ' οὐκ ἔχαδε στῆθος χόλον, ἀλλὰ προσηύδα·

Αἰνότατε Κρονίδη, ποῖον τὸν μῦθον ἔειπες;
πῶς ἐθέλεις ἀλιον θεῖναι πόνον, ἡδὲ ἀτέλεστον,
ἰδρῷ θ', δν ἵδρωσα μόγῳ; καμέτην δέ μοι ἵπποι
λαὸν ἀγειρούσῃ, Πριάμῳ κακὰ, τοῖό τε παισίν.
ἔρδ· ἀτὰρ οὖ τοι πάντες ἐπαινέομεν θεοὶ ἄλλοι.

Τὴν δὲ μέγ' ὁχθήσας προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεύς·

δαιμονίη, τί νύ σε Πρίαμος Πριάμοιό τε παῖδες

τόσσα κακὰ ρέζουσιν, ὅτ' ἀσπερχὲς μενεαίνεις

'Ιλίου ἔξαλαπάξαι ἔϋκτίμενον πτολίεθρον;

εἰ δὲ σύ γ', εἰσελθοῦσα πύλας καὶ τείχεα μακρὰ,

ώμδν βεβρώθοις Πρίαμον Πριάμοιό τε παῖδας,

ἄλλους τε Τρῶας, τότε κεν χόλον ἔξακέσαιο.

ἔρξον, ὅπως ἐθέλεις, μὴ τοῦτό γε νεῖκος ὀπίσσω

σοὶ καὶ ἐμοὶ μέγ' ἔρισμα μετ' ἀμφοτέροισι γένηται.

ἄλλο δέ τοι ἔρέω, σὺ δ' ἐνὶ φρεσὶ βάλλεο σῆσιν·

ὅππότε κεν καὶ ἐγὼ μεμαὼς πόλιν ἔξαλαπάξαι

τὴν ἐθέλω, ὅθι τοὶ φίλοι ἀνέρες ἐγγεγάστι,

μή τι διατρίβειν τὸν ἐμὸν χόλον, ἀλλά μ' ἔᾶσαι·

καὶ γὰρ ἐγὼ σοι δῶκα ἐκῶν ἀέκοντί γε θυμῷ.

αἱ γὰρ ὑπ' ἡελίῳ τε καὶ οὐρανῷ ἀστερόεντι

ναιετάουσι πόληες ἐπιχθονίων ἀνθρώπων,

τάων μοι πέρι κῆρι τιέσκετο "Ιλιος ἱρή,

καὶ Πρίαμος, καὶ λαὸς ἐῦμμελίω Πριάμοιο.

οὐ γάρ μοι ποτὲ βωμὸς ἐδεύετο δαιτὸς ἐΐσης,

λοιψῆς τε, κνίσσης τε· τὸ γὰρ λάχομεν γέρας ήμεῖς.

Τὸν δ' ἡμείβετ' ἐπειτα βοῶπις πότνια "Ηρη·

ἡτοι ἐμοὶ τρεῖς μὲν πολὺ φίλταται εἰσι πόληες,

"Αργος τε, Σπάρτη τε καὶ εὐρυάγυια Μυκῆνη·

τὰς διαπέρσαι, ὅταν τοι ἀπέχθωνται πέρι κῆρι·

τάων οὖ τοι ἐγὼ πρόσθι ἵσταμαι, οὐδὲ μεγαίρω.

¹ Or, and the horses to me, assembling the people, were fatigued.

² i. e. alive.

³ πέρι, i. e. πέρι τιέσκετο μοι κῆρι. πέρι having the force of περισσως, and the same in v. 53.

But Juno did not confine her anger to her breast, but addressed him. {that thou hast spoken? 25
 " Most cruel son of Saturn, of what a nature is this speech
 How art thou willing to render ineffectual, and incomplete
 my labour, {were fatigued,
 And the sweat which with toil I sweated? and my horses
 While I was assembling a host,¹ for evils to Priam, and to
 his children. {not applaud you
 Do it; nevertheless we, all the rest of the gods, certainly do
 But her the cloud-collecting Jove, having become greatly
 indignant, addressed; 30
 " Divine one, in what now do Priam and Priam's sons
 Do thee so many wrongs that thou longest excessively
 To destroy utterly the well-built city of Ilum? {walls,
 But if thou indeed, having entered the gates and the lofty
 Wert to eat raw² Priam and Priam's sons, 35
 And the other Trojans, then possibly thou wouldest allay
 thine anger. {hereafter
 Do as thou wishest, that this altercation at least may not
 Prove to thee and me a great source of contention between
 us both. {in thy mind;
 But another thing I will say to thee, and do thou lay it up
 Whenever I also, desiring it earnestly, choose to utterly
 destroy 40
 That city, where men dear to thee have been born,
 Do not at all retard my anger, but let me alone;
 For I also have voluntarily granted it to thee, with soul
 indeed against it.
 For whatever cities of earthly men
 Are situated under both the sun and the starry heaven, 45
 Of these sacred Ilum was most especially esteemed by me
 in my heart,³ {handled spear.
 And Priam, and the people of Priam good at the ashen-
 For never did my altar lack the equal feast,⁴ {allotted to us."
 And the libation and the steam,⁵ for this honour we had
 And to him then full-eyed venerable Juno replied. 50
 " To me certainly there are three cities indeed by far the
 dearest,
 Both Argos, and Sparta, and the wide-streeted Mycenæ,
 Destroy these, whenever they are especially hated by thee
 in thy heart; {them.
 I do not stand before them against thee, nor grudge thee

¹ I. e. a feast where portions are equally divided.

² Or, smoke and odour of fat, or flesh in burning, particularly that offered in sacrifice.

εἴπερ γὰρ φθονέω τε, καὶ οὐκ εἰώ διαπέρσαι,
οὐκ ἀνύω φθονέουσ¹. ἐπειὴ πολὺ φέρτερος ἔσσι.
ἀλλὰ χρὴ καὶ ἐμὸν θέμεναι πόνου οὐκ ἀτέλεστον.
καὶ γὰρ ἐγὼ θεός είμι, γένος δέ μοι ἔνθεν, ὅθεν σοί.
καὶ με πρεσβυτάτην τέκετο Κρόνος ἀγκυλομήτης,
ἀμφότερον, γενεῆ τε, καὶ οῦνεκα σὴ παράκοιτις
κέκλημαι, σὺ δὲ πᾶσι μετ² ἀθανάτοισιν ἀνάσσεις.
ἀλλ' ἡτοι μὲν ταῦθ³ ὑποείξομεν ἀλλήλοισι,
σοὶ μὲν ἐγὼ, σὺ δ' ἐμοὶ· ἐπὶ δ' ἔψυχονται θεοὶ ἄλλοι
ἀθάνατοι. σὺ δὲ θᾶσσον Ἀθηναίη ἐπιτεῖλαι,
ἐλθεῖν ἐς Τρώων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν φύλοπιν αἰνὴν,
πειρᾶν θ', ως κε Τρῷες ὑπερκύδαντας Ἀχαιοὺς
ἄρξωσι πρότεροι ὑπὲρ ὄρκια δηλήσασθαι.

“Ως ἔφατ⁴· οὐδὲ ἀπίθησε πατὴρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε.
αὐτίκ⁵ Ἀθηναίην ἔπεια πτερόεντα προσηγόρευε·

Αἴψα μάλ⁶ ἐς στρατὸν ἐλθὲ μετὰ Τρῷας καὶ Ἀχαιοὺς,
πειρᾶν θ', ως κε Τρῷες ὑπερκύδαντας Ἀχαιοὺς
ἄρξωσι πρότεροι ὑπὲρ ὄρκια δηλήσασθαι.

“Ως εἰπὼν, ὕπαρχε, πάρος μεμανίαν, Ἀθήνην.
βῆ δὲ κατ⁷ Οὐλύμποιο καρήνων διέξαστα.
οἶον δ' ἀστέρ⁸ ἔηκε Κρόνου πάῖς ἀγκυλομήτεω,
ἥ ναύτησι τέρας, ἥτε στρατῷ εὐρεῖ λαῶν,
λαμπρὸν, τοῦ δέ τε πολλοὶ ἀπὸ σπινθῆρες ἵενται·
τῷ εἰκυῖ⁹ ἦξεν ἐπὶ χθόνα Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη,
κὰδ δ' ἔθορ¹⁰ ἐς μέσον. Θάμβος δ' ἔχει εἰσορόωντας
Τρῷάς θ' ἵπποδάμους, καὶ ἔϋκνήμιδας Ἀχαιούς.
ῶδε δέ τις εἴπεσκεν ἵδων ἐς πλησίον ἄλλον·

“Ἡ δ' αὐτὶς πύλεμός τε κακὸς καὶ φύλοπις αἰνὴ
ἔσσεται, ἥ φιλότητα μετ' ἀμφοτέροισι τίθησι
Ζεὺς, δστ¹¹ ἀνθρώπων ταμίης πολέμοιο τέτυκται.

“Ως ἄρα τις εἴπεσκεν Ἀχαιῶν τε Τρῷων τε.

55

60

65

75

80

85

¹ Literally, *thence, whence*.

² Or, *looking at whoever was next him*.

For although I both grudge them, and do not permit (thee)
 to destroy them, 55
 I gain nothing by grudging; since thou art much the more
 powerful. [vailing.
 But it becomes (thee) to render my labour also not una-
 For I also am a goddess, and I have descent from the same¹
 origin from which thou (hast). [respect,
 And the crafty Saturn begat me entitled to very great
 In both ways—both from my birth, and because I am styled 60
 Thy wife, and thou reignest among all the immortals. [other,
 But, however, we will give up indeed in these matters to each
 I indeed to thee, and thou to me; and the other immortal gods
 Will follow after. But do thou quickly charge Minerva,
 To go to the dreadful battle-turmoil of the Trojans and
 Achæans, 65
 And try (to effect) that the Trojans may make a beginning
 the first [pledges."
 To injure the Achæans abounding in glory, contrary to the
 Thus she spake; and the father both of men and gods
 did not disobey.
 Immediately he addressed winged words to Minerva:
 " Go very quickly to the army, to the Trojans and the
 Achæans, 70
 And try (to effect) that the Trojans may make a beginning
 the first [pledges."
 To injure the Achæans abounding in glory, contrary to the
 Thus speaking, he urged Minerva, already eager (to do it.)
 And she went having darted off from the tops of Olympus.
 And just such a meteor as the son of crafty Saturn is wont
 to send, 75
 (As) a portent either to sailors, or to a wide encampment
 of troops,
 Luminous, and from it many scintillations are shot forth;
 Like to this (meteor) Pallas Minerva darted towards the
 earth, [possession, as they looked on her,
 And she sprang down into the midst. But amazement held
 Of both the horse-taming Trojans and the well-greaved
 Achæans. 80
 And thus many a one, looking to another close by,² said:
 " Either then there will be again both pernicious war and
 the dreadful [of war
 Battle-din, or Jove, who has been appointed the dispenser
 Among men, establishes friendship between both."
 Thus, I say, spake many a one both of the Achæans, and
 the Trojans. 85

ἡ δ' ἀνδρὶ ἵκελη Τρόιων κατεθύσεθ' ὅμιλον,
Λαοδόκῳ Ἀντηνορίδῃ, κρατερῷ αἰχμητῇ,
Πάνδαρον ἀντίθεον διζημένη, εἴ που ἐφεύροι,
εὑρε Λυκάονος νιὸν ἀμύμονά τε, κρατερόν τε,
ἐσταότ¹· ἀμφὶ δέ μιν κρατερὰς στίχες ἀσπιστάν
λαῶν οἱ οἱ ἐποντα ἀπ' Αἰσήποιο ῥούμων.
ἀγχοῦ δ' ἰσταμένη ἔπει πτερόεντα προσηύδα·

Τί δά τοι τι πίθοιο, Λυκάονος νιὲ δαιφρον;
τλαήσε κεν Μενελάῳ ἐπιπροέμεν ταχὺν ίόν;
πᾶσι δέ Τρώεσσι χάριν καὶ κῦδος ἄροιο,
ἐκ πάντων δὲ μάλιστα Ἀλεξάνδρῳ βασιλῆ²
τοῦ κεν δὴ πάμπρωτα πάρ³ ἀγλαὰ δῶρα φέροιο,
αἱ κεν ἴδη Μενελαον Ἀρήϊον, Ἀτρέος νιὸν,
σφι βέλει δημηθέντα, πυρῆς ἐπιβάντ⁴ ἀλεγμενῆς.
Ἄλλ⁵ ἄγ⁶ δίστευστον Μενελάου κυδαλίμοιο.
εἶχεο δ' Ἀπόδλλωνι Λυκηγενέ⁷ κλυτοτόξῳ,
δρυῶν πρωτογόνων ῥέξειν κλειτήν ἑκατόμβην,
οἰκαδε νοστήσας ιερῆς εἰς ἀστυ Ζελείης.

Ως φάτ⁸ Ἀθηναίη⁹ τῷ δὲ φρένας ἄφρονι πεῖθεν.
αὐτίκ¹⁰ ἐσίλα τόξον ἐνέξον, ίξάλον αἰγὸς
ἄγριον, δην δά ποτ¹¹ αὐτὸς ὑπὸ στέμνοιο τυχίσας.
πέτρης ἐκβαίνοντα δεδεγμένος ἐν προδοκῆσι,
βεβλήκει πρὸς στῆθος, οὐ δ' ὑπτιος ἐμπεπε πέτρη.
τοῦ κέρα ἐκ κεφαλῆς ἕκκαιδεκάδωρα πεφύκει,
καὶ τὰ μὲν ἀσκήσας κεραοῦντος ἡραρε τέκτων,
πᾶν δ' εὖ λειήνας, χρυσέην ἐπέθηκε κοράνην.
καὶ τὸ μὲν εὖ κατέθηκε ταννυσσάμενος, προτὶ γαύγ
δυκλίνας¹² πρόσθεν δὲ σάκεα σχέθον ἐσθλοὶ ἐταῖφοι,
μὴ πρὶν διαιξειαν Ἀρήϊοι τίες Ἀχαιῶν,
πρὶν βλῆσθαι Μενελαον Ἀρήϊον, ἀμχδν Ἀχαιῶν.
αὐτάρ ὁ σύλα πῶμα φαρέτρης, ἐκ δ' ἔλετ¹³ Ἰην
ἀβλῆτα, πτερόεντα, μελαινῶν ἔρμ¹⁴ ὁδυιάων.

¹ Above it two feet and a half.

² I.e. not used before.

³ Literally, back.

But she entered the host of the Trojans like a man,
 Laodocus, the son of Antenor, a mighty warrior,
 Seeking the god like Pandarus, if some where she might
 find him.

She found Lycaon's son, both irreproachable and mighty,
 Standing; and around him (were) the strong ranks of shield-
 bearing 90

Tribes, who followed him from the streams of the Aesepus.
 And, standing near him, she addressed to him winged
 words: [warlike son of Lycaon?]

"Wouldest thou now then be at all persuaded by me,
 Wouldest thou venture to drive forward a swift arrow
 against Menelaus?" [Trojans, 95]

Thou wouldest then acquire favour and honour with all the
 But especially above all with prince Alexander; [gifts,
 From him assuredly first of all thou mayest receive splendid
 If he only see the warlike Menelaus, Atreus's son,
 Having been subdued by thy weapon, ascending the
 mournful funeral pile.

But come, aim an arrow at the famous Menelaus; 100
 But vow to Lycian-born Apollo, renowned for archery,
 That thou wilt sacrifice a noble hecatomb of first-born lambs,
 On having returned home to the city of sacred Zcleia."

Thus spake Minerva; and she influenced his mind, ill-
 judging (as he was.)

Forthwith he was stripping (of its case) his well-polished
 bow, (made) from a wanton wild 105
 Goat, which indeed he himself on a certain time, hitting it
 under the breast, [for lying in wait,
 Having caught it, as it descended from a rock, in a place
 Had struck on the breast, and it fell on its back on the rock.
 It's horns had grown from the head sixteen palms in length,¹
 And these indeed a horn-polishing artist, taking pains, fitted
 together, 110

And having properly polished the whole, put on a golden
 tip. [carefully, inclining it

And this (bow) indeed, after having stretched it, he set down
 Against the earth, and his brave companions held their
 shields before him, [before
 Lest the martial sons of the Achaeans should start up,
 That the martial Menelaus, the commander of the Achaeans,
 was struck. 115

Furthermore he stripped off the cover of his quiver, and
 took out an unshot²

Winged arrow, the cause of grievous³ pains;

αῖψα δ' ἐπὶ νευρῇ κατεκόσμει πικρὸν δῖστὸν,
εἴχετο δ' Ἀπόλλωνι Δυκηγενεῖ κλυτοτόξῳ,
ἀρυῶν πρωτογόνων ρέξειν κλειτὴν ἑκατύμβην, 120
οὐκαδὲ ιοστήσας ἵερῆς εἰς ἄστυ Ζελείης.
ἔλκε δ' δμοῦ γλυφίδας τε λαβὼν καὶ νεῖρα βόεια¹
νευρὴν μὲν μαζῷ πέλασε, τόξῳ δὲ σιδηρού.
αὐτὰρ ἐπειδὴ κυκλοτερὲς μέγα τόξον ἔτεινε,
λίγει βιώσ, νευρὴ δὲ μέγ' ἵαχεν, ὅλτο δ' δῖστὸς 125
δξυβελής, καθ' ὅμιλον ἐπιπτέσθαι μενεαίνων.

Οὐδὲ σέθεν, Μενέλαι, θεοὶ μάκαρες λελάθοντο
ἀθάνατοι, πρώτη δὲ Διὸς θυγάτηρ Ἄγελείη,
ἥ τοι πρόσθε στᾶσα, βέλος ἔχεπενκές ἀμυνεν.
ἥ δὲ τόσον μὲν ἔεργεν ἀπὸ χροὸς, ὡς ὅτε μήτηρ 130
παιδὸς ἔεργει μυῖαν, ὅθ' ἥδεῖ λέξεται ὑπνῷ.
αὐτὴ δ' αὐτὸς Ἰθινεν, ὅθι ζωστῆρος ὀχῆες
χρύσειοι σύνεχον, καὶ διπλόος ἤντετο θώρηξ²
ἐν δ' ἐπεσε ζωστῆρι ἀρηρότι πικρὸς δῖστός³
διὰ μὲν ἀρ ζωστῆρος ἐλίλυτο δαιδαλέοι,⁴ 135
καὶ διὰ θώρηκος πολυδαιδάλου ἡρήρειστο,
μίτρης θ', ἦν ἐφόρει, ἔρυμα χροὸς, ἔρκος ἀκόντων.
ἥ οἱ πλεῖστον ἔρυτο, διὰ πρὸ δὲ εἶσιτο καὶ τῆς⁵
ἀκρότατον δ' ἀρ' δῖστὸς ἐπέγραψε χρόα φωτός.
αὐτίκα δ' ἔμμεν αἷμα κελαινεφὲς ἐξ ὀτειδῆς. 140
ὡς δ' ὅτε τὶς τ' ἐλέφαντα γυνὴ φοίνικι μιήνη
Μηονίς, ἡὲ Κάειρα, παρῆσον ἐμμεναι ὑππῶν
κεῖται δ' ἐν θαλάμῳ, πολέες τέ μιν ἡρήσαντο
ἵππης φορέειν, βασιλῆη δὲ κεῖται ὕγαλμα.
ἀμφότερον, κόσμος θ' ἵππῳ, ἐλατῆρί τε κύδος⁶ 145
τοῖοι τοι, Μενέλαι, μιάνθην αἴματι μηροὶ⁷
εὑφιέεις, κυῆμαι τ', ἥδε σφιρὰ κάλ' ὑπένερθε.

'Ρίγησεν δ' ἀρ' ἐπειτα διναξ ἀνθρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων,

¹ Literally, *bitter*.

² A notch cut in the extremity of the arrow to fix to the bowstring.

³ An epithet of Minerva.

⁴ Doubt, from its being there joined to the skirt, which lapped over it a

i.t.e.

⁵ εἰσατο, the first aorist middle, from εἰσει to go.

And immediately he arranged the stinging¹ arrow on the bowstring,
 And vowed to the Lycian-born Apollo, renowned for archery,
 That he would sacrifice a noble hecatomb of first-born lambs, 120
 On having returned home to the city of sacred Zeleia.
 Then having taken hold at the same time, both of the notches² and the ox-hide thong, he drew them ;
 The bowstring indeed he brought near to his breast, and the iron point to the bow. [round,
 Moreover, when he bent the large bow (so as to be) perfectly The bow whizzed, and the string twanged loudly, and the sharp-pointed arrow 125
 Bounded off, eager to fly among the crowd. [unmindful
 Nor yet, Menelaus, were the blessed immortal gods Of thee, and first the Plundering goddess,³ daughter of Jove, Who, having stood before, warded off for thee the deadly weapon. [when a mother 130
 And she kept it off from his flesh, just as much indeed, as Keeps off a fly from her child, when it lies down in a sweet sleep.
 And moreover she directed it, to where the golden clasps Of his belt held it together, and the double⁴ corslet met (the blow);
 And the stinging arrow fell upon his well-fitted belt.
 So it was driven indeed through the curiously-wrought belt, 135
 And was forced through the very curiously-made corslet, And the girdle which he wore, a protection of his body, a defence against javelins, [ward even through that;⁵
 Which most protected (his body) for him, but it went for- And further the arrow grazed the outermost skin of the hero. [orifice. 140
 And immediately the dark-coloured blood flowed from the And, as when some Maeonian or Carian woman hath stained Ivory with purple, to be a cheek-ornament of horses ; And it lies in the storeroom, and many charioteers are desirous To possess it, but it lies by (to be) a treasure to the king, In both respects—both an ornament for the horse, and a glory for the driver; 145
 In such a way, Menelaus, were stained with blood thy well-shaped Thighs, and legs, and fair ankles beneath. [upon, And then Agamemnon, king of men, shuddered there-

ώς εἶδε μέλαν αἷμα καταρρέον ἐξ ὀτειλῆς.
ρίγησεν δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς Ἀρηφίλος Μενέλαος.
ώς δὲ ἴδε μενόν τε καὶ δύκους ἔκτος ἔοντας,
πήφορρόν οἱ θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσιν ἀγέρθη.
τοῖς δὲ βαρὺ στενάχων μετέφη κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων,
χειρὸς ἔχων Μενέλαον· ἐπεστενάχοντο δ' ἑπάροι.

Φίλε καστίγνητε, θάνατόν νύ τοι δρκί¹ ἔταμνον,
οἶον προστήσας πρὸ Ἀχαιῶν Τρωσὶ μάχεσθαι.
ἄς σ' ἔβαλον Τρῷες, κατὰ δ' ὄρκια πιστὰ πάτησαν.
οὐ μέν πως ἀλιον πέλει ὄρκιον, αἷμά τε ἀργῶν,
σπουδαὶ τ' ἀκρητοι, καὶ δεξιὰ, ἃς ἐπέπιθμεν.
εἴπερ γάρ τε καὶ αὐτίκ² Ὁλύμπιος οὐκ ἐτέλεστεν,
ἔκ τε καὶ ὄψὲ τελεῖ, σύν τε μεγάλῳ ἀπέτισαν,
σύν σφῆσι κεφαλῆσι, γνιαξέι τε καὶ τεκέεσσιν.
εὖ γάρ ἔγὼ τόδε οὖδα κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμὸν,
ἐσσεται ἡμαρ, ὅταν ποτ'³ ὀλώλῃ⁴ Ἰδιος ἵρη,
καὶ Πρίαμος, καὶ λαὸς εῦμμελίω Πριάμοις.
Ζεὺς δέ σφιν Κρονίδης, ὑψίζυγος, αἰθέρι ναιῶν,
αὐτὸς ἐπιστείησιν ἐρεμνὴν αλγίδα πᾶσι,
τῆσδ'⁵ ἀπάτης κοτέων· τὰ μὲν ἐσσεται οὐκ ἀτέλεστα.
ἄλλα μοι αἰνὸν ἄχις σέθεν ἐσσεται, δὲ Μενέλαος,
πᾶς κε θάνης, καὶ μοῖραν ἀναπλήσῃς βιώτοιο⁶
καὶ κεν ἐλέγχιστος πολυδίψιον Ἀργος ἰκοίμην.
εἰτίκα γὰρ μνήσονται Ἀχαιοὶ πατρίδος αἵης,
καὶ δέ κεν εὐχαλήν Πριάμῳ καὶ Τρωσὶ λίποιμεν
Ἀργείην Ἐλένην. σέο δ' ὁστέα πύσει ἄρουρα
κειμένου ἐν Τροίῃ, ἀτελευτήτῳ ἐπὶ ἔργῳ,
καὶ κέ τις δόδ' ἐρέει Τρώων ὑπερηνορεόντων,
τύμβῳ ἐπιθρώσκων Μενελάου κυδαλίμοιο.
πᾶθ' οὐτως ἐπὶ πᾶσι χόλον τελέσει⁷ Ἀγαμέμνων,
ώς καὶ νῦν ἀλιον στρατὸν ἥγαγεν ἐνθάδ'⁸ Ἀχαιῶν.

¹ I. e. the string that fastened on the barb of the arrow.

² απετίσων, this may be used in the common sense of the aorist for, *are wont to* ποιεῖν—*I they will ποιεῖν*, for such people usually ποιεῖ, &c.

³ μεγάλῳ, i. e. τοκε omitted.

⁴ Ἀργος was said to have been originally destitute of water, the art of irrigating

When he saw the black blood flowing down from the orifice.
And the war-loving Menelaus himself also shuddered. 150
But, when he saw both the string¹ and the barbed points
(of the arrow) outside,

His spirit was collected back in his breast.
And king Agamemnon, groaning heavily, spake to them,
Holding Menelaus by the hand; and his companions were
groaning in unison with him. [are] death to thee, 155

"Beloved brother, now I have entered into pledges (that
Having set thee forward alone to fight for the Achæans
against the Trojans. [the faithful pledges,
Since the Trojans have wounded thee, and trampled upon
Yet not by any means is the pledge in vain, and the blood
of the lambs, [we trusted.

And the unmixed libations, and the right hands to which
For although the Olympian has not even at the moment
accomplished it, 160

He will both perform it even late, and they will (then) have
paid the penalty² with heavy (interest),³

With their own heads, and wives, and children.

For this I well know in my mind and in my soul,
The day will be, when sacred Ilum at length perishes,
And Priam, and the people of Priam skilled in the ashen-
handled spear; 165

And Jove, the son of Saturn, enthroned on high, dwelling
in the sky,

Himself shakes his gloomy Ægis against them all,
Indignant on account of this deceit; these things indeed
shall not be unaccomplished. [Menelaus,

But grievous sorrow will be on me on thy account, O
If thou diest and fillest up the destined term of life; 170
And (then) most infamous I should go to very thirsty Argos.⁴
For immediately the Achæans will bethink themselves of
their native land,

And we should leave as a prize to Priam and the Trojans
Argive Helen. And the ground shall rot the bones of thee
Lying in Troy, with our work not terminated, 175
And many a one of the arrogant Trojans will thus say,
Leaping upon the tomb of the glorious Menelaus:
'I would that Agamemnon may accomplish his wrath
against all in the same way. [purpose.

As now also he led hither the army of the Achæans to no

wells being unknown before Darius came from Egypt and introduced it. This epithet therefore refers to the old state of the country. Others interpret it —
"much longed for."

καὶ δὴ ἔβη οὐκάνδε φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαν
σὺν κεινῆς τηνὸν, λιπὼν ὄγυθὸν Μενέλαιον.

ἄς ποτε τις ἔρει. τότε μοι χάμοι εἰρεῖται χθόνι.

Τὸν δὲ ἐπιθαρσύνων προσέφη ξανθός Μενέλαιος·
Θάρσει, μηδέ τί πω δειδίστεο λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν.

οὐκ ἐν καιρίῳ ὁὖν πάγη βέλος, ἀλλὰ πάροιθεν
εἰρύσπιτο ζωστήρ τε παναιόλος, ἥδ' ὑπένερθε
ζῷητά τε, καὶ μίτρη, τὴν χαλκῆς κάμου ἄνδρες.

Τὸν δὲ ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη κρείων Ἀγαμέλινων
αἱ γὰρ δὴ οὔτως εἴη, φίλος δὲ Μενέλαιος.

Ἐλκος δὲ ἵητήρ ἐπιμάσσεται, ἥδ' ἐπιθήσει
φάρμαχ¹, ἢ κεν παύσῃσι μελαινάων ὁδυνάων.

*Η, καὶ Ταλθύβιον, θείον κήρυκα, προσηῦδα·
Ταλθύβι², ὅπτε τάχιστα Μαχάονα δεῦρο καλεσμον,
φῶτ³, Ἀσκληπιοῦ τίδην ἀμύμονος ἵητῆρος,
ὅφρα ἴδη Μενέλαιον Ἀρήσιον, ἀρχὸν Ἀχαιῶν,
ὅν τις διστεύσας ἔβαλε, τόξων εὖ εἰδὼς,
Τρώων ἡ Δυκίων⁴ τῷ μὲν κλέος, ἄμμι δὲ πένθος.

*Ως ἔφατ⁵· οὐδὲ ἄρα οἱ κήρυκες ἀπιθησεν ἀκούσας·
Βῆ δὲ ιέναι κατὰ λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτωνῶν,
παπταίνων ἥρωα Μαχάονα. τὸν δὲ ἐνόησεν
ἔσταστ⁶· ἀμφὶ δέ μιν κρατεραὶ στίχες ἀσπιστάων
λαῶν, οἵ αἱ ἔποντα Τρίκης ἐξ ἱπποβότοιο,
ἀγχοῦ δὲ ἰστάμενος ἔπει πτερόεντα προσηῦδα·

*Ορσ⁷, Ἀσκληπιάδη, καλέει κρείων Ἀγαμέλινων,
ὅφρα ἴδης Μενέλαιον Ἀρήσιον, Ἀτρέος νίδην,
ὅν τις διστεύσας ἔβαλε, τόξων εὖ εἰδὼς.
Τρώων ἡ Δυκίων⁸ τῷ μὲν κλέος, ἄμμι δὲ πένθος.

*Ως φάτο⁹ τῷ δὲ ἄρα θυμὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν ὅριε.
Βάν δὲ ιέναι καθ' ὅμιλον ἀνὰ στρατὸν εὑρὺν Ἀχαιῶν.
ἄλλ' ὅτε δὴ βέλκανον, δθι ξανθὸς Μενέλαιος
βλήμενος ἦν, περὶ δὲ αὐτὸν ἀγγηγέραθ¹⁰, δσσοι ἄριστοι,

¹ The skirt of the corslet which reached down to the knees; the girdle was worn under it, next the skin.

² Or, as many as were the best, or, the most distinguished.

And in truth he has gone home to his own native land 180
 With empty ships, having left the brave Menelaus.¹
 Thus hereafter many a one will speak. At that time may
 the broad earth open her mouth for me." [him:

But the yellow-haired Menelaus encouraging, addressed,
 "Be of good cheer, and do not, in any way yet alarm the
 army of the Achæans.

The sharp dart was not fixed in a vital (part), but in front 185
 Both the variegated belt protected me, and underneath that
 Both the skirt¹ and the girdle, which men, workers in brass,
 fabricated."

And king Agamemnon, replying, addressed him :
 "Would that it were indeed so, O beloved Menelaus.
 But a surgeon shall probe the wound, and apply 190
 Remedies, such as may relieve you from black pains."

He said, and addressed Talthybius, the divine herald :
 "Talthybius, summon here as quickly as possible Machaon,
 The man—the son of the irreproachable physician Aescula-
 pius, [the Achæans, 195

That he may see the martial Menelaus, the commander of
 Whom some one of the Trojans, or the Lycians, well skilled
 in archery, [but to us grief.]

Having shot an arrow, hath hit; a glory to him indeed,
 Thus he spake; and so the herald, having heard, did not
 disobey him; [Achæans,

But he proceeded to go through the host of the brass-mailed
 Looking round for the hero Machaon. And him he per-
 ceived 200

Standing; and around him (were) the strong ranks of
 shield-bearing

Tribes, who followed him from horse-feeding Trica.
 And, standing near him, he addressed to him winged words;

"Arise, son of Aesculapius. The ruler Agamemnon
 summons thee,
 That thou mayest see the martial Menelaus, Atreus's son, 205
 Whom some one of the Trojans, or Lycians, well skilled in
 archery, [but to us grief.]

Having shot an arrow, hath hit; a glory indeed to him,
 Thus he spake; and accordingly he excited his soul
 within his breast. [army of the Achæans.

And they proceeded to go through the crowd up the wide
 But, when accordingly they were at length come where the
 yellow-haired Menelaus 210

Had been struck, and around him all the principal men²
 had been collected

κυκλόσ', δ' δ' ἐν μέσσοισι παρίστατο ἵσθεος φῶς,
αὐτίκα δ' ἐκ ζωστῆρος ἴφιρότος Ἐλκει δῖστόν.
τοῦ δ' ἐξελκομένου, πάλιν σγεν δξέες ὅγκοι.
λῆσε δέ οἱ ζωστῆρα παναιόλον, ἢδ' ὑπένερβε
ζόημά τε, καὶ μίτρην, τὴν χαλιῷες κάμου ἀνδρες.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ ἴδειν Ἐλκος, δθ' ἔμπεσε πικρὸς δῖστός,
πῶι ἐκ πεζίσας, ἐπ' ὅρ' ἥπια φάρμακα εἰδὼς
πάσσε, τά οἱ ποτὲ πατρὶ φίλα φρονέων πόρε Χείρων.

"Οφρα τοὶ ἀμφεπέροντο βοήν ἀγαθὸν Μενέλαον,
τύφρα δ' ἐπὶ Τρώων στίχες ηλυθον ἀσπιστάων"
οἱ δ' αὐτὶς κατὰ τεύχε' ἔδυν, μιήσαντο δὲ χάρης.
ἔνθ' οὐκ ἀν βρίζοντα ἴδοις 'Αγαμέμνονα δῖον,
οὐδὲ καταπτώσσοντ', οὐδ' αὐκ ἐθέλοντα μάχεσθαι
ἀλλὰ μᾶλα σπεύδοντα μάχην ἐς κυδιάνειραν.
ἶπποις μὲν γὰρ ἔσεται καὶ ἄρματα ποικίλα χαλκῷ.
καὶ τοὺς μὲν θεράπτων ἀπάνευθ' ἔχε φυτιδωτας
Εὔρυμέδων, νῦν Πτολεμαίου Ηειραΐδαιο
τῷ μᾶλα πόλλ' ἐπέτελλε παρισχέμεν, δππότε κέν μιν
γοῦα λάβῃ κάματος, πολέας διακοιρανέοντα" 230
αὐτὰρ δ' πεζὸς ἔων ἐπεπλεῖτο στίχαις ἀνδρῶν"
καὶ δ' οὐς μὲν σπεύδοντας ἴδοι Δανιῶν ταχυπάλων,
τοὺς μᾶλα θαρσίνεσκε παριστάμενος ἐπέεσσιν"

'Ἀργεῖοι, μή πώ τι μεθίετε θούριδος ἀλκῆς.
οὐ γὰρ ἐπὶ ψεύδεσσι πατήρ Ζεὺς ἔσσετ' ἀρωγός.
ἄλλ' οἵπερ πρότεροι ὑπὲρ ὄρκια δηλήσαντα,
τῶν ἡτοι αὐτῶν τέρενα χρόα γῦπες ἔδονται.
ἡμεῖς δ' αὐτ' ἀλόχους τε φίλας καὶ νήπια τέκνα
ᾶξομεν ἐν νήεσσιν, ἐπὴν πτολιέθρον Ἐλωμεν.

Οὖστινας αὖ μεθίεντας ἴδοι στυγεροῦ πολέμοιο,
τοὺς μᾶλα νεκείεσκε χαλωτοῖσιν ἐπέεσσιν"
'Ἀργεῖοι ίάμωροι, ἐλεγχέες, οὐ νυ πέβεσθε;

¹ The δε here shows the concluding clause of the sentence, and is emphatical, as in līl. I, 58.

² σγεν for ηγησαν, from σγο.

³ That is, the Achæans.

⁴ Or, *fighting with arrows*. Suchne render the word, *doomed to the enemies' missiles*,—but συγχειμώροι πένεις, 'enveloped at the spear.'

In a circle, and he, a god-like man, was standing by in the
 midst, [joined belt.] Then immediately¹ he extracted the arrow from the closely-
 But, while it was being pulled out, the sharp barbs were
 bent² back. [it 215] And he loosened for him his variegated belt, and underneath
 Both his skirt and girdle, which men, workers in brass,
 fabricated. [on him,] But when he saw the wound, where the stinging arrow fell
 Having squeezed out the blood, he further skilfully
 sprinkled upon it soothing
 Applications, which formerly Cheiron, entertaining friendly
 feelings for his father, gave him.
 Whilst these were busying themselves about Menelaus
 brave at the battle-shout, 220
 In the mean time the ranks of the shield-bearing Trojans
 came against them; [selves of battle.] But they³ again put on their arms, and bethought them-
 Then you would not have seen the noble Agamemnon
 slumbering,
 Nor cowering, nor unwilling to fight; [ing battle. 225] But exceedingly bestirring himself for the man-distinguishing-
 For he left his horses indeed, and his chariot variegated
 with brass. [Ptolemaeus,] And these indeed his attendant Eurymedon, the son of
 The son of Peirais, held snorting apart; [weariness] Him he very much enjoined to hold them near, whenever
 Seized him in his limbs while going along regulating num-
 bers: 230 But he being on foot went about the ranks of men;
 And then, whomsoever indeed of the Danaï having fleet
 horses he saw bestirring themselves,
 These, standing by, he greatly encouraged in (these) words:
 " Argives, do not yet remit any thing of your impetuous
 ardour;
 For father Jove will not be a defender of lies; 235 But those who first committed an injury contrary to the
 pledges, [soft flesh, Of these doubtless themselves the vultures shall devour the
 And we moreover shall carry both their wives and infant
 Children in our ships, after we have taken the city."

Whomsoever, on the contrary, he saw relaxing from
 hateful war, 240 These he strongly rebuked with angry words.
 " Argives, men whose skill is in missiles,⁴ bye-words, are
 ye not then ashamed of your cowardice?

τίφθ' οὗτως ἔστητε τεθηπότες, ἡντε νεβροὶ,
αὖτ', ἐπεὶ οὖν ἔκαμον, πολέος πεδίοιο θέουσαι,
ἔστασ', οὐδ' ἄρα τίς σφι μετὰ φρεσὶ γίγνεται ἀλκή· 245
ὅς οὐκέτις ἔστητε τεθηπότες, οὐδὲ μάχεσθε.

ἢ μένετε Τρῶας σχεδον ἐλθέμεν, ἔνθα τε μῆς
εἰρύατ' εὔπρυμνοι, πολιῆς ἐπὶ θινὶ θαλάσσης.
ὅφρα Ἰδητ' αἴ κ' ὑμμιν ὑπέρσχη χεῖρα Κρονίων;

* Ως δύε κοιρανέων ἐπεπωλεῖστο στίχας ἀνδρῶν. 250

ἥλθε δ' ἐπὶ Κρήτεσσι, κιῶν ἀνὰ οὐλαμὸν ἀνδρῶν,
οἱ δ' ἀμφ' Ἰδομενῆς δαιφρονα θωρήσσοντο·
Ἰδομενεὺς μέν ἐνὶ προμάχοις, σὺν εἰκελοις ἀλκήν,
Μηριδόνης δ' ἄρα οἱ πυμάτας ὕτρυνε φᾶλαγγας.
τοὺς δὲ ἰδὼν γήθησεν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων, 255
αὐτίκα δ' Ἰδομενῆς προσηύδα μειδιχίοισιν·

* Ἰδομενεῦ, περὶ μέν σε τίω Δαναῶν ταχυπάλων,
ἡμὲν ἐνὶ πτολέμῳ, ἡδ' ἀλλοίφ ἐπὶ ἔργῳ,
ἡδ' ἐν δαιθ', δτε πέρ τε γερούσιον αἴθοπα αἶνον
* Δρυείων οἱ ἄριστοι ἐνὶ κρητῆρι κέρωνται. 260
εἴπερ γάρ τ' ἄλλοι γε καρηκομόωντες Ἀχαιοὶ
δαιτρὸν πίνωσι, σὸν δὲ πλεῖον δέπας αἰεὶ¹
ἔστηχ', δωπερ ἐμοὶ, πιέειν, ὅτε θυμὸς ἀνώγοι.
ἄλλ' ὅρσεν πολεμόνδ', οἷος πάρος εῦχειτε εἶναι.

Τὸν δ' αὖ Ἰδομενεὺς, Κρητῶν ἀγὸς, ἀντίον ηῦδα 265
* Ατρείδη, μᾶλα μέν τοι ἐγών ἐρίπρος ἐταῖρος
ἔσσομαι ὡς τὸ πρῶτον ὑπέστην καὶ κατέγευσα·
ἀλλ' ἄλλους ὕτρυνε καρηκομόωντας Ἀχαιοῖς,
ὅφρα τάχιστα μαχώμεθ'· ἐπεὶ σύν γ' ὅρκι ἔχευαν
Τρῶες· τοῖσιν δ' αὖ θάνατος καὶ κήδε' δπίσσω 270
ἔσσετ', ἐπεὶ πρότεροι ὑπέρ ὅρκια δηλήσαντο.

* Ως ἔφατ· * Ατρείδης δὲ παρῷχετο γηθόσυνος κῆρ,
ἥλθε δ' ἐπ' Αἰάντεσσι, κιῶν ἀνὰ οὐλαμόν ἀνδρῶν.

* The guest who was held in highest honour, was thus distinguished. He had no sooner drunk, than the attendant filled his cup again to the brim, while others were served less liberally and only in proportion to the place they held in the estimation of the public.

Why stand ye thus aghast, like fawns?
 Which, when running across a large plain, they have
 accordingly become fatigued,
 Stand still, nor moreover does any vigour arise in their
 breasts; 245
 So ye stand aghast, and do not fight. [handsome-pooped
 Do ye wait for the Trojans to come near, and to where the
 Ships have been drawn up on the shore of the hoary sea;
 That ye may see whether the son of Saturn holds his hand
 over you?" [the men. 250

Thus regulating them, he was going about the ranks of
 And he came to the Cretans, going through the dense mass
 of warriors, [meneus,
 And they were arming themselves around the warlike Idomeneus indeed (was) among the foremost fighters, like
 to a boar in strength,
 And Meriones also was urging on the hindmost phalanxes
 for him, [255
 And seeing these, Agamemnon king of men was delighted,
 And immediately he addressed Idomeneus in conciliating
 terms: [Danai,

"Idomeneus, I indeed honour thee above the swift-steeded
 As well in battle, as also in employment of other kind,
 And at the banquet, whenever the chiefs of the Argives
 mix [honour.] 260

In the bowl the dark-coloured wine, to old men (in
 For, although the other long haired Achæans indeed
 Drink an assigned portion, yet thy goblet stands always
 Full—as (mine does) for me—to drink, whenever thy in-
 clination prompts thee" [to have been.]

But rouse thyself to battle, such as before now thou boastest
 But to him, on the other hand, Idomeneus, leader of the
 Cretans, spake face to face: 265

"Son of Atreus, by all means indeed I will be to thee a
 closely attached [mise (to be),
 Companion, as at the first I undertook and pledged my pro-
 But urge on the other long-haired Achæans,
 That we may engage very speedily; since the Trojans cer-
 tainly have overset [be death and sorrows 270
 The pledges; but to them, on the other hand, there shall
 Henceforth, since they first committed injury contrary to the
 pledges." [at heart,

Thus he spake: and the son of Atreus passed on, joyous
 And he came to the Ajaxes, going through the dense mass
 of men.

- τὸ δὲ κορυσσέσθην, ἀμα δὲ νέφος εἶπετο πεζῶν.
ὡς δ' ὅτ' ἀπὸ σκοπῆς εἶδε νέφος αἰπόλος ἀνὴρ, 275
ἔρχομενον κατὰ πόντουν ὑπὸ Ζεφύροιο ἵωσε'
τῷ δέ τ', ἀνευθεν ἔειντι, μελάντερον, ἡντε πίσσα.
φαίνετ' ἵὸν κατὰ πόντουν, ἄγει δέ τε λαιλαπα πολλήν·
ῥίγησέν τε ἴδων, ὑπό τε σπέος ἥλασε μῆλα·
τοῖαι ἀμ' Αἰάντεσσι Διοτρεφέων αἰζηῶν 280
δῆτον ἐς πόλεμον πικιναὶ κίνυντο φιλαγγες
κιάνεαι, σάκεσί τε καὶ ἔγχεσι πεφρικυῖαι.
καὶ τοὺς μὲν γήθησεν ἴδων κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων,
καὶ σφεας φωνήσας ἔπεια πτερόεντα προσηύδα·
Αἴσιτ', Ἀργείων ἡγήτορε χαλκοχιτώνων, 285
σφῶι μὲν, σὺ γὰρ ἔσικ', ὀτρυνέμεν σῦτι κελεύω·
αὐτῷ γὰρ μᾶλα λαὸν ἀνώγετον ἴφι μάχεσθαι.
αἱ γὰρ, Ζεῦ τε πάτερ, καὶ Ἀθηναῖη, καὶ Ἀπολλον,
τοῖος πᾶσιν θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσι γένοιτο.
τῷ κε τάχ' ἡμύσει πόλις Πριάμῳ ἀνακτος, 290
χερσὶν ὑφ' ἡμετέρρησιν ἀλοῦσά τε, περθομένη τε.
*Ως εἰπὼν, τοὺς μὲν λίπεν αὐτοῦ, βῆ δὲ μετ' ἄλλους·
ἔνθ' ὅγε Νέστορ' ἔτετμε, λιγὺν Πιλίων ἀγορητὴν,
σὺς ἐτάροντα στέλλοντα, καὶ ὀτρύνοντα μάχεσθαι,
ἀμφὶ μέγαν Πελάγοντά τ', Ἀλάστορά τε, Χρύμιόν τε, 295
Λίμουνά τε κρείοντα, Βίαντά τε, ποιμένα λαῶν.
ἴππησ μὲν πρῶτα σὺν ἵπποισι καὶ ὕχεσθι,
πεζοὺς δὲ ἔξοπιθεν στῆσε πολέας τε καὶ ἐπιθλοὺς,
Ἔρκος ἔμεν πολέμοιο· κακοὺς δ' ἐς μέσσον ἔλασσον,
ὅφρα καὶ σὺν ἔθελων τις ἀναγκαῖη πολεμίζοι. 300
ἴππενσι μὲν πρῶτ' ἔπετέλλετο· τοὺς γὰρ ἀνώγει
σφοὺς ἵππους ἔχέμεν, μηδὲ κλονέσθαι ὅμιλῳ.
μηδέ τις, ἵπποσίνη τε καὶ ἡγορέηφι πεποιθως,
οἷος πρόσθ' ἄλλων μεράτω Τρώεσσι μάχεσθαι,
μηδ' ἀναχωρείτω· ἀλαπαδνότεροι γὰρ ἔσεσθε. 305
δις δέ κ' ἀνὴρ ἀπὸ δων δχέων ἔτερ' ἄρμαθ' ἵκηται,

* In that case.

But they two were arming themselves, and along with them
followed a cloud of foot soldiers.

And just as when a man that is a goatherd sees from a
rising ground a cloud, 275

Coming over the sea before a blast of the south-west wind;
And to him, being at a distance, it appears of unusual
blackness, [great hurricane;

Like pitch, as it advances over the sea, and it brings on a
And seeing it, he shudders, and drives his flocks under a cave;

Such—along with the Ajaxes—dense phalanxes 280

Of Jove-reared youths were moving to destructive war,
Dark-coloured, bristling with both shields and spears.

And seeing these indeed, king Agamemnon was delighted,
And having called to them, addressed winged words to them

"Ajaxes, leaders of the brass-mailed Argives, 285
You two indeed—for it is not becoming—I do not at all
exhort to excite (your troops); [with vigour.

For you yourselves do thoroughly urge your people to fight
I would,—father Jove, and Minerva, and Apollo—

That such a spirit were produced in all hearts!

Then' would the city of king Priam quickly sink down, 290
Both captured and sacked beneath our hands."

Thus having spoken, he left them indeed there, and went
on to the others;

Where he found Nestor, the musical orator of the Pylians,
Putting in readiness his companions, and urging them on
to fight. [Chromius, 295

Such as both² the mighty Pelagon, and Alastor, and
And Haemon the ruler, and Bias, shepherd of tribes [chariots,
The charioteers indeed he placed first with their horses and
But the foot soldiers, both numerous and valiant, behind,
To be the bulwark of the battle; but the cowards he drove
into the middle, [compulsion. 300

That, even though unwilling, any one might fight from
To the charioteers indeed he first gave orders; for he com-
manded them [among the crowd.

To restrain their horses, and not to be carried tumultuously
Neither, (said he), let any one, relying both on his skill in
charioteering and on his manly spirit,

Seek to fight alone before the rest, with the Trojans,
Nor let (any one) retreat; for (then) ye will be the more
easily conquered. 305

And whatever man has gone from his own vehicle to
another chariot,

² Literally, *those about, &c*

ἔγχει δρεξάσθω· ἐπειὴ πολὺ φέρτερον οὔτως.
ῶδε καὶ οἱ πρότεροι πόλιας καὶ τείχε' ἐπόρθουν,
τόνδε γύνι καὶ θυμὸν ἐν στήθεσσιν ἔχοντες.

*Ως δὲ γέρων ὁτρινε, πάλαι πολέμων εὖ εἰδώς³¹⁰
καὶ τὸν μὲν γήθησεν ίδων κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων,
καὶ μιν φωνήσας ἐπειὰ πτερόεντα πρυσηγύδα·

*Ω γέρον, εἴθ', ώς θυμὸς ἐν στήθεσσι φίλοισιν,
ώς τοι γούναθ' ἐποιτο, βίη δέ τοι ἐμπεδος εἶη.
ἀλλά σε γῆρας τείρει δροῖσον. ώς διφέλεν τις³¹⁵
ἀνδρῶν ἄλλος ἔχειν, σὺ δὲ καιροτέροισι μετεῖναι.

Τὸν δ' ἡμεῖβετ¹ ἐπειτα Γερήνιος ἵππότα Νέστωρ·
Ἄτρειδη, μάλα μέν τοι ἔγων ἐθέλοιμι καὶ αὐτὸς
ώς ἐμεν, ώς δέ διον Ἐρευθαλίωνα κατέκταν.
ἀλλ' οὕπως ἀμα πάντα θεοὶ δόσαν ἀνθρώποισιν.³²⁰
εἰ τότε κοῦρος ἔα, νῦν αὐτέ με γῆρας ίκάνει.
ἀλλὰ καὶ δε ἵππεύσι μετέσπομα, ἡδὲ κελεύσω
βουλῇ καὶ μίθοισι· τὸ γὰρ γέρας ἐστὶ γερόντων.
αἰχμὰς δ' αἰχμάσσοντι νεώτεροι, οὐπερ ἐμεῖο
όπλοτεροι γεγάνωσι, πεποίθασί τε βίηφιν.³²⁵

*Ως ἔφατ²· Ἄτρειδης δὲ πιρῷχετο γηθόσυνος κῆρ.
εἰρ' οἰον Πετεῶ, Μενεσθῆ πλήξιππον,
ἐσταότ³· ἀμφὶ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι μῆστωρες ἱῦτῆς·
αὐτὰρ δὲ πλησίον ἐστήκει πολίμητις Ὁδυσσεὺς,
πὰρ δὲ, Κεφαλλήνων ἀμφὶ στίχεσ οὐκ ἀλαπαδναί,³³⁰
ἐστασαν⁴ οὐ γὰρ πώ σφιν ἀκούετο λαὸς ἱῦτῆς,
ἀλλὰ νέον συνορινόμεναι κίνυντο φάλαγγες
Τρώων θ⁵ ἵπποδάμαων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν· οἱ δὲ μένοντες
ἐστασαν, ὅππότε πύργος Ἀχαιῶν ἄλλος ἐπελθὼν
Τρώων ὄρμήσειε, καὶ ἄρξειαν πολέμοιο.³³⁵

¹ That is —whoever loses his own chariot and goes to another, let him fight rather than drive. Others render it —whoever attacks another chariot,—viz. of the enemy—let him fight from the chariot with the spear rather than descend to fight on foot. There are other interpretations, but less probable than these.

² οὐαίσιον. A word always used in a bad sense, of some evil or calamity.

³ Here Nestor only mentions the name of Ereuthalion, knowing the present to be an improper time for story-telling, in the seventh book he relates his

Let him stretch¹ forward with his spear; since in this manner it is much better.

Thus also the ancients sacked cities and fortresses, Keeping this purpose and resolution in their breasts."

Thus the old man urged them on, long since well skilled in battles;

And him indeed the ruler Agamemnon was delighted at having seen,

And having addressed him, spake to him these winged words:

"O old man, would that, as is thy soul in thy breast,

So thy knees followed, and that thou hadst firm strength!

But old age, equally² grievous (to all,) exhausts thee;

would that some

Other of the men had it, and that thou wert among the younger men."

And to him Nestor, the Gerenian knight, then replied: "Son of Atreus, I indeed should be very willing myself also

To be just so, as when I slew the noble Ereuthalion.³

But not in any case are the gods wont to give all things to men at once.

If at that time I was a youth, now, on the other hand, old age is come to me.

But, even so, I will be among the chariotteers, and will direct By my counsel and words; for this is the privilege of old men.

But the spears younger men shall handle, who have been Junior to me, and confide in their strength."

Thus he spake; and the son of Atreas passed along joyous at heart.

He found the son of Peteus, the horse-driver Menestheus, Standing; and around him (were) Athenians skilled in battle; But he, the very clever Ulysses, was standing near, But by him the ranks of the Cephalonians, not easily con-

quered, stood

Round about; for their people had not yet heard the battle-cry,

But, (only) lately roused, the phalanxes both of the horse- And Achaeans were being set in motion; and these stood Waiting, until another column of the Achaeans, having advanced,

Should make a charge against the Trojans, and commence

fight and victory at length. This passage may serve to refute those who charge Nestor with indiscriminate leniency.

¹ τρωγεῖν. The genitive depends on επανι omitted, as is often the case after such verbs as ορμᾶν, επανι, &c.

τοὺς δὲ ἴδων νείκεσσεν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων,
καὶ σφεας φωνήσας ἐπει πτερόεντα προσηύδα·

”Ω νίè Πετεώο, Διοτρεφέος βασιλῆος,
καὶ σὺ, κακοῖσι δόλοισι κεκασμένε, κερδαλεόφρον,
τίπτε καταπτώσσοντες ἀφέστατε, μίμνετε δ' ἄλλους; 340
σφῶν μέν τ' ἐπέοικε μετὰ πρώτοισιν ἔόντας
ἔστάμεν, ἡδὲ μάχης καυστειρῆς ἀντιβολῆσαι.
πρώτῳ γὰρ καὶ δαιτὸς ἀκονάζεσθον ἐμεῖο,
δππότε δαῖτα γέρουσιν ἐφοπλίζοιμεν Ἀχαιοί·
ἐνθα φίλ', ὀπταλέα κρέα ἔδμεναι, ἡδὲ κύπελλα 345
οῖνου πινέμεναι μελιηδέος, ὅφρ' ἐθέλητον.
νῦν δὲ φίλως χ' δρόωτε, καὶ εἰ δέκα πύργοι Ἀχαιῶν
ὑμείων προπάροιθε μαχοίατο νηλέῃ χαλκῷ.

Τὸν δ' ἄρ' ὑπόδρα ἴδων προσέφη πολύμητις Ὁδυσσεύς·
”Ἄτρείδη, ποῖόν σε ἐπος φύγεν ἔρκος ὁδόντων; 350
πῶς δὴ φῆς πολέμοιο μεθιέμεν; δππότ' Ἀχαιοὶ
Τρωσὶν ἔφ' ἵπποδάμοισιν ἐγείρομεν ὁξὺν Ἄρηα,
δψεα, ἡν ἐθέλησθα, καὶ αἴ κεν τοὶ τὰ μεμήλη,
Τηλεμάχοιο φίλον πατέρα προμάχοισι μιγέντα
Τρώων ἵπποδάμων· σὺ δὲ ταῦτ' ἀνεμώλια βάζεις. 355.

.Τὸν δ' ἐπιμειδήσας προσέφη κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων,
ώς γνῶ χωριμένοιο· πάλιν δ' ὅγε λάζετο μῦθον·

Διογενὲς Λαερτιάδη, πολυμήχαν' Ὁδυσσεῦ,
οὗτε σε νεικείω περιώσιον, οὗτε κελεύω.
οἶδα γὰρ, ώς τοι θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσι φίλοισι
ἥπια δήνεα οἶδε· τὰ γὰρ φρονέεις, ἀτ' ἐγώ περ.
ἄλλ' ἵθι, ταῦτα δ' δπισθεν ἀρεσσόμεθ', εἴ τι κακὸν νῦν
εἴρηται· τὰ δὲ πάντα θεοὶ μεταμώνια θεῖεν.

”Ως εἰπὼν, τοὺς μὲν λίπεν αὐτοῦ, βῆ δὲ μετ' ἄλλους·
εῦρε δὲ Τυδέος νίὸν ὑπέρθυμον Διομήδεα, 365
ἔσταότ' ἐν θ' ἵπποισι καὶ ἄρμασι κολλητοῖσι.
πὰρ δέ οἱ ἐστήκει Σθένελος, Καπανήϊος νίός.
καὶ τὸν μὲν νείκεσσεν ἴδων κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων,

¹ εοντας, agreeing with σφας omitted. Literally, it behoves you that you should stand.

And them Agamemnon, king of men, having seen them,
reproached,
And, addressing them, spake to them (these) winged words :
“ O son of Peteūs, a Jove-nourished king,
And thou, well versed in mischievous tricks, of crafty mind,
Why do ye two stand aloof cowering, and wait for others? 340
You two indeed it behoves, remaining¹ amongst the foremost,
To stand, and take part in the glowing fight.
For ye two are also the first invited to my banquet,
Whenever we Achæans prepare a banquet for the chiefs, [345
There (it is) pleasant² to eat slices of roasted flesh, and drink
Goblets of honey-sweet-wine, as long as ye choose.
But now ye would look on with pleasure, even if ten
columus of Achæans
Were fighting before you with the merciless brass.”

But him then the very clever Ulysses, looking with a
menacing air, addressed : [thy hedge of teeth ? 350
“ Son of Atreus, what sort of saying has escaped thee from
How indeed sayest thou that we are relaxing from the
battle ? Whenever we Achæans
Stir up the fierce conflict against the horse-taming Trojans,
Thou shalt behold, if thou wilt, and if these matters be
objects of care to thee, [foremost fighters
The beloved father of Telemachus mingled with the
Of the horse-taming Trojans, but these are empty words
that thou utterest.” 355

But him the ruler Agamemnon addressed, smiling on him,
When he perceived him to be enraged.—and he turned his
speech the opposite way³—

“ High-born son of Laertes, most ingenious Ulysses,
I do not very much either rebuke, or exhort thee.
For I know that thy soul, within thy breast, 360
Conceives kind intentions ; for thou hast the same feelings
that I have. [any thing faulty has now
But come on, and these things we will adjust hereafter, if
Been spoken, but may the gods render all these things vain.”

Thus having spoken, he left them indeed there, and went
on to others ; [365
And he found the son of Tydeus, the high-spirited Diomede,
Standing among both his horses and well-fastened chariots,
And beside him was standing Sthenelus, the son of Capaneus.
And him indeed the ruler Agamemnon having seen, reproached,

¹ φέλ, the neuter plural used adverbially

² viz. to what he had said before.

καί μν φωνήσας ἔπεια πτερόεντα προσηύδα·

"Ω μοι, Τυδέος νιὲ δαιφρονος ἵπποδάμοιο,
τί πτώσσεις, τί δ' ὀπιπτεύεις πολέμοιο γεφύρας;
οὐ μὲν Τυδέῃ γ' ὅδε φίλον πτωσκαζέμεν ἦεν,
ἀλλὰ πολὺ πρὸ φίλων ἑτάρων δηῖοισι μάχεσθαι.
ώς φάσαν, οἵ μν ἴδοντο πονεύμενον. οὐ γὰρ ἔγωγε
ἥντησ¹, οὐδὲ ἴδον² περὶ δ' ἄλλων φασὶ γενέσθαι. 375
ἥτοι μὲν γὰρ ἄτερ πολέμου εἰσῆλθε Μικήνας
ξεῖνος, ἃμ' ἀντιθέω Πολυνείκεϊ, λαὸν ἀγείρων.
οἵ ῥα τότε στρατόωνθ' ἱερὰ πρὸς τείχεα Θῆβης,
καὶ ῥα μάλα λίσσοντο δόμεν κλειτοὺς ἐπικούρους.
οἱ δ' ἔθελον δόμεναι, καὶ ἐπήνεον, ώς ἐκέλευον³
ἀλλὰ Ζεὺς ἔτρεψε, παραίσια σήματα φαίνων.
οἱ δ', ἐπεὶ οὖν φῶχοντ⁴, ἡδὲ πρὸ δόδοῦ ἐγένοντο,
'Ασωπόνδ' ἵκοντο βαθύσχοινον, λεχεποίην.
ἔνθ' αὐτὸς ἀγγελίην ἐπὶ Τυδῆ στεῖλαν 'Αχαιοί.
αὐτὰρ ὁ βῆ, πολέας τε κιχήσατο Καδμείωνας
δαινυμένους κατὰ δῶμα βίης Ἐτεοκληέης. 385
ἔνθ' οὐδὲ, ξεῖνός περ ἐών, ἵππηλάτα Τυδεὺς
τάρβει, μοῦνος ἐών πολέσι μετὰ Καδμείοισιν.
ἀλλ' ὅγ' ἀεθλεύειν προκαλίζετο, πάντα δ' ἐνίκα
ρηϊδίως⁵ τοίη οἵ ἐπίρροθος ἦεν 'Αθήνη.
οἱ δὲ χολωσάμενοι Κάδμειοι, κέντορες ἵππων,
ἄψοις οἵ ἀνερχομένω πυκινὸν λόχον εἶσαν ἄγοντες,
κούρους πεντήκοντα⁶ δύω δ' ἡγήτορες ἦσαν,
Μαίων Αίμονίδης, ἐπιείκελος ἀθανάτοισιν,
νίός τ' Αύτοφόνιο, μενεπτόλεμος Λυκοφόντης. 395
Τυδεὺς μὲν καὶ τοῖσιν ἀεικέα πότμον ἐφῆκε·
πάντας ἔπεφν⁷, ἔνα δ' οἷον ἵει οἰκόνδε νέεσθαι.
Μαίον⁸ ἄρα προέηκε, θεῶν τεράεσσι πιθήσας.
τοῖος ἦν Τυδεὺς Αἴτωλιος⁹ ἀλλὰ τὸν υἱὸν
γείνατο εἴο χέρεια μάχη, δυορῆ δέ τ' ἀμείνω. 400

¹ Literally, bridges.

² Literally, without war.

³ *επι..* Placed here after the substantive which depends on it.

And, addressing him, spake to him (these) winged words ;
 " Ah me ! son of the warlike horse-taming Tydeus 370
 Why dost thou cower, and why dost thou gaze about upon
 the vacant spaces¹ of the battle ? [cower,
 Not indeed to Tydeus, at all events, was it agreeable thus to
 But to fight with his enemies far before his comrades.
 Thus they said, who saw him toiling : for I indeed did not
 Meet, or see him : but they say that he surpassed others. 375
 For indeed of a truth he, entered Mycenæ without warlike
 array,² [force.
 As a guest, along with the godlike Polynices, collecting a
 These in fact were then making an expedition towards the
 sacred walls of Thebes,
 And accordingly earnestly intreated (the people) to give
 them illustrious auxiliaries.
 And they were willing to give them, and assented, as they
 urged them ; 380
 But Jupiter dissuaded them, displaying inauspicious omens ;
 But these, when thus they were gone, and were become
 advanced on their way, [grass.
 Came to the Asopus, thickly set with reeds, having beds of
 Then again the Achæans dispatched Tydeus on³ a message.
 And he went, and found many Cadmæans 385
 Feasting in the house of the strong Eteocles. [Tydeus
 Then not even, though he was a stranger, was the horseman
 Terrified, being alone among many Cadmæans ;
 But he challenged them to engage in matches with him,
 and conquered in all (the contests)
 Easily ; such an auxiliary was Minerva to him. 390
 But they, the Cadmæans, spurrers of horses, having become
 incensed, [him, as he was returning back,
 Leading a strong body of ambuscade, posted them against
 Fifty young men, and there were two leaders,
 Mæon, the son of Æmon, like to the immortals,
 And the son of Autophonus, Lycophontes strong in war. 395
 Tydeus indeed upon these also let fall an ignominious fate.
 He slew them all, and one only he sent to return home ;
 Mæon in fact he sent on, obeying the portents of the gods.⁴
 Such was Tydeus the Ætolian ; but this, his son
 He has begotten inferior to himself in battle, but superior
 also to him in haranguing." 400

* When he was on the point of saying Mæon also, Minerva whispered in his ear that his spear was broken. Mæon is by some supposed to have been a herald, as well as commander, and to have been spared for that reason. The herald's was a sacred office, insomuch that the prohibition to harm them became proverbial.

'Ως φάτο¹ τὸν δ' οὗτι προσέφη κρατερὸς Διομήδης,
πίδεσθεὶς βασιλῆος ἐνπὴν αἰδοίοιο.

Τὸν δ' νίδος Καπανῆος ἀμείψατο κυδαλίμοιο.

'Ατρεΐδη, μὴ ψεύδε², ἐπιστάμενος σάφα εἰπεῖν,

ἵμειρ τοι πατέρων μέγ' ἀμείνονες εὐχάρισθ' εἴναι. 405

ἵμειρ καὶ Θήβης ἔδος εἶλομεν ἐπταπύλοιο,

παυρότερον λαὸν ἀγαγόνθ' ὑπὸ τεῖχος "Αρειον,

πειθόμενοι τεράσσαι θεῶν καὶ Ζηνὸς ἀρωγῷ·

κείνοι δὲ σφετέρησιν ἀτασθαλίησιν ὅλοντο.

τῷ μὴ μοι πατέρας ποθ' ὄμοιη ἔνθεο τιμῇ. 410

Τὸν δ' ἄρ' ὑπόδρα ἵδων προσέφη κρατερὸς Διομήδης·

τέττα, σιωπῆ ἡσο, ἐμῷ δ' ἐπιπειθεο μύθῳ.

οὐ γὰρ ἔγώ νεμεσῶ 'Αγαμέμνονι, ποιμένι λαῶν,

ὑπρύνοντι μάχεσθαι ἐν κυνήμιδας 'Αχαιούς.

τούτῳ μὲν γὰρ κῦδος ἄμ' ἔφεται, εἴ κεν 'Αχαιοὶ 415

Τρῶας δηώσωσιν, ἐλωσί τε "Ιλιου ἱρήν"

τούτῳ δ' αὐτὸν μέγα πένθος, 'Αχαιῶν δηωθέντων.

ἄλλ' ἄγε δὴ, καὶ νῶΐ μεδώμεθα θαύριδος ἀλκῆς.

'Η ρά, καὶ ἐξ ὀχέων σὺν τεύχεσιν ἀλτο χαμάζε·

δεινὸν δ' ἔβραχε χαλκὸς ἐπὶ στήθεσιν ἀνακτος 420

ὑρυυμένον³ ὑπό κεν ταλασίφρονά περ δέος εἶλεν.

'Ως δ' ὅτ' ἐν αἰγιαλῷ πολυηχέῃ κίμα θιλάσσης

δρυντ⁴ ἐπασσύτερον, Ζεφίρου ὑποκινήσαντος

πόντῳ μὲν τὰ πρώτα κορύσσεται, αὐτὰρ ἐπειτα

χέρσῳ ῥηγνύμενον μεγάλα βρέμει, ἀμφὶ δέ τ' ἄκρας 425

κυρτὸν ἔον κορυφοῦται, ἀποπτύει δ' ἀλός ἀχνηγ⁵

Δε τότ' ἐπασσύτεραι Δαναῶν κιννυτο φᾶλαγγες

νωλεμέως πόλεμόνδε· κέλευε δε οἴσιν ἐκαστος

ἡγεμόνων⁶ οἱ δ' ἄλλοι ἀκήν ἵσπιν, (υὔδε κε φαίης

τόσσον λαὸν ἐπειθαι ἔχοντ⁷ ἐν στήθεσιν αὐδήν,) 430

σιγῇ δειδιύτες σημάντορας. ἀμφὶ δὲ πᾶσι

¹ αγαγούστε is in the dual number because two are referred to, viz. Diomedes and his son.

² κείνοις. "Tyndras died in great pain from a wound, Sarpedon was blasted by a thunderbolt for defying Jupiter.

Thus he spake; but him the brave Diomede did not address at all,

Paying respect to the reprimand of the august king.

But the son of the renowned Capaneus answered him: "Son of Atreus, do not lie, understanding how to speak accurately.

We certainly boast of being far superior to our fathers. 405
We also captured the seat of the seven-gated Thebes,
(We two)¹ conducting a smaller force beneath the wall of Mars,

[Jove;

Relying on the portents of the gods, and the protection of But they perished by their own foolish rashness.²

Wherefore do not ever place our fathers in equal honour with me." 410

And him thereupon the mighty Diomede, looking sternly, addressed:

"My friend, sit in silence, and obey my word,
For I do not blame Agamemnon, shepherd of forces,
When exciting the well greaved Achaeans to fight.
For to him indeed will glory at once be attached, if the Achaeans

415

Destroy the Trojans, and capture sacred Ilium;
And to him, on the other hand, (will be) great sorrow should the Achaeans be destroyed.

But come now, and let us two attend to the impetuous fight."

He spake indeed, and leaped with his arms from the chariot to the ground; [the king, 420
And the brazen armour rattled terribly upon the breast of As he moved hastily; fear would have crept over even a firm-hearted person.

And as, when a wave of the sea is urged in close succession Against the loud-resounding beach, the south-west wind having agitated it beneath, [wards,
At first indeed it is raised to a head in the deep, but after-
Breaking upon the shore, it roars loudly, and round the projections

425

Is heaped up, being bent aside, and it spits from it the spray of the sea; [close succession
So at that time the phalanxes of the Danai were moving in Unceasingly to battle. And each of the leaders gave orders To his own (troops); but the rest went in silence, (and you would not say

That so great a force was following, having a voice within their breasts,) 430

Reverencing their commanders in silence. And upon all

τεύχεα ποικίλ' ἔλαμπε, τὰ είμένοι ἐστιχόωντο.

Τρῶες δ', ὅστ' ὅιες πολυπάμονος ἀνδρὸς ἐν αὐλῇ
μυρίαι ἐστήκασιν ἀμελγόμεναι γάλα λευκόν,
ἀξηχὲς μεμακυῖαι ἀκούουσαι ὅπα ἀρνῶν·

435

ὅς Τρώων ἀλαλητὸς ἀνὰ στρατὸν εὔρὺν ὄρώρει.

οὐ γὰρ πάντων ἦεν ὁμὸς θρόος, οὐδέ τία γῆρας,
ἀλλὰ γλῶσσα μέμικτο, πολύκλητοι δ' ἔσαν ἄνδρες.

ῷρσε δὲ τοὺς μὲν "Ἄρης, τοὺς δὲ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη,
Δεῖμός τ', ἡδὲ Φόβος, καὶ "Ερις ἀμοτον μεμανῖα,

440

"Ἀρεος ἀνδροφόνοιο κασιγνήτη, ἑτάρη τε,
ἥ τ' ὀλίγη μὲν πρῶτα κορύσσεται, αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα
οὐρανῷ ἐστήριξε κάρη, καὶ ἐπὶ χθονὶ βαίνει.

ἥ σφιν καὶ τότε νεῖκος ὁμοῖον ἔμβαλε μέσσω,
ἐρχομένη καθ' ὅμιλον, ὀφέλλονται στόνον ἀνδρῶν.

445

Οἱ δ', ὅτε δή ρ' ἐς χώρον ἔνα ξυνιόντες ἵκοντο,
σύν ρ' ἔβαλον ρίνους, σύν δ' ἔγχεα, καὶ μένε' ἀνδρῶν
χαλκεοθωρήκων. ἀτὰρ ἀσπίδες ὁμφαλόεσσαι
ἔπληντ' ἀλλήλησι, πολὺς δ' ὀρυμαγδὸς ὄρώρει.

ἐνθάδ' ἄμ' οἰμωγή τε καὶ εὐχωλὴ πέλεν ἀνδρῶν,
ὅλλύντων τε, καὶ ὀλλυμένων· ρέε δ' αἴματι γαῖα.

450

ώς δ' ὅτε χείμαρροι ποταμοί, κατ' ὀρεσφι ρέοντες,
ἐς μισγάγκειαν συμβάλλετον ὅβριμον ὕδωρ
κρουνῶν ἐκ μεγάλων, κοιλης ἐντοσθε χαράδρης,
τῶν δέ τε τηλόσε δοῦπον ἐν οὖρεσιν ἔκλυε ποιμήν.

455

ώς τῶν μισγομένων γένετο ἴαχή τε φόβος τε.

Πρῶτος δ' Ἀντίλοχος Τρώων ἔλεν ἄνδρα κορυστὴν
ἐσθλὸν ἐνὶ προμάχοισι, Θαλυσιάδην Ἐχέπωλον,
τόν ρ' ἔβαλε πρῶτος κόρυθος φάλον ἵπποδασείης·

ἐν δὲ μετώπῳ πῆξε, πέρησε δέ ἄρ' ὀστέον εἶσω
αἰχμὴ χαλκείη· τὸν δὲ σκότος ὅσσε κάλυψεν·

460

ἥριπε δ', ώς ὅτε πύργος, ἐνὶ κρατερῇ ὑσμίνῃ.
τὸν δὲ πεσόντα ποδῶν ἔλαβε κρείων Ἐλεφήνωρ

Χαλκωδοντιάδης, μεγαθύμων ἀρχὸς Ἀβάντων·

ἔλκε δ' ὑπ' ἐκ βελέων λελιημένος, ὅφρα τάχιστα

460

Arms of varied hue were glittering, clad in which they
marched in regular rank. [great possessions
But the Trojans,—as sheep in the court-yard of a man of
Stand innumerable, yielding white milk,
Incessantly bleating, hearing the voice of their lambs ;—435
So the tumultuous shouting of the Trojans arose throughout
the wide army.
For the cry of all was not similar, neither the speech one ;
But the language was mingled, and the men were convoked
from various places. [Minerva,¹
And these indeed Mars urged on, but those the blue-eyed
And Terror (urged them), and Rout, and Strife insatiably
raging, 440
The sister and companion of man-slaying Mars, [wards
Who also raises her head, small indeed at first, but after-
Fixes her head in heaven, and treads upon the earth.
Who at that time also cast in the midst upon them conten-
tion, grievous alike (to all), [the men. 445
Advancing through the crowd, increasing the groaning of
And they, when they now accordingly having met
reached one place,
Cast together shields and spears, and the strength of men
Clad in brazen corslets And their bossed shields
Were brought near each other, and a great din arose. [men, 450
There was there at once both the wailing and the exultation of
The destroying, and those that were being destroyed ; and
the earth was flowing with blood. [mountains,
And as when (two) wintry streams, flowing down from the
Cast together into a common basin a mighty mass of water
From great springs, within a hollow ravine,
And the shepherd hears the murmur of them to a distance
on the mountains ; 455
So was both the shouting and terror of these mingled together.
And first, Antilochus slew an helmeted hero of the Trojans,
Brave among the foremost fighters, Echepolus, son of
Thalysias, [set with horse-hair ;
Hun, I say, he first struck on the cone of his helmet thickly
And he fixed (his spear) in his forehead, and moreover the
brazen point 460
Penetrated within the bone ; and darkness enveloped him
in his eyes.
And he fell in the mighty conflict, as when a tower (falls).
And him, having fallen, the prince Elephenor seized by the
feet, [Abantes ;
The son of Chaleodon, the commander of the high-spirited
And was withdrawing him from out of the reach of the
darts with eager desire, that he might very speedily 465

¹ These the Trojans ; those the Grecians. Terror, &c. urged them both.

τεύχεα συλήσειε¹ μίνυνθα δέ οἱ γένεθ² ὄρμή.

νεκρὸν γὰρ ἐρύοντα ἴδων μεγάθυμος Ἀγήνωρ,
πλευρὰ, τά οἱ κύψαντι παρ' ἀσπίδος ἐξεφαάνθη,
οῦτησε ξυστῷ χαλκήρεῃ, λῦσε δὲ γυῖα.

ὅς τὸν μὲν λίπε θυμός. ἐπ' αὐτῷ δ' ἔργον ἐτύχθη 470

ἀργαλέον Τρώων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν. οἱ δὲ, λύκοι ὡς,
ἄλλήλοις ἐπόρουσαν, ἀνὴρ δ' ἄνδρ³ ἐδνοπάλιζεν.

ἔνθ⁴ ἔβαλ⁵ Ἀνθεμίωνος υἱὸν Τελαμώνιος Αἴας,
ἡῆθεον θαλερὸν, Σιμοείσιον⁶ ὃν ποτε μήτηρ

"Ιδηθεν κατιοῦσα, παρ' ὅχθησι Σιμόεντος 475

γείνατ⁷, ἐπεί ῥά τοκεῦσιν ἄμ⁸ ἔσπετο, μῆλα ἴδεσθαι·

τοῦνεκά μιν κάλεον Σιμοείσιον. οὐ δὲ τοκεῦσι

θρέπτρα φίλοις ἀπέδωκε, μινυνθάδιος δέ οἱ αἰών
ἔπλεθ⁹, ὑπ' Αἴαντος μεγαθύμου δουρὶ δαμέντι.

πρῶτον γάρ μιν ἰόντα βάλε στῆθος, παρὰ μαζὸν 480

δεξιόν¹⁰ ἀντικρὺ δὲ δι' ὕμου χάλκεον ἔγχος

ἥλθεν, ὁ δ' ἐν κονίησι χαμαὶ πέσεν, αἴγειρος ὡς,
η̄ ῥά τ' ἐν εἰαμενῇ ἔλεος μεγάλοιο πεφύκει,
λείη, ἀτάρ τέ οἱ ὅζοι ἐπ' ἀκροτάτη πεφύασι·

τὴν μέν θ' ἀρματοπηγὸς ἀνὴρ αἴθωνι σιδήρῳ 485

ἐξέταμ¹¹, δόφρα ἵτυν κάμψῃ περικαλλέῃ δίφρῳ,

η̄ μέν τ' ἀζομένη κεῖται ποταμοῖο παρ' ὅχθας·

τοῖον ἄρ¹² Ἀνθεμίδην Σιμοείσιον ἐξενάριξεν

Αἴας Διογενής· τοῦ δ' "Αντιφος αἰολοθώρηξ

Πριαμίδης καθ' ὄμιλον ἀκόντισεν ὄξεῖ δουρί. 490

τοῦ μὲν ἄμαρθ¹³. ὁ δὲ Λεῦκον, Ὁδυσσέος ἐσθλὸν ἑταῖρον,

βεβλήκει βουβῶνα, νέκυν ἐτέρωσ¹⁴ ἐρύοντα·

ἥριπε δ' ἀμφ' αὐτῷ, νεκρὸς δέ οἱ ἔκπεσε χειρός.

τοῦ δ' Ὁδυσσεὺς μάλα θυμὸν ἀποκταμένοιο χολώθη·

βῆ δὲ διὰ προμάχων κεκορυθμένος αἴθοπι χαλκῷ, 495

στῆ δὲ μάλ¹⁵ ἐγγὺς ἴὼν, καὶ ἀκόντισε δουρὶ φαεινῷ,

¹ Literally, work.

² Θρέπτρα, the provision of children for their parents in return for their own maintenance, called τροφεῖα, and by the poets θρέπτρα, or θρέπτηρια.

³ αιολοθώρης, like κορυθαιολος, lib. 2, 816. Some render the word here of variegated corslet.

Despoil him of his arms; but the attempt was made by him
 for a short time. [dead body,
 For the high-spirited Agenor, having seen him dragging the
 Wounded him with his brass-compacted polished spear in
 the side, which was exposed to view
 From his shield as he stooped, and relaxed his limbs.
 Thus him indeed his soul left. But over him was caused 470
 An arduous engagement¹ of the Trojans and Achæans. And
 they, like wolves,
 Rushed upon one another, and man overthrew man.
 Then the Telamonian Ajax struck the son of Anthemion,
 The blooming youth, Simoësius; whom on a time his mother,
 Descending from Ida, bore beside the banks 475
 Of the Simois, when in fact she was accompanying her
 parents to see their flocks; [rendered
 On this account they called him Simoësius, but he never
 To his beloved parents² the return for their care of him, but
 his life was [spirited Ajax.
 Of short duration, being slain beneath the spear of the high-
 For he struck him the first, as he advanced, on the breast
 near the right 480
 Pap; and the brazen spear went quite through
 His shoulder, but he fell in the dust on the ground, as a
 poplar tree, [of an extensive marsh,
 And one which has grown moreover in the verdant region
 Smooth, yet boughs also have grown upon the very top of it:
 And it indeed a chariot-bulder hath cut down with his
 glittering 485
 Steel, that he may bend it, the felloe (of a wheel) for a very
 beautiful chariot,
 And it indeed lies drying beside the banks of the river;
 Such, I say, did the nobly-born Ajax deprive of life Simoësius,
 The son of Anthemion, and at him Antiphus, of rapidly-
 moving corslet,³ [crowd. 490
 The son of Priam, hurled with his sharp spear, through the
 Him indeed it missed: but he struck Leucus, the faithful
 companion
 Of Ulysses, in the grotti, as he was dragging the corpse in
 another direction.
 And he fell upon him, and the corpse fell from his hand.
 And Ulysses was greatly exasperated in his soul on account
 of his being slain; [shining brass, 495
 And he went through the foremost fighters, armed in darkly-
 And, having gone very near, he stood (there), and he
 hurled with his shining spear

ἀμφὶ ἐ παπτήνας¹ ὑπὸ δὲ Τρῶες κεκάθοντο,
ἀνδρὺς ἀκοντίσσαντος² δέ δ' οὐχ ἄλιον βέλος ἦκεν.
ἄλλ' οὐλὸν Πριάμοιο νόθον βάλε Δημοκύωντα,
ὅς οἱ Ἀβυδόθεν ἥλθε, παρ' ἵππων ὀκειάων.

500

τόν μὲν Ὁδυστεὺς, ἐτάροια χολωσάμενος, βάλε δουρὶ³
κόρσην⁴ ηδέ δέ τέροιο διὰ κροτάφοιο πέρησεν
εἰχμὴ χαλκείη⁵ τὸν δὲ σκότος δσσε κάλυψε.
δούπησεν δὲ πεισῶν, ἀράβησε δὲ τεύχε⁶ ἐπ' αὐτῷ.
χώρησπι δέ ὑπό τε πρόμαχοι, καὶ φαιδιμος⁷ Ἐκταρ.
Ἀργεῖοι δὲ μέγα ἵαχον, ἐρύσαντο δὲ νεκροὺς,
ἴθισαν δὲ πολὺ προτέρω. νεμέσησε δέ Ἀπόλλων,
Περγάμου ἔκκατιδῶν, Τρώεσσι δὲ κέκλετ⁸ ἀσσας.

505

"Ορινοῦθ, ἵππόδαμος Τρῶες, μηδέ εἰκετε χάρμης
Ἀργείοις⁹ ἐπεὶ οὖ σφι λίθος χρὼς, οὐδὲ σίδηρος,
χαλκὸν ἀνασχέσθαι ταμεσίχροα, βαλλομένουσι.
οὐ μὰν οὐδὲ Ἀχιλεὺς, Θέτιδος πάτερ ἡτομοιο,
μάρναται, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ ηησὶ χάλον θυμαλγέα πέσσει.

"Ως φάτ¹⁰ ὅπο πτόλιος θειός¹¹ αὐτὰρ Ἀχαιοῖς
ώρσε Διὸς θυγάτηρ, καδίστη Τριτογένεια,
ἐρχομένη καθ' ὅμιλον, ὅθι μεθιέντας ἰδοιτο.

515

"Ενθ' Ἀμαρνυκείδην Διώρεα μοῖρα πέδησε¹²
χερμαδίῳ γάρ βλῆτα παρὰ σφυρὸν ὁκριάειτι,
κυήμην δεξιτερήν¹³ βάλε δὲ Θρηκῶν ἄγιος ἄνδρῶν,
Πείρως Ἰμβρασίδης, δε ἀρ' Αἰνάθεν εὐληλούθει¹⁴ 520
ἄμφοτέρω δὲ τένοντε καὶ ὀστέα λαας ἀναιδῆς
ἄχρις ἀπηλοίησεν¹⁵ ο δέ ὑπτιος ἐν κονίῃσι
κάππεσεν, ἀμφω χείρε φίλοις ἐτάροισι πετάσσας,
θυμὸν ἀποπνείων¹⁶ δέ δέ ἐπέδραμεν, δις μὲν ἔβαλέν μιν,
Πείρως¹⁷ οὐτα δὲ δουρὶ παρ' ὄμφαλόν¹⁸ ἐκ δέ ἄρα πᾶσαι 525
χύντα χαμαλ χολάδεις¹⁹ τὸν δὲ σκότος δσσε κάλυψε.

Τὸν δὲ Θόας Λίτωλὸς ἐπεστύμενος βάλε δουρὶ²⁰
στέρνον, ὑπὲρ μαζοῖο, πάγη δέ ἐν πνεύμονι χαλκός²¹

¹ I. e. from taking care of Priam's mares there.
² I. e. one thrown by hand, not from a machine.

Having looked carefully around him; and the Trojans
retired before him,
When the hero hurled it; but he sent not the weapon in vain;
But struck Democoon, a bastard son of Priam, [mares.¹ 500
Who came to him from Abydos, from among the swift
Him, I say, Ulysses, having been enraged on account of his
companion, struck with his spear
On the temple; but it, the brazen point, passed through
The other temple; and darkness enveloped him in his eyes.
And having fallen he made a heavy noise, and his arms
clanged upon him. [gave ground; 505
But both the foremost-fighters and the illustrious Hector
And the Argives loudly shouted, and dragged off the corpses,
And they rushed straight on much more forward. But
Apollo was indignant [he excited the Trojans:
Looking down from the Citadel of Troy, and, shouting out,
“Rouse yourselves, horse-taming Trojans, nor yield in
fight
To the Argives; since their flesh is not stone nor iron, 510
To hold out against the flesh-cutting brass, when struck.
Nor indeed does Achilles either, the son of the fair-haired
Thetis, [ships.”
Fight, but broods over his soul-distressing anger in the
Thus the awful God spake from the city; but the Achaeans
The daughter of Jove, the most glorious Triton-born, stirred
up, 515
Going through the host,—wherever she saw them relaxing.
Then fate shackled Diomedes son of Amarynceus;
For he was struck by a rugged hand²-stone near the ankle,
On the right leg; and the leader of the Thracian men
struck him, [Ænus; 520
Pirus, son of Imbrasus, who moreover had come from
And the monstrous stone entirely bruised to pieces both
the tendons
And bones: and he fell down flat on his back [companions
In the dust, having stretched out both hands to his beloved
Breathing out his spirit, but the other ran upon him, who
in fact had struck him, [and then all 525
Pirus: and he wounded him with his spear near the navel;
His bowels were poured out on the ground; and darkness
enveloped him in his eyes.
But Thoas, the Ætolian, rushing on, struck the other³
with his spear [his lungs;
On the breast, above the pap, and the brass was fixed in

¹ i. e. Pirus.

.

ἀγχίμολον δέ οἱ ἦλθε Θόας, ἐκ δ' ὅβριμου ἔγχος
ἐσπάσατο στέρνοιο· ἐρύσσατο δὲ ξίφος ὁξὺ,
τῷ δγε γαστέρα τύψε μέσην, ἐκ δ' αἴνυτο θυμόν.
τεύχεα δ' οὐκ ἀπέδυσε· περίστησαν γὰρ ἔταιροι
Θρῆϊκες ἀκρόκομοι, δολίχ' ἔγχεα χερσὶν ἔχοντες,
οἵ ἐ μέγαν περ ἔόντα, καὶ ἴφθιμον, καὶ ἀγαυὸν,
ῶσαν ἀπὸ σφείων· δ δὲ χασσάμενος πελεμίχθη.
ὡς τώγ' ἐν κονίησι παρ' ἄλλήλοισι τετάσθην,
ἥτοι δ μὲν Θρηκῶν, δ δ' Ἐπειῶν χαλκοχιτώνων,
ἡγεμόνες¹ πολλοὶ δὲ περικτείνοντο καὶ ἄλλοι.

"Ενθα κεν οὐκέτι ἔργον ἀνὴρ ὀνόσαιτο μετελθὼν,
ὅστις ἔτ' ἄβλητος καὶ ἀνούτατος ὁξεῖ χαλκῷ
δινεύοι κατὰ μέσσον, ἄγοι δέ εἰ Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη
χειρὸς ἐλοῦσ', αὐτὰρ βελέων ἀπερύκοι ἐρωήν.
πολλοὶ γὰρ Τρώων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν ἥματι κείνῳ
πρηνέες ἐν κονίησι παρ' ἄλλήλοισι τέταυτο,

¹ βαλεῖν is always applied to wounds given from a distance; οὐτασμοὶ to those given from the hand.

530

535

540

And Thoas came near to him, and drew forth the massy spear
From his breast; then he drew his sharp sword, 530
With which he smote him in the middle of his belly, and
despoiled him of life. [around,
But he did not strip off his arms; for his companions stood
The hairy-scalped Thracians, holding long spears in their
hands,
Who drove him from them, although great,
And brave, and illustrious: and he having retired was
agitated with fear. 535
Thus these two at least were stretched near one another in
the dust, [brass-mailed
Leaders, truly, the one of the Thracians, and the other of the
Epeans; and many others also were slain around them.
At that time a man having come up, would not at all
have found fault with the action,
Whoever, still free from distant blows¹ and free from strokes
at hand with the sharp brass, 540
Strolled about through the midst of it, and Pallas Minerva
were to lead him, [darts.
Taking him by the hand, and ward off the violence of the
For many of the Trojans and Achæans on that day
Were stretched prostrate in the dust beside each other.

BOOK V.

THE ARGUMENT.

The Acts of Diomed.

Diomed, assisted by Pallas, performs wonders in this day's battle. Pandarus wounds him with an arrow; but the goddess cures him, enables him to discern gods from mortals, and prohibits him from contending with any of the former, excepting Venus. Æneas joins Pandarus to oppose him, Pandarus is killed, and Æneas is in great danger but is saved by the intervention of Venus, who, however, as she is removing her son from the fight, is wounded on the hand by Diomed. Apollo seconds her in the rescue, and at length carries off Æneas to Troy, where he is healed in the temple of the god in Pergamus. Mars rallies the Trojans, and assists Hector to make a stand. In the meantime Æneas is restored to the field, and the Trojans overthrow several of the Greeks; among the rest Tlepolemus is slain by Sarpedon. Juno and Minerva descend to resist Mars; the latter incites Diomed to go against that god; he wounds him, and sends him groaning to heaven.

The first battle continues through this book. The scene is the same as in the former.

ΤΗΣ
‘ΟΜΗΡΟΥ ’ΙΛΙΑΔΟΣ.

—
E.

“ΕΝΘ’ αὐτὸν Τυδείδη Διομήδεϊ Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη
δῶκε μένος καὶ θάρσος, ἵν’ ἔκδηλος μετὰ πᾶσιν
Ἀργείοισι γένοιτο, ἵδε κλέος ἐσθλὸν ἄροιτο.
δαιμόνιος οἱ ἐκ κόρυθός τε καὶ ἀσπίδος ἀκάματον πῦρ,
ἀστέρ’ ὅπωρινῳ ἐναλίγκιον, ὃς τε μάλιστα
λαμπρὸν παμφαίνησι λελουμένος Ὁκεανοῖο·
τοιόν οἱ πῦρ δαιμονίου ἀπὸ κρατός τε καὶ ψυχῆς,
δροσεῖ δέ μνη κατὰ μέσσον, δύθι πλεῖστοι κλονέοντο.

“Ὕπερ τις ἐν Τρώεσσι Δάρης, ἀφνειός, ἀμύμων,
ἱρεὺς Ἡφαίστοιο· δύνω δέ οἱ υἱέες ἥστην,
Φηγεὺς, Ἰδαῖος τε, μάχης εὖ εἰδότε πάσης.
τώ οἱ, ἀποκρινθέντε, ἐναντίω δρμηθήτην·
τὼ μὲν ἀφ’ ἵπποιν, δ’ δ’ ἀπὸ χθονὸς ὕριντο πεζός.
οἱ δ’ ὅτε δὴ σχεδὸν ἥσαν ἐπ’ ἀλλήλοισιν ἴόντες,
Φηγεύς ρά πρότερος προΐει δολιχόσκιον ἔγχος,
Τυδείδεω δ’ ὑπὲρ ψυχῶν ἀριστερὸν ἥλυθ’ ἀκωκὴ
ἔγχεος, οὐδὲ ἔβαλ’ αὐτόν. δ’ δ’ ὑστερος ὕριντο χαλκῷ
Τυδείδης· τοῦ δ’ οὐχ ἄλιον βέλος ἔκφυγε χειρὸς,
ἀλλ’ ἔβαλε στήθος μεταμάζιον, ψυχὴ δ’ ἀφ’ ἵππων.
’Ιδαῖος δ’ ἀπόρουσε, λιπῶν περικαλλέα δίφρον,
οὐδὲ ἔτλη περιβῆναι ἀδελφειοῦ κταμένοιο,
οὐδὲ γάρ οὐδέ κεν αὐτὸς ὑπέκφυγε κῆρα μελαιναν·

¹ i. e. Sirius. By *bathed in the ocean* is expressed the apparent rising of the star out of the sea.

² i. e. from their friends in the crowd.

³ i. e. Diomede.

5

10

15

20

HOMER'S ILIAD.

BOOK V.

THEN moreover Pallas Minerva gave strength and confidence
To Diomede, son of Tydeus, that he might become conspi-
cuous among
All the Argives, and might obtain good reputation.
She lighted up for him from both his helmet and shield an
inexhaustible fire, [direction 5]
Like to the autumnal star,¹ and (that) which shines in every
Most brilliantly, having been bathed in the Ocean;
Such a fire she lighted up for him from both his head and
shoulders, [numbers were in commotion.
And urged him on towards the midst, where the greatest
And there was among the Trojans one Dares, wealthy,
exempt from reproach,
The priest of Vulcan; and to him were two sons, 10
Phegeus and Idæus, well skilled in every mode of fighting.
These two, having been separated,² rushed forward in op-
position to him;³
The two indeed (attacked) from their two horses,⁴ but he
made the attack on foot from the ground.
And when now they were near, advancing upon one another,
Phegeus, thereupon, first hurled forward his long spear, 15
And the point of the spear passed over the left shoulder
Of the son of Tydeus, and did not hit him. But he, the son
of Tydeus next made an attack [in vain,
With his brass; and the weapon did not fly from his hand
But struck his breast between the paps, and thrust him from
the horses. [20
But Idæus rushed off, having left his very beautiful chariot,
Nor did he dare to place himself⁵ before his slaughtered
brother, [death;
For (then)—not even he himself would have escaped black

¹ i. e. their two-horse chariot

² Or, walk round—as those did who tried to guard a body.

ἄλλ' Ἡφαιστος ἔρυτο, σάωσε δὲ νυκτὶ καλύψας,
ὅς δή οἱ μὴ πάγχυ γέρων ἀκαχημένος εἶη.

ἵππους δ' ἐξελάσας μεγαθίμου Τυδέος νίὸς,
δῶκεν ἑταίροισι κατάγειν κοῦλας ἐπὶ νῆας.

Τρῶες δὲ μεγάθυμοι ἐπεὶ ἴδου τοῖς Δάρητος,
τὸν μὲν ἀλευάμενον, τὸν δὲ κτάμενον παρ' ὄχεσφι,
πᾶσιν ὄρινθη θυμός. ἀτάρ γλαικῶπις Ἀθήνη
χειρὸς ἐλοῦσ', ἐπέεσσι προσηίδα θοῦρον Ἀρηα³⁰

*Ἀρες, *Ἀρες βροτολογγέ, μιασθόνε, τειχεσιπλῆτα,
οὐκ ἀν δὴ Τρῶας μὲν ἔάσαιμεν καὶ Ἀχαιοὺς
μάρνασθ, ὅπποτέροισι πατήρ Ζεὺς κύδος ὄρέξῃ,
νῶι δὲ χαζώμεσθα, Διὸς δ' ἀλεώμεθα μῆνιν;

*Ως εἰποῦσα, μάχης ἔξήγαγε θοῦρον Ἀρηα.³⁵
τὸν μὲν ἔπειτα καθείσεν ἐπ' ἡδεντι Σκαμάνδρῳ.
Τρῶας δ' ἐκλιναν Δαναοὶ· ἔλε δ' ἀνδρα ἐκαστος
ἡγεμόνων. πρῶτος δὲ ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων
ἀρχὸν Ἀλιζώνων, Ὁδίον μέγαν, ἔκβαλε δίφρου·
πρώτῳ γὰρ στρεφθέντι μεταφρένῳ ἐν δόρυ πῆξεν
ῶμων μεσσηγὸν, διὰ δὲ στήθεσφιν ἔλασσον·
δούπησεν δὲ πεσὼν, ἀράβησε δὲ τεύχε ἐπ' αὐτῷ.

*Ιδομενεὺς δ' ἄφα Φαίστον ἐνήρατο, Μήονος νίον
Βώρου, ὃς ἐκ Τάρνης ἐριθώλακος εἴληλοίθει·
τὸν μὲν ἄρ' *Ιδομενεὺς δουρικλυτὸς ἔγχει μακρῷ
νίξ⁴, ἵππων ἐπιβησύμενον, κατὰ δεξιῶν ὁμον·
ἥριπε δ' ἔξ ὀχέων, στιγμέρὸς δ' ἄρα μιν σκότος εἶδε.
τὸν μὲν ἄμ' *Ιδομενῆσ οὐσύλευον θεράποντες.

Υἱὸν δὲ Στροφίοιο Σκαμάνδριον, αἴμονα θήρης,
*Ατρεΐδης Μενέλαιος δὲ ἔγχει ὑξενεντι,⁵⁰
ἐσθλὸν θηρητῆρπ· διδιξε γὰρ Ἀρτεμις αὐτῇ
βαλλειν πύρια πάντα, τί τε τρέφει οὔρετιν Ὄλη.
ἄλλ' οὐ οἱ τότε γε χραῖσμ⁵ Ἀρτεμις ἰοχέαιρα,

¹ He was priest of Vulcan, v. 10.

² πύριον is an old word for δούριον, contracted from δοηματ, *skilled*

³ ξίνης οὖν = λοιδ of Ithom. Νομο τενοειτ πηγει, ηλαγρ, ας οι πει ταπει
ας οξιτ

⁴ τοις αὐτι χω, το ποιει.

But Vulcan drew him away, and, having covered him with darkness, saved him, [tressed.
 In order indeed that his old man¹ might not be utterly dis-
 But the son of the high-souled Tydus, having driven off
 the horses, 25
 Gave them to his companions to lead down to the hollow
 ships. [of Dares,
 And the high-spirited Trojans, when they saw the two sons
 The one indeed avoiding (the encounter), and the other slain
 beside his chariot :
 The spirit of all was staggered. But blue-eyed Minerva,
 Having taken him by the hand, addressed impetuous Mars
 in (these) words ; 30
 "Mars, man-destroying Mars, stained with blood, batterer
 of walls,
 Shall we not now leave the Trojans and Achæans
 To fight, (that we may see,) to which of the two father Jove
 extends glory ;
 But let us two retire, and avoid the anger of Jove "" [battle. 35
 Thus having spoken, she led away impetuous Mars from the
 Him indeed she then seated on the edge of the deep-banked
 Scamander. [generals
 But the Danaï made the Trojans give way ; and each of the
 Despatched his man. And first Agamemnon, king of men,
 Hurled from his chariot the commander of the Halizomians,
 mighty Hodius ; [spear 40
 For in his back, being turned the first (in flight,) he fixed a
 Between the shoulders, and drove it through his breast ;
 And having fallen he made a heavy noise, and his arms
 clanged upon him. [man
 And, further, Idomeneus slew Phæstus, son of the Maeo-
 Borus, who had come from very fertile Tarne ; [long 45
 Him indeed, I say, spear-famed Idomeneus pierced with his
 Lance, in the right shoulder, as he was about to mount his
 horses ; [him.
 And he fell from the chariot, and so horrid darkness seized
 Him indeed, accordingly, the attendants of Idomeneus
 stripped. [chase,
 And Scamandrus, the son of Strophius, clever² in the
 Menelaus, the son of Atreus dispatched with his thorn³-
 wood lance, 50
 An excellent hunter ; for Diana herself taught him
 To hit all the wild (animals,) and (those) which the wood
 supports on the mountains. [him
 But not then, at least, did the missile⁴-darting Diana avail

- οὐδὲ ἐκηβολίαι, ἡσι τὸ πρὶν γ' ἐκέκαστο:
ἀλλά μιν Ἀτρεΐδης δουρικλειτὸς Μενέλαος 55
πρόσθεν ἔθεν φεύγοντα, μετάφρενον οἴτασε δουρὶ,
ἄμων μεσσηγὺς, διὰ δὲ στήθεσφιν ἔλασσεν.
ηριπε δὲ πρηνῆς, ἀμάζησε δὲ τείχε' ἐπ' αὐτῷ.
- Μηριόνης δὲ Φέρεκλον ἐνήρατο, τέκτονας νιὸν
'Αρμονίδεω, ὃς χερσὶν ἐπίστατο δαίδαλα πάντα 60
τείχειν. ἔξοχα γάρ μιν ἐφίλατο Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη·
δε καὶ Ἀλεξάνδρῳ τεκτήνατο ιῆσας ἐστας
ἀρχεκύκους, αἱ πᾶσι κακὸν Τρώεσσι γένοντο,
οἵ τ' αὐτῷ ἐπεὶ οὔτι θεῶν ἐκ θείσφατι ήδη.
τὸν μὲν Μηριόνης, ὅτε δὴ κατέμαρπτε διώκων, 65
βεβλήκει γλουτὸν κατὰ δεξιῶν· ἡ δὲ διὰ πρὸ^τ
ἀντικρὺ κατὰ κύστιν ὑπ' ὀστέον ἥλυθ' ἀκωκή·
γνὺξ δ' ἔριπ' οἰμώζει, θανατος δέ μιν ἀμφεκάλυψε.
- Πηδαῖον δ' ἄρ' ἐπεφυε Μέγης, Ἀντήνορος νιὸν,
οἱς Ῥα νόθος μὲν ἔην, πύκα δ' ἐτρεφε διὰ Θεακὼ 70
Ιστα φίλοισι τέκεσσι, χαριζομένη πόσει φ.
τὸν μὲν Φυλεΐδης δουρικλυτὸς, ἐγγίθεν ἐλθὼν,
βεβλήκει κεφαλῆς κατὰ ἵνιον ὁξεῖ δουρὶ.
ἀντικρὺ δ' ἀν' ὀδάντας ὑπὸ γλῶσσαν τάμε χαλκός.
ηριπε δ' ἐν κονίῃ, ψυχρὸν δ' ἐλε χαλκὸν ὄδοντιν. 75
- Εὐρύπυλος δ' Εὐαιμονίδης Ὑψήνορα δίον,
νιὸν ὑπερβόμου Δολοπίονος, οἱς Ῥα Σκαμάνδρου
ἀρητὴρ ἐτέτικτο, θεὸς δ' ὁς τίστο δήμῳ.
τὸν μὲν ἄρ' Εὐρύπιλος, Εὐαιμονος ἀγλαὸς νιὸς,
πρόσθεν ἔθεν φεύγοντα, μεταδρομάδην ἔλασ· ἄμον 80
φασγάνῳ αἴξες¹ απὸ δ' ἔξεσε χεῖρα βαρεῖαν.
αἰματίεσσα δὲ χεὶρ πεδίῳ πέστε· τὸν δὲ κατ' ὅσσε

¹ A famine prevailing in Sparta, recourse was had to the oracle. The answer was, that they must propitiate the gods of Troy. Menelaus went to Troy for the purpose, and, while there, consulted the oracle on his own concerns, and in particular enquired, when he should be a father. Paris, as it happened, repaired thither at the same time, to enquire concerning a wife. The Trojans, for their part, were said to have been admonished by the oracle of Greece, to adduct themselves to nakedness, and to erect a ship naval arms, otherwise they would destroy both themselves and their city. Neither of these premonitions could be understood till the event explained it.

Nor the power of shooting to a distance, in which he had
been before eminent :
But him spear-famed Menelaus, son of Atreus, 55
As he was flying before him, wounded with his spear in
the back
Between his shoulders, and drove it through his breast.
And he fell headlong, and his arms clanged upon him.
 And Merion slew Phereclus, son of the mechanic,
The son of Harmon, who knew how to fabricate with his
hands all kinds 60
Of curious works : for Pallas Minerva preeminently loved
him ,
Who also had built for Alexander the equal-sided ships,
The beginning of evil, which became an evil to all the Trojans,
And to himself; since he did not at all understand the
oracles of the gods.¹ [him, 65
Him indeed Merion, just when, following, he had overtaken
Had struck on the right buttock, and the point penetrated
forwards
Right through under the bone in the direction of the bladder;
And groaning, he fell upon his knees, and death enveloped
him around.
 And then Meges killed Pedæus, son of Antenor,
Who indeed was a bastard, but the noble Theano carefully
brought him up 70
In the same way with her own children, gratifying her
husband. [near,
Him indeed the spear-famed son of Phyleus, having come
Had struck on the hollow part of the back of the head with
his sharp spear; [across the teeth.
And the brass cut underneath the tongue quite through
And he fell in the dust, and seized the cold brass with his
teeth. 75
 And Eurypylus, son of Evæmon, (slew) the noble
Hypsenor, [made
Son of the high-spirited Dolopion, who indeed had been
The priest of Scamander, and was honoured as a god by the
people
Him indeed, I say, Eurypylus, the illustrious son of Evæmon,
Struck on the shoulder, as he was flying before him, in the
midst of his running, 80
Having rushed upon him with his sword; and he cut off his
heavy hand.
And the bloody hand fell on the plain ; and dismal² death

¹ Literally, *dark-coloured*.

Ἐλλαβε πορφύρεος θάνατος καὶ μοῖρα κραταιή.

Ὦς οἱ μὲν πονέοντο κατὰ κρατερὴν ὑσμίνην.

Τυδείδην δ' οὐκ ἀν γνοίης, ποτέροισι μετείη,

85

ἥε μετὰ Τρώεσσιν ὁμιλέοι, ἢ μετ' Ἀχαιοῖς.

θῦνε γὰρ ἀν πεδίου, ποταμῷ πλήθοντι ἐοικὼς

χειμάρρῳ, ὅστ' ὥκα ρέων ἐκέδασσε γεφύρας·

τὸν δ' οὗτ' ἄρ' τε γέφυραι ἐεργυμέναι ἰσχανόωσιν,

οὗτ' ἄρα ἔρκεα ἵσχει ἀλωάων ἐριθηλέων,

90

ἐλθόντ' ἐξαπίνης, ὅτ' ἐπιβρίση Διὸς ὅμβρος·

πολλὰ δ' ὑπ' αὐτοῦ ἔργα κατήριπε κάλ' αἰζηῶν·

ὣς ὑπὸ Τυδείδῃ πυκινὰ κλονέοντο φάλαγγες

Τρώων, οὓδ' ἄρα μιν μίμνον, πολέες περ ἐόντες.

Τὸν δ' ὡς οὖν ἐνόησε Λυκάονος ἀγλαὸς υἱὸς

95

θύνοντ' ἀν πεδίου, πρὸ ἔθεν κλονέοντα φάλαγγας,

αἷψ' ἐπὶ Τυδείδῃ ἐτιταίνετο καμπύλα τόξα,

καὶ βάλ' ἐπαΐσσοντα, τυχὸν κατὰ δεξιὸν ὁμον

θώρηκος γύαλον· διὰ δ' ἐπτατὸ πικρὸς ὄιστὸς,

ἀντίκρὺ δὲ διέσχε· παλάσσετο δ' αἴματι θώρηξ.

100

τῷ δ' ἐπὶ μακρὸν ἄυσε Λυκάονος ἀγλαὸς υἱός·

"Ορνυσθε, Τρώες μεγάθυμοι, κέντορες ἵππων·

βέβληται γὰρ ἄριστος Ἀχαιῶν. οὐδέ ἐ φημὶ

δῆθ' ἀνσχήσεσθαι κρατερὸν βέλος, εἰ ἐτεόν με

ῶρσεν ἄναξ, Διὸς υἱὸς, ἀπορνύμενον Λυκίηθεν.

105

Ὦς ἔφατ' εὐχόμενος¹ τὸν δ' οὐ βέλος ὡκὺ δάμασσεν,

ἀλλ' ἀναχωρήσας, προσθ' ἵπποιν καὶ δχεσφιν

ἔστη, καὶ Σθένελον προσέφη, Καπανῆιον υἱόν·

"Ορσο, πέπον Καπανῆάδη, καταβήσεο δίφρου,

δφρα μοι ἔξ ὕμοιο ἐρύσσης πικρὸν δῖστόν.

110

Ὦς ἄρ' ἔφη· Σθένελος δὲ καθ' ἵππων ἀλτο χαμᾶζε,

¹ i. e. a loud cry.

And powerful fate seized him in his eyes. [conflict.]
 Thus these indeed were toiling in the strongly-contested
 But as to the son of Tydeus, you could not discern to which
 side he belonged, 85
 Whether he was keeping company with the Trojans, or
 with the Achaeans [stream]
 For he was tearing along across the plain, like an inundating
 Of winter current, and (one) which, flowing rapidly, is wont
 to disperse the bridges :
 And this then neither the strongly-secured bridges restrain,
 Nor indeed do the fences of richly-blooming gardens check
 it, 90
 Having come suddenly, when the rain of Jove falls on it
 heavily ; [it ;]
 And many fair works of men in the vigour of youth fall by
 Thus by the son of Tydeus were thrown into disorder the
 close phalanxes [they were numerous.
 Of the Trojans, nor did they, in fact, await him, although
 But when therefore the illustrious son of Lycaon perceived
 him 95
 Tearing along across the plain, throwing into disorder the
 phalanxes before him, [Tydeus.
 He quickly stretched his crooked bow against the son of
 And wounded him, as he was rushing on, hitting him on the
 right shoulder, [flew through,
 In the hollow part of the corslet ; and the stinging arrow
 And held its way quite through ; and the corslet was
 stained with blood. 100
 And upon this the illustrious son of Lycaon uttered a cry
 to a long^t distance :
 " Rouse yourselves, high-souled Trojans, drivers of horses,
 For the bravest of the Achaeans has been struck. And I
 say that he will not
 Long hold up against the powerful dart, if the king,
 The son of Jove, truly prompted me, when hastening away
 from Lycia." 105
 Thus he spake boasting : but the sharp dart did not
 overcome the other,
 But, having stepped back, he stood in front of his two horses
 And his chariot, and addressed Sthenelus, the son of
 Capaneus : [from the chariot,
 " Rouse yourself, kind friend, son of Capaneus, alight
 That thou mayest draw the stinging arrow for me from my
 shoulder." 110
 Thus then he spake : and Sthenelus leaped down from
 the horses on the ground,

πάρ δὲ στὰς, βέλος ὡκὺ διαμπερὲς ἔξερυσ¹ ὄμου·
αἴμα δ' ἀνηκόντιζε διὰ στρεπτοῖο χιτῶνος.
δὴ τότ' ἔπειτ² ἡράτο βοήν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης³

Κλῦθί μοι, αἰγιώχοιο Διὸς τέκος, ἀτρυτώνη.

115

εἴ ποτέ μοι καὶ πατρὶ φίλα φρονέουσα παρέστης
δῆν ἐν πολέμῳ, νῦν αὐτὸς ἐμὲ φίλαι, 'Αθήνη·
δὸς δέ τέ μ' ἄνδρα εἰλεῖν, καὶ ἐς δρμῆν ἔγχεος ἐλθεῖν,
οὗς μ' ἔβαλε φθάμενος, καὶ ἐπεύχεται, οὐδέ με φησὶ⁴
δηρὸν ἔτ' ὅψεσθαι λυμπρὸν φάσις ἡελίοιο.

120

'Ως ἔφατ⁵ εὐχόμενος τοῦ δ' ἔκλιε Παλλὰς 'Αθήνη,
γυῖα δ' ἔθηκεν ἐλαφρὰ, πόδας, καὶ χεῖρας ὑπερθεντες·
ἀγχοῦ δ' ἰσταμένη ἔπεια πτερόεντα προσηύδα·

Θαρσῶν νῦν, Διόμηδες, ἐπὶ Τρώεσσι μάχεσθαι·
ἐν γάρ τοι στήθεσσι μένος πατρῶιον ἥκα
ἄτρομον, οἷον ἔχεσκε σακέσπαλος ἵπποτα Τυδεύς.
ἀχλὺν δ' αὖ τοι ἀπὸ ὄφθαλμῶν ἔλον, ἢ πρὶν ἐπῆν,
ὄφρ' εὐ γιγνώσκης ἡμὲν θεὸν ἥδε καὶ ἄνδρα.
τῷ νῦν, αἱ κε θεὸς πειρώμενος ἐνθάδ' ἵκηται,
μή τι σύγ⁶ ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖς ἀντικρὺ μάχεσθαι
τοῖς ἄλλοις· ἀτὰρ εἴ κε Διὸς θυγάτηρ 'Αφροδίτη
ἔλθησ⁷ ἐς πόλεμον, τὴν γ' οὐτάμεν ὁξεῖ χαλκῷ.

125

'Η μὲν ἄρ' ὁις εἰποῦσ⁸ ἀπέβη γλαυκῶπις 'Αθήνη.
Τυδείδης δ' ἔξαυτις ἵων προμάχοισιν ἐμίχθη·
καὶ, πρὶν περ θυμῷ μεμαὼς Τρώεσσι μάχεσθαι,
δὴ τότε μιν τρίς τόσσον ἔλε μένος, ὥστε λέοντα,
οὗν μά τε ποιμὴν ἀγρῷ ἐπ' εἰροπόκοις δίεσται
χραύσῃ μέν τ' αὐλῆς ὑπεράλμενον, οὐ δὲ δαμάστη⁹
τοῦ μέν τε σθένος δροσεν¹⁰ ἔπειτα δέ τ' αὐτὸν προσαμένει,
ἄλλὰ κατὰ σταθμοὺς δύεται, τὰ δ' ἐρῆμα φοβεῖται·
αἱ μέν τ' ἀγχιστῖναι ἐπ' ἀλλήλησι κέχινται,
αὐτὰρ ὁ ἐμμεμαὼς βαθέης ἔξαλλεται αἰλῆς·

¹ That is, his breastplate—made of flexible materials, not of plates of metal
as the other sort of breastplate was.

² Or, *etc.*

³ I. e. surrounded by a high fence.

And, standing beside him, he drew out the sharp dart quite through from his shoulder :
 And the blood darted through his twisted³ tunic. [prayed : Then indeed afterwards Diomede, brave in the battle-cry,
 " Hear me, daughter of Ægis-bearing Jove, indefatigable one.] 115
 If ever thou stoodest by me and my father with friendly feelings
 In the devouring battle, now again, Minerva, befriend me ; And grant me both to reach² the man, and to come to an attack of the spear (with him,) Who struck me, being beforehand with me, and exults on account of it, and says that I shall not Long yet behold the splendid light of the sun."] 120
 Thus he spake praying : and Pallas Minerva heard him, And rendered his limbs active, his feet, and his hands above, And, placing herself near him, she spake (these) winged words
 " Taking courage now, Diomede, fight against the Trojans ; For I have put into thee in thy breast thy father's strength, 125 Void of fear, such as the shield-shaking horseman Tydeus possessed. [the rust, which before was upon them, And, moreover, I have removed for thee, from (thine) eyes That thou mayest clearly discern, as well a god, as also a man. Therefore, now, if a god come hither making an attempt (against thee),] 130 [the immortal Do not thou at least fight at all in opposition to the rest of Gods ; but if Venus, the daughter of Jove,] [brass.] Come to the battle, do certainly wound her with thy sharp She indeed accordingly, the blue-eyed Minerva, having thus spoken, departed. [the foremost fighters ; And the son of Tydeus, going forth again, was mingled with And, although before he was eager in soul to fight with the Trojans,] 135 Then indeed thrice as much spirit took possession of him, just as a lion, [fleecy sheep, And (one), in fact, which a shepherd in the field beside his Has just wounded indeed, while jumping over the pen, but has not killed,] [also ward him off ; And has roused his might indeed ; but does not afterwards But he retires to the huts, and they, the deserted (sheep) are struck with dismay ;] 140 These indeed have been huddled close together upon one another, But the other eager springs from the deep³ pen ;

ώς μεμαώς Τρώεσσι μίγη κρατερὸς Διομήδης,

"Ενθ' ἐλεν 'Αστύνοον καὶ 'Υπείνορα, ποιμένα λαῶν·

τὸν μὲν ὑπὲρ μαζοῦ βαλὼν χαλκήρεῖ δουρὶ,

145

τὸν δ' ἔτερον ξίφεῖ μεγάλῳ κληῆδα παρ' ὁμον

πλῆξ· ἀπὸ δ' αὐχένος ὁμον ἐέργαθεν, ἡδ' ἀπὸ νότου.

τοὺς μὲν ἔσασ', δ δ' "Αβαντα μετώχετο, καὶ Πολύειδον,

νίέας Εύρυδάμαντος, ὄνειροπόλοιο γέροντος·

τοῖς οὐκ ἔρχομένοις δ γέρων ἐκρίνατ' ὄνείρους,

150

ἀλλά σφεας κρατερὸς Διομήδης ἔξενάριξε.

βῆ δὲ μετὰ Ξάνθου τε, Θόωνά τε, Φαίνοπος νίε,

ἄμφω τηλυγέτω· ὁ δὲ τείρετο γήραῃ λυγρῷ,

νίὸν δ' οὐ τέκετ' ἄλλον, ἐπὶ κτεάτεσσι λιπέσθαι.

ἔνθ' ὅγε τοὺς ἐνάριξε, φίλον δ' ἔξαινυτο θυμὸν

155

ἀμφοτέρω, πατέρι δὲ γόνον καὶ κήδεα λυγρὰ

λεῖπ· ἐπεὶ οὐ ζώοντε μάχης ἐκνοστήσαντε

δέξατο, χηρωσταὶ δὲ διὰ κτῆσιν δατέοντο.

"Ενθ' νίας Πριάμοιο δύω λάβε Δαρδανίδαο

160

εἰν ἐνὶ δίφρῳ ἐόντας, 'Εχήμονά τε, Χρόμόν τε.

ώς δὲ λέων ἐν βουσὶ θορὼν ἔξ αὐχένα ἄξη

πόρτιος, ἡὲ βοὸς, ξύλοχον κατὰ βοσκομενάων·

ώς τοὺς ἀμφοτέρους ἔξ ἵππων Τυδέος νίὸς

βῆσε κακῶς ἀέκοντας, ἔπειτα δὲ τεύχε' ἐσύλα·

ἵππους δ' οἷς ἑτάροισι δίδου μετὰ νῆας ἐλαύνειν.

165

Τὸν δ' ἴδεν Αἰνείας ἀλαπάζοντα στίχας ἀνδρῶν,

βῆ δ' ἴμεν ἄν τε μάχην καὶ ἄνὰ κλόνον ἐγχειμάων,

Πάνδαρον ἀντίθεον διζήμενος, εἴ που ἐφεύροι.

εὑρε Λυκάονος νίὸν ἀμύμονά τε, κρατερόν τε·

στῇ δὲ προσθ' αὐτοῖο, ἔπος τέ μν ἀντίον ηῦδα·

170

Πάνδαρε, ποῦ τοι τόξον, ἵδε πτερόεντες δῖστοι,

καὶ κλέος; φὲ οὗτις τοι ἐρίζεται ἐνθάδε γ' ἀνὴρ,

οὐδέ τις ἐν Λυκίῃ σέο γ' εῦχεται εἶναι ἀμείνων.

ἄλλ' ἄγε, τῷδ' ἔφεις ἀνδρὶ βέλος, Διῦ χεῖρας ἀνασχῶν,

ὅστις ὅδε κρατέει, καὶ δὴ κακὰ πολλὰ ἔοργε

175

So eager, the mighty Diomede was mingled with the Trojans.

Then he slew Astynous and Hypenor, a shepherd of tribes;
Having struck the one indeed above the breast with his
brass-compacted spear,

145

But the other he smote with his huge sword on the collar-
bone near [and from the back.

The shoulder; and separated the shoulder from the neck
These indeed he let be, but he went after Abas and Polyidus,
Sons of Eurydamas, an aged dream interpreter;

For them the old man did not interpret dreams, at their
departure,

150

But the mighty Diomede deprived them of life. [Phœnops,
And he went after both Xanthus and Thoön, the two sons of
Both born in his old age: and he was worn down with a
mournful old age, [possessions.

And had not begotten another son, to leave over his
Then he spoiled these of life, and took away their soul 155
From both, and left their father lamentation and doleful
Cares: since not alive returning out of the battle
Did he receive them, but collateral heirs divided among
themselves his property. [Dardanus,

Then he seized two sons of Priam, the descendants of
Being in one chariot, both Echemon and Chromius. 160
And as a lion, springing upon cattle, is wout to break off
the neck

Of a heifer or cow, of those grazing in a thicket;
So both these the son of Tydeus miserably dislodged from
their horses,

Against their will, and afterwards stripped off their arms:
And the horses he gave to his companions to drive to the
ships.

165

But Eneas saw him laying waste the ranks of men,
And proceeded to go both through the fight, and through
the tumultuous movement of the spears, [find him.
Seeking after the godlike Pandarus, if any where he might
He found the at once irreproachable and valiant son of
Lycaon; [him face to face: 170

And he stood in front of him, and uttered (this) speech to
"Pandarus, where hast thou thy bow, and winged arrows,
And reputation? in which not any man, here at least, con-
tends with thee, [all events.

Nor does any one in Lycia boast of being superior to thee at
But come, having lifted up thy hands to Jove, send a dart at
this man, [many evils 175
Whosoever this is that is prevailing, and indeed hath done

Τρῶας· ἐπεὶ πολλῶν τε καὶ ἐσθλῶν γούνατ' ἔλυσεν·
εἰ μή τις θεός ἐστι, κοτεσσάμενος Τρώεσσιν,
ἱρῶν μηνίσας, χαλεπὴ δὲ θεοῦ ἔπι μῆνις.

Τὸν δ' αὐτε προσέειπε Λυκάονος ἀγλαὸς νίος·
Αἰνεία, Τρώων βουληφόρε χαλκοχιτώνων,
Τυδείδῃ μιν ἔγωγε δαιφρονι πάντα ἐΐσκω,
ἀσπίδι γιγνώσκων, αὐλώπιδί τε τρυφαλείη,
ἴππους τ' εἰσορόων· σάφα δ' οὐκ οἶδ', εἰ θεός ἐστιν.
εἰ δ' ὅγ' ἀνὴρ, ὃν φημι, δαιφρων Τυδέος νίδος,
οὐχ ὅγ' ἄνευθε θεοῦ τάδε μαίνεται, ἀλλά τις ἄγχι
ἔστηκ' ἀθανάτων, νεφέλῃ εἰλινμένος ὅμοις,
ὅς τούτου βέλος ὡκὺ κιχήμενον ἔτραπεν ἀλλῃ·
ἡδη γάρ οἱ ἐφῆκα βέλος, καὶ μιν βάλον ὅμοιον
δεξιὸν, ἀντικρὺ διὰ θώρηκος γυάλοιο·

καὶ μιν ἔγωγ' ἐφάμην 'Αϊδωνῆι προϊάψειν,
ἔμπης δ' οὐκ ἐδάμασσα· θεός νύ τις ἐστὶν κοτήεις.
ἴπποι δ' οὐ παρέασι, καὶ ἄρματα, τῶν κ' ἐπιβαίην.
ἀλλά που ἐν μεγάροισι Λυκάονος ἔνδεκα δίφροι
καλοὶ, πρωτοπαγεῖς, νεοτευχέες· ἀμφὶ δὲ πέπλοι
πέπτανται· παρὰ δέ σφιν ἑκάστῳ δίζυγες ἴπποι
ἔστασι, κρῖ λευκὸν ἐρεπτόμενοι καὶ ὀλύρας.

ἡ μέν μοι μάλα πολλὰ γέρων αἰχμητὰ Λυκάων
ἐρχομένω ἐπέτελλε δόμοις ἐνὶ ποιητοῖσιν.
ἴπποισί μ' ἐκέλευε καὶ ἄρμασιν ἐμβεβαῶτα
ἀρχεύειν Τρώεσσι κατὰ κρατερὰς ὑσμίνας·
ἀλλ' ἐγὼ οὐ πιθόμην, ἡτ' ἀν πολὺ κέρδιον ἦεν,
ἴππων φειδόμενος, μή μοι δευοίατο φορβῆς,
ἀνδρῶν εἰλομένων, εἰωθότες ἔδμεναι ἄδδην.
ὦς λίπον, αὐτὰρ πεζὸς ἐσ "Ιλιον εἰλήλουθα,
τόξοισι πίσυνος· τὰ δέ μ' οὐκ ἄρ' ἐμελλεν ὀνήσειν.
ἡδη γὰρ δοιοῖσιν ἀριστήεσσιν ἐφῆκα,

¹ The αυλος or cone was for the insertion of the crest.

² Literally, built for the first time.

³ i. e. I disobeyed by restraining, &c.

To the Trojans; since he hath relaxed the limbs of both
many and gallant men:

If he is not some god, that is incensed against the Trojans,
Having become angry on account of sacrifices, and the anger [ed:
of a god is severe."

And him, in return, the illustrious son of Lycaon address-
"Æneas, counsellor of the bronze-mailed Trojans, 180
I for my part deem him like in all respects to the warlike
son of Tydeus,

Judging by his shield and his cone-fronted¹ plumed helmet,
And beholding his horses; but I do not know clearly whether [of Tydeus,
he is a god.

But, if this is the man, whom I speak of, the warlike son
He does not rage on in this way without the aid of a divinity,
but some one of the immortals 185

Stands near him, wrapped round as to his shoulders with a
cloud, [arrow which reached him;
Who turned aside from him in another direction the swift
For before now I sent an arrow at him, and I struck him
on the right

Shoulder, quite through the hollow part of his corslet,
And I, for my part, said that I should prematurely send
him to Pluto, 190

But nevertheless I did not kill him, some divinity then is
wrathful. [I might mount.

But there are not present to me horses, and a chariot which
But somewhere in the halls of Lycaon (there are) eleven
chariots [are expanded

Beautiful, fresh from building,² recently made; and coverings
Around them; and beside each of them horses yoked in
pairs 195

Are standing, eating white barley and rye. [injunctions
Of a truth indeed the aged warrior Lycaon gave me very many
In his well-built mansion, as I was setting out;
He bade me lead the Trojans in the strongly-contested
Battles, mounted on my horses and chariot; 200
But I obeyed³ not,—truly it would have been far more
advantageous (to have obeyed).

Restraining from using my horses, lest they should be in
want of my provender, [to eat to satiety.

When men were crowded together, having been accustomed
Thus I left them, but I came on foot to Ilium,
Relying on my archery, but this seemingly was not to
benefit me. 205

For already have I discharged at two chiefs,

Τυδείδη τε, καὶ Ἀτρείδη· ἐκ δ' ἀμφοτέροιῶν
ἀπρεκὲς αἷμ' ἔσσενα βαλών· θῆγειρα δὲ μᾶλλον.
τῷρά κακή αἴσῃ ἀπὸ πασσάλου ἀγκύλα τόξα
ἥματι τῷρά ἐλόμην, δτε Ἱλιον εἰς ἑρατειὴν
ἡγεόμην Τρώεσσι, φέρων χάριν Ἐκτορὶ δίῳ.
εἰ δέ κε νοστήσω, καὶ ἐσάνθομαι ὀφθαλμοῖσι
πατρίδ' ἐμὴν, ἄλοχόν τε, καὶ ἴψερεφὲς μέγα δῶμα,
αὐτίκ' ἐπειτ' ἀπ' ἐμεῖο κάρη τάμοι ἀλλότριος φὼς,
εἰ μὴ ἐγὼ τάδε τόξα φαεινῷ ἐν πυρὶ θείην,
χερσὶ διακλάσσας· δινεμώλια γάρ μοι δῆποδεῖ.

210

Τὸν δ' αὖτ' Αἰγαίας, Τρώων ἀγὸς, ἀντίον ηῦδα·
μηδ' οὔτως ἀγόρευε. πάρος δ' οὐκ ἔσσεται ἄλλως,
πρίν γ', ἐπὶ νῷ τῷρά ἀνδρὶ σὺν ἵπποισι καὶ ὅχεσφι
ἀντιβίην ἐλθόντε, σὺν ἔντεσι πειρηθῆναι.
ἄλλ' ἄγ', ἐμῶν ὁχέων ἐπιβήσεο, δφρα ἰδηαι
οἵοι Τρώοι ἵπποι, ἐπιστάμενοι πεδίοιο
κραιπνὰ μᾶλ' ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα διωκέμεν, ἡδὲ φέβεσθαι.
τῷ καὶ νῷ πόλινδε σαώσετον, εἴπερ δν αὐτε
Ζεὺς ἐπὶ Τυδείδῃ Διομήδει κῦδος ὄρεξη.

220

ἄλλ' ἄγε, νῦν μάστιγα καὶ ἡνία σιγαλόεντα
δέξαι, ἐγὼ δ' ἵππων ὑποβήσομαι, δφρα μάχωμαι·
ἡὲ σὺ τόνδε δέδεξο, μελήσουσι δ' ἐμοὶ ἵπποι.

225

Τὸν δ' αὖτε προσέειπε Λυκάονος ἀγλαὸς νίός·
Αἰγαία, σὺ μὲν αὐτὸς ἔχ' ἡνία καὶ τεὼ ἵππω·
μᾶλλον ὑφ' ἡνιόχῳ εἰωθότι καμπύλον ἄρμα
οἴσετον, εἴπερ δν αὐτε φεβώμεθα Τυδέος νίόν.
μὴ τῷ μὲν δείσαντε ματήσετον, οὐδ' ἐθέλητον
ἐκφερέμεν πολέμοιο, τεὸν φθόγγον ποθέοντε·
νῷ δ' ἐπαίξας μεγαθύμου Τυδέος νίός
αὐτώ τε κτείνῃ, καὶ ἐλάσση μώνυχας ἵππους.
ἄλλὰ σύ γ' αὐτὸς ἐλαυνε τέ ἄρματα καὶ τεὼ ἵππω,
τόνδε δ' ἐγὼν ἐπιόντα δεδέξομαι ὀξεῖ δουρί.

230

*Ως ἄρα φωνήσαντες, ἐς ἄρματα ποικίλα βάντες,
ἐμμεμαῶτ' ἐπὶ Τυδείδῃ ἔχον ὠκέας ἵππους.

235

240

Both the son of Tydeus, and the son of Atreus; and from both I caused to flow real blood, having hit them—but I roused them the more. [the curved bow from the Wherefore in truth it was with an ill destiny, that I took Peg on that day, when to lovely Ilium 210 I led the Trojans, bringing a benefit to the noble Hector. But if I return and look with my eyes On my native land, and wife, and lofty-roofed large mansion, Then immediately may a man of foreign race cut off my head, If I do not put this bow in the bright fire, 215 Having broken it in sunder with my hands; for it accompanied me to no purpose." [face to face:

But to him, in return, Æneas, leader of the Trojans, spake "Do not talk thus. But (things) will not be otherwise, before At least that we two, having gone in open defiance against this man with horses And chariots, make an attempt upon him with arms. 220 But come, mount my chariot, that thou mayest see Of what sort the horses of Tros¹ are, skilled to pursue And fly very rapidly hither and thither, over the plain. [Jove These two also will carry us two safe to the city, if indeed Again extend glory to Diomede the son of Tydeus. 225 But come, take now the whip and the magnificent Reins, and I will alight from the horses, that I may fight; Or do thou await this man, and the horses shall be my care."

But him, again, the illustrious son of Lycaon addressed. "Æneas, do thou indeed thyself hold the reins, and thy own two horses: 230

—They will bear the curved chariot better under a charioteer [the son of Tydeus, — Accustomed (to guide them), if indeed we again flee from Lest they, indeed, becoming affrighted, be restive² and be unwilling To carry us forth from the battle, missing thy voice; [us 235 And the son of the high spirited Tydeus having rushed upon Both kill ourselves, and drive away the solid-boofed horses. But do thou certainly thyself drive thy chariot and thy two horses. [my sharp spear."

And I will await this man, as he advances upon us, with Thus then having spoken, having mounted the variegated chariot, [of Tydeus. 240

They two ardent directed the swift horses against the son

¹ This is the true meaning of τρωιοὶ ἵπποι—for the horses of Troy were like other horses, and by no particular excellence distinguished from them, but the horses of Tros were a gift from Jupiter, and said to be immortal.

² Properly, move uselessly from μάτην 'in vain.'

τοὺς δὲ ἵδε Σθένελος, Καπανήιος ἄγλαὸς νίὸς,
αἵψα δὲ Τυδείδην ἔπει πτερόεντα προσηύδα·

Τυδείδη Διόμηδες, ἐμῷ κεχαρισμένε θυμῷ,
ἄνδρ' ὀρόω κρατερῷ ἐπὶ σοὶ μεμαῶτε μάχεσθαι,
ἴν' ἀπέλεθρον ἔχοντας· ὁ μὲν τόξων εὖ εἰδὼς,
Πάνδαρος, νίὸς δ' αὐτεῖ Λυκάονος εὔχεται εἶναι.
Αἰνείας δ', νίὸς μὲν ἀμύμονος Ἀγχίσαο
εὔχεται ἐκυεγάμεν, μήτηρ δέ οἱ ἔστ' Ἀφροδίτη.
ἄλλ' ἄγε δὴ χαζώμεθ' ἐφ' ἵππων, μηδέ μοι οὕτω
θῦνε διὰ προμάχων, μήπως φίλου ἡτορ ὀλέσσῃς.

245

Τὸν δ' ἄρ' ὑπόδρα ἵδὼν προσέφη κρατερὸς Διομῆδης·

μή τι φόβονδ' ἀγόρευ', ἐπεὶ οὐδέ σε πεισέμεν οἴω.

οὐ γάρ μοι γενναῖον ἀλυσκάζοντι μάχεσθαι,
οὐδὲ καταπτώσσειν. ἔτι μοι μένος ἔμπεδον ἔστιν.

ὁκνείω δ' ἵππων ἐπιβαινέμεν. ἀλλὰ καὶ αὗτως,
ἀντίον εἴμ' αὐτῶν. τρεῖν μ' οὐκ ἔᾳ Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη.

255

τούτῳ δ' οὐ πάλιν αὐτις ἀποίσετον ὥκεες ἵπποι
ἄμφω ἀφ' ἡμείων, εἰ γοῦν ἔτερός γε φύγησιν.

ἄλλο δέ τοι ἐρέω, σὺ δ' ἐνὶ φρεσὶ βάλλεο σῆσιν·
αἴκεν μοι πολύβουλος Ἀθήνη κῦδος ὄρεξῃ,

260

ἀμφοτέρω κτεῖναι, σὺ δὲ τούσδε μὲν ὥκεας ἵππους
αὐτοῦ ἐρυκακέειν, ἐξ ἄντυγος ἡνία τείνας·

Αἰνείαο δ' ἐπαίξαι μεμυημένος ἵππων,
ἐκ δ' ἐλάσαι Τρώων μετ' ἔϋκνήμιδας Ἀχαιούς.

τῆς γάρ τοι γενεῆς, ἷς Τρώι περ εὐρυόπα Ζεὺς
δῶχ', υῖος ποιηὸν Γανυμῆδεος· οὐνεκ' ἄριστοι
ἵππων, ὅστοις ἔασιν ὑπ' ἡῶ τ' ἡέλιόν τε.

265

τῆς γενεῆς ἔκλεψεν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγχίσης,
λάθρη Λαομέδοντος ὑποσχῶν θήλεας ἵππους·

τῶν οἱ ἐξ ἐγένοντο ἐνὶ μεγάροισι γενέθλης.

270

τοὺς μὲν τέσσαρας αὐτὸς ἔχων ἀτίταλλ' ἐπὶ φάτνῃ,
τὰ δὲ δύ' Αἰνείᾳ δῶκε, μήστωρε φόβοιο.

¹ The construction is *επιμεμαῶτε μάχεσθαι σοι*.

² i. e. to a peg fixed upon the circular rim which ran round the front of the chariot. By fastening the reins to this, the horses were kept still.

³ Όγ, far-sounding.

But Sthenelus, the illustrious son of Capaneus, saw them,
And quickly addressed (these) winged words to the son of
Tydeus :

“ Diomede, son of Tydeus, dear to my soul, [desiring
I see two valiant men, possessing immense strength, eagerly¹
To fight with thee; the one indeed (is) well skilled in
archery,

245

Pandarus, moreover he boasts to be the son of Lycaon;
And (the other) Æneas boasts to have been born the son
Of the irreproachable Anchises, and he has Venus as a mother.
But come now, let us retire in the chariot, and do not, I
pray, thus [thou shouldest lose thy life.” 250

Rush through the foremost fighters, lest by some means
But him then the brave Diomede, having viewed him
with a stern air, addressed :

“ Do not talk at all of flight, since I am of opinion that
thou wilt not persuade me (to it).

For it is not inborn in me to fight in a skulking manner,
Nor to cower with fear; my spirit is still unimpaired. [255
And I am loth to mount my horses; but even thus (as I am,)
I will go to meet them; Pallas Minerva does not permit
me to tremble.

But their swift horses shall not carry away back again both
These two from us, even in fact, if one indeed should escape.
And I will tell thee another thing, and do thou lay it to thy
mind;

If the deep-counselling Minerva extends to me the glory, 260
To kill both, then do thou (take care) these swift horses
indeed

To detain here, having stretched the reins upon the rim;²
But, bethinking thyself (take care) to spring upon the horses
of Æneas,

And drive them away from the Trojans to the well-greaved
Achæans. , [gave 265

For they (are) of that breed which the far-seeing³ Jove
To Tros—a compensation for his son Ganymede: wherefore
they are the best [the sun.

Of all horses, as many as there are under both Aurora and
Of this breed Anchises, king of men, stole (some),
Having admitted mares to them without the knowledge of
Laomedon: [him in his halls. 270

From the breeding of these, six (horses) were produced to
Four indeed he himself keeping cherished carefully in his
stable,

But the other two he gave to Æneas, skilful in flight.

εὶ τούτῳ κε λάβοιμεν, ἀροίμεθά κε κλέος ἐσθλόν.

“Ως οἱ μὲν τοιαῦτα πρὸς ἄλλήλους ἀγόρευον·
τῷ δὲ τάχ’ ἐγγύθεν ἥλθον, ἐλαύνοντ’ ὠκέας ἵππους. 275
τὸν πρότερος προσέειπε Λυκάονος ἀγλαὸς υἱός·

Καρτερόθυμε, δαιφρον, ἀγανοῦ Τυδέος υἱὲ,
ἢ μάλα σ’ οὐ βέλος ὡκὺ δαμάσσατο, πικρὸς ὁῖστός·
νῦν αὖτ’ ἐγχείη πειρήσομαι, αἴκε τύχοιμι.

“Ἡ ρά, καὶ ἀμπεπαλῶν προΐει δολιχόσκιον ἔγχος, 280
καὶ βάλε Τυδείδαο κατ’ ἀσπίδα· τῆς δὲ διὰ πρὸ^{την}
αἷχμὴ χαλκείη πταμένη θώρηκι πελάσθη.
τῷ δ’ ἐπὶ μακρὸν ἄῤῥενες Λυκάονος ἀγλαὸς υἱός·

Βέβληαι κενεῶνα διαμπερὲς, οὐδέ σ’ ὅτιω
δηρὸν ἔτ’ ἀνσχήσεσθαι, ἐμοὶ δὲ μέγ’ εὔχος ἔδωκας. 285

Τὸν δ’ οὐ ταρβήσας προσέφη κρατερὸς Διομήδης·
ἥμβροτες, οὐδ’ ἔτυχες. ἀτὰρ οὐ μὲν σφῶι γ’ ὅτιω
πρίν γ’ ἀποπαύσεσθαι, πρίν γε ἡ ἔτερόν γε πεσόντα
αἵματος ἀσαι “Ἄρηα ταλαύριον πολεμιστήν.

“Ως φάμενος προέηκε, βέλος δ’ ἴθυνεν Ἀθήνη
ρῖνα παρ’ ὁφθαλμόν· λευκοὺς δ’ ἐπέρησεν ὁδόντας.
τοῦ δ’ ἀπὸ μὲν γλῶσσαν πρυμνὴν τάμε χαλκὸς ἀτειρής,
αἷχμὴ δ’ ἐξελύθη παρὰ νείατον ἀνθερεῶνα.

ἡριπε δ’ ἐξ ὄχέων, ἀράβησε δὲ τεύχε’ ἐπ’ αὐτῷ
αἰόλα, παμφανόωντα· παρέτρεσσαν δέ οἱ ἵπποι
ἀκύποδες· τοῦ δ’ αὐθὶ λύθη ψυχὴ τε, μένος τε.

Αἰνείας δ’ ἀπόρουσε σὺν ἀσπίδι, δουρὶ τε μακρῷ,
δείσας, μήπως οἱ ἐρυσαίατο νεκρὸν Ἀχαιοί.

ἀμφὶ δ’ ἄρ’ αὐτῷ βαῖνε, λέων ὁς, ἀλκὶ πεποιθώς.

πρόσθε δέ οἱ δόρυ τ’ ἔσχε, καὶ ἀσπίδα πάντοσ’ ἔισην, 300
τὸν κτάμεναι μεμαὼς, ὅστις τοῦ γ’ ἀντίος ἔλθοι·
σμερδαλέα ίάχων. ὃ δὲ χερμάδιον λάβε χειρὶ^{την}
Τυδείδης, μέγα ἔργον, ὃ οὐ δύο γ’ ἄνδρε φέροιεν,

If we were to take these two, we should acquire great glory."

Thus these indeed were talking such things to one another:
But the other two quickly came near, driving their swift
horses.

275

Him the illustrious son of Lycaon first addressed:

"Gallant-souled, warlike son of the illustrious Tydeus,
Assuredly the sharp dart, a stinging arrow, did not subdue
thee: [I may succeed.]

Now again will I make trial with my spear if perchance

He spake, I say, and having brandished it aloft, he hurled
forward his long spear,

280

And struck against the shield of the son of Tydeus: and
through this the brazen

Point, flying forwards, was brought near the breast-plate.

And on this the illustrious son of Lycaon uttered a cry to
a great distance: [I do not think that thou

"Thou hast been struck quite through in the belly, and
Wilt still hold out long, and to me thou hast given great
glory."

285

But him the valiant Diomede, not having been terrified,
addressed: [think that you two certainly

"Thou didst miss, nor didst thou hit me: but I do not indeed
Will desist before at least that one of you, at all events,
falling,

Shall have satiated with his blood the hardy warrior Mars."

Thus saying, he hurled forward, and Minerva directed
the dart

290

To the nose beside the eye; and it passed through his
white teeth.

And the durable brass cut off indeed the end of his tongue,
And the point was spent beside the lowest part of his chin.
And he fell from the chariot, and his variegated, all-glittering
Arms clanged upon him; and the swift-footed horses 295
Started aside from fright; and there both his life and
strength were exhausted.

But Æneas sprang forth with his shield and long spear,
Fearing, lest by some means the Achæans should drag off
his dead body. [strength.]

And so he walked around it, as a lion, confiding in his
And he held before him both his spear and his every-way-
equal shield,

300

Eagerly desirous to kill that man, whosoever should indeed
come to meet him; [seized a throwing stone]

Shouting fearfully. But the other—the son of Tydeus—
In his hand, a huge affair, which not even two men could
bear,

οῖοι νῦν βροτοί εἰσ', δ' δέ μιν ῥέα παλλε καὶ οἶος·
τῷ βάλεν Αἴνείαο κατ' ίσχίον, ἔνθα τε μηρὸς
ισχίῳ ἐνστρέφεται· κοτύλην δέ τέ μιν καλέουσι·
θλάσσε δέ οἱ κοτύλην, πρὸς δ' ἄμφω ρῆξε τένοντε·
ὦσε δ' ἀπό ρίνον τρηχὺς λίθος. αὐτὰρ ὅγ' ἦρως
ἔστη γνὺξ ἐριπών, καὶ ἐρείσατο χειρὶ παχείῃ
γαίης· ἄμφὶ δὲ ὅσσε κελαινὴ νὺξ ἐκάλυψε.

305

Καί νύ κεν ἔνθ' ἀπόλοιτο ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Αἰνείας,
εἰ μὴ ἄρ' ὁξὺ νόησε Διὸς θυγάτηρ Ἀφροδίτη,
μήτηρ, ἡ μιν ὑπ' Ἀγχίσῃ τέκε βουκολέοντι·
ἀμφὶ δ' ἐδὲ φίλον υἱὸν ἔχεύατο πήχεε λευκώ·
πρόσθε δέ οἱ πέπλοιο φαεινοῦ πτύγμ' ἐκάλυψεν,
ἔρκος ἔμεν βελέων, μή τις Δαναῶν ταχυπώλων
χαλκὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσι βαλὼν, ἐκ θυμὸν ἔλοιτο.
ἡ μὲν ἐδὲ φίλον υἱὸν ὑπεξέφερε πολέμοιο.

310

οὐδὲ νίδιος Καπανῆος ἐλήθετο συνθεσιάων τάων, ἀς ἐπέτελλε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης.

320

ἀλλ' ὅγε τοὺς μὲν ἑοὺς ἡρύκακε μώνυχας ἵππους
νόσφιν ἀπὸ φλοιόσβου, ἐξ ἄντυγος ἡνία τείνα.
Αἰγείαο δ' ἐπαῖξες καλλίτοιχας ἵππυνς

ἔξελαστε Τούρων. ΜΕΤ' ἐῦκυράμδας Ἀχαιού

δῶκε δὲ Δηῆπυλω, ἔτάρῳ φίλῳ, δν περὶ πάσης
τίεν ὁμηλικίης, ὅτι οἱ φρεσὶν ἄρτια ἥδη,
νηυσὶν ἐπὶ γλαφυρῆσιν ἐλαυνέμεν· αὐτὰρ ὅγ' ἦρως
ῶν ἵππων ἐπιβὰς ἐλαβ̄ ἡνία σιγαλόεντα.

325

αἰψα δὲ Τυδείδην μέθεπε κρατερώνυχας ἵππους,
ἐμμεμαώς. ὁ δὲ Κύπριν ἐπώχετο νηλεῖτι χαλκῷ,
γιγνώσκων, ὅτ' ἄναλκις ἦν θεὸς, οὐδὲ θεάων
τάων, αἵτ' ἀνδρῶν πόλεμον κατικοιρανέουσιν,
οὔτ' ἄρ' Ἀθηναίη, οὔτε πτολίπορθος Ἐνυώ.

ἀλλ' ὅτε δή ρά κίχανε πολὺν καθ' ὅμιλον ὀπύζων,
ἔνθ' ἐπορεξάμενος μεγαθύμου Τυδέος υἱὸς

330

225

Such as mortals are now, but he wielded it easily even alone ;
With this he struck against the hip of Æneas, and where
the thigh

305

Turns itself in the hip ; and they call it the socket : [dons :
And it crushed his socket, and, moreover, burst both the ten-
And the rough stone tore away the skin. But he—the hero—
Falling on his knees, rested, and supported himself with
his large hand

Upon the ground : and black night enveloped his eyes. 310

And now Æneas, king of men, would have perished there,
Had not then Venus, daughter of Jove, quickly remarked it,
His mother, who bore him to Anchises as he was tending
herds :

And she threw her white arms around her beloved son,
And made a screen of the fold of her shining robe in front
of him,

315

To be a wall against darts, lest any one of the Danai
having fleet horses, [away his spirit.

Having planted his brazen weapon in his breast, should take
She indeed carried forth privately her own beloved son
from the battle.

Nor was the son of Capaneus forgetful of those
Arrangements, which Diomede, brave at the battle-shout,
enjoined upon him.

320

But the one set indeed, his own solid-hoofed horses he
detained [the rim ;

Apart from the turmoil, having stretched the reins upon
And the beautiful-maned horses of Æneas having sprung
upon them, [Achæans,

He drove away from the Trojans to the well-greaved
And gave them to Deiphylus his beloved companion—whom
he especially honoured

325

Above the whole set of those of the same age, because he
possessed feelings in his mind [he—the hero,
Congenial to himself,—to drive to the hollow ships : but
Having mounted his own chariot, took the magnificent reins,
And immediately drove the strong-hoofed horses in pursuit
of the son of Tydeus, [brass, 330

Eagerly. But he was pursuing Venus with his merciless
Knowing that she was a feeble deity, and not (one) of those
Goddesses, who rule over the battle of men,

Neither, in fact, Minerva, nor the city-destroying Bellona.
But when at length, accordingly, he overtook her following
her among a great crowd, [forward against her, 335

Then the son of the high-souled Tydeus, having stretched

ἀκρην οῦτασε χεῖρα μετάλμενος ὁξεῖ χαλκῷ
ἀβληχρήν· εἰθαρ δὲ δόρυ χροὸς ἀντετόρησεν,
ἀμφροσίου διὰ πέπλου, ὃν οἱ Χάριτες κάμον αὐταὶ,
πρυμνὸν ὑπὲρ θέναρος· ρέε δ' ἄμφροτον αἷμα θεοῖο,
ἰχώρ, οἵος πέρ τε ρέει μακάρεσσι θεοῖσιν·

340

οὐ γὰρ σῖτον ἔδουσ', οὐ πίνουσ' αἴθεπα οἶνον,
τοῦνεκ' ἀναιμονές εἰσι, καὶ ἀθάνατοι καλέονται.

ἡ δὲ μέγα ιάχουσα ἀπό ἓο κάββαλεν νίδν·
καὶ τὸν μὲν μετὰ χερσὶν ἐρύσατο Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων
κυανέη νεφέλῃ, μή τις Δαναῶν ταχυπόλων

345

χαλκὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσι βαλὼν, ἐκ θυμὸν ἔλοιτο.

τῇ δ' ἐπὶ μακρὸν ἄϊσε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης·

Εἴκε, Διὸς θύγατερ, πολέμου καὶ δηϊοτῆτος.

ἢ οὐχ ἄλις, δττι γυναῖκας ἀνάλκιδας ἡπεροπεύεις;
εὶ δὲ σύ γ' ἐς πόλεμον πωλήσεαι, ἡτέ σ' διὸ
ριγήσειν πόλεμόν γε, καὶ εἴ χ' ἐτέρωθι πύθηαι.

350

“Ως ἔφαθ·” ἡ δ' ἀλύουσ' ἀπεβήσατο· τείρετο δ' αἰνῶς.
τὴν μὲν ἄρ' Ἰρις ἐλοῦσα ποδήνεμος ἔξαγ' ὅμιλον,
ἀχθομένην ὁδύνησι· μελαίνετο δὲ χρόα καλόν.
εὗρεν ἔπειτα μάχης ἐπ' ἀριστερὰ θοῦρον Ἀρηα
ῆμενον· ἡέρι δ' ἔγχος ἐκέκλιτο, καὶ ταχέϊ ἵππω·

355

ἡ δὲ, γνὺξ ἐριποῦσα, κασιγνῆτοι φίλοιο,

πολλὰ λισσομένη, χρυσάμπυκας ἥτεεν ἵππους·

Φίλε κασίγνητε, κόμισαι τε με, δόσ τε μοι ἵππους,
ὅφρ' ἐς Ὀλυμπον ἵκωμαι, ἵν' ἀθανάτων ἔδος ἔστι. 360
λίην ἄχθομαι ἔλκος, ὃ με βροτὸς οῦτασεν ἀνὴρ
Τυδείδης, δος τῦν γε καὶ ἀν Διὶ πατρὶ μάχοιτο.

“Ως φάτο· τῇ δ' ἄρ' Ἀρης δῶκε χρυσάμπυκας ἵππους·
ἡ δ' ἐς δίφρον ἔβαινεν, ἀκηχεμένη φίλον ἡτορ.
πὰρ δέ οἱς Ἰρις ἔβαινε, καὶ ἡνία λάζετο χερσὶ,

365

Springing after her, wounded the extremity of her weak hand [through the skin, With his sharp spear. And immediately the spear pierced Through the ambrosial robe, which the Graces themselves had worked for her,—

At the extremity (of the hand) above the palm: and the immortal blood of the goddess flowed; [340 Ichor, such at least as flows in the case of the blessed gods. For they eat not bread, nor drink dark-coloured wine; On this account they are bloodless, and are called immortal. But she, loudly shrieking, let fall her son from her: And him indeed Phœbus Apollo protected with his hands In a dark cloud, lest any of the Danaï, possessing swift horses,

Having planted his brazen weapon in his breast, should take away his spirit. [far-reaching shout: But after her Diomede, brave at the battle-cry, uttered a “Retreat, daughter of Jove, from war and the death-struggle.

Is it not enough, that thou cajolest weak women? But, if thou at least wilt resort to war, truly I am of opinion that thou 350 Wilt shudder at war at all events, even if thou hear of it elsewhere.” [and she was terribly exhausted.

Thus he spake; but she departed, distracted with pain, Her indeed, thereupon, the wind-footed Iris having taken, led forth from the throng, [fair skin. Distressed with pains; and she was turned black as to her Then she found impetuous Mars sitting towards the left-hand

355 Of the fight; and his spear had been laid in a mist, and his two swift horses: [brother,

And she, falling on her knees, begged from her beloved Beseeching him much, his horses with golden head-pieces:

“Beloved brother, both help me out, and grant me thy horses, [immortals. 360 That I may go to Olympus, where is the seat of the Greatly am I distressed in a wound, with which a mortal man hath wounded me, [father Jove.”

The son of Tydeus, who now certainly would even fight with Thus she spake: and to her accordingly Mars gave the horses with golden head pieces:

And she mounted the chariot, afflicted in her heart.

And Iris mounted beside her, and laid hold of the reins with her hands,

365

κῆρ ἀχέων, ὁδύνησι πεπαρμένος· αὐτὰρ ὅϊστὸς
 ὅμω ἐνὶ στιβαρῷ ἥλήλατο, κῆδε δὲ θυμόν· 400
 τῷ δὲ ἐπὶ Παιήων ὁδυνήφατα φάρμακα πάσσων,
 ἡκέσατ· οὐ μὲν γάρ τι καταθυητός γε τέτυκτο.
 σχέτλιος, ὀβριμοεργὸς, ὃς οὐκ ὅθετ' αἰσυλα ρέζων,
 ὃς τόξοισιν ἔκηδε θεοὺς, οἵ "Ολυμπον ἔχουσι.
 σοὶ δὲ ἐπὶ τοῦτον ἀνῆκε θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη. 405
 νήπιος, οὐδὲ τὸ οἶδε κατὰ φρένα Τυδέος υἱὸς,
 ὅττι μάλ' οὐ δηναιὸς, ὃς ἀθανάτοισι μάχοιτο,
 οὐδέ τί μιν παῖδες προτὶ γούνασι παππάζουσιν,
 ἐλθόντ' ἐκ πολέμοιο καὶ αἰνῆς δηϊοτῆτος.
 τῷ νῦν Τυδείδης, εἰ καὶ μάλα καρτερός ἔστι,
 φραζέσθω, μή τίς οἱ ἀμείνων σεῖο μάχηται. 410
 μὴ δὴν Αἴγιαλεια, περίφρων Ἀδρηστίνη,
 ἐξ ὑπνου γούνασα φίλους οἰκῆας ἐγείρῃ,
 κουρίδιον ποθέουσα πόσιν, τὸν ἄριστον Ἀχαιῶν,
 ἵφθιμη ἄλοχος Διομήδεος ἵπποδάμοιο. 415
 ἡ ρά, καὶ ἀμφοτέρησιν ἀπ' ἵχῳ χειρὸς ὀμόργυν·
 ἄλθετο χεὶρ, ὁδύναι δὲ κατηπιόωντο βαρεῖαι.
 Αἱ δὲ αὗτ' εἰσορόωσαι Ἀθηναίη τε καὶ "Ηρη,
 κερτομίοις ἐπέεσσι Δία Κρονίδην ἐρέθιζον·
 τοῖσι δὲ μύθων ἡρχε θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη. 420
 Ζεῦ πάτερ, ἡ ρά τί μοι κεχολώσεαι, ὃ ττι κεν εἴπω;
 ἡ μάλα δή τινα Κύπρις Ἀχαιϊάδων ἀνιεῖσα
 Τρωσὶν ἄμα σπέσθαι, τοὺς νῦν ἔκπαγλ' ἐφίλησε,
 τῶν τινα καρρέζουσα Ἀχαιϊάδων ἐϋπέπλων,
 πρὸς χρυσέη περόνη καταμύξατο χεῖρα ἀραιήν. 425
 "Ως φάτο· μείδησεν δὲ πατήρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε,
 καί ρά καλεσσάμενος προσέφη χρυσέην Ἀφροδίτην·
 Οὕ τοι, τέκνον ἐμὸν, δέδοται πολεμῆϊα ἔργα·
 ἀλλὰ σύ γ' ἴμερόεντα μετέρχεο ἔργα γάμοιο.

Distressed at heart, pierced through with pains ; and the arrow [his soul : 400

Had been driven into his thick shoulder, and was disturbing But Pæon, sprinkling upon him pain-extinguishing remedies, Cured him ; for indeed he had not been formed at all mortal at all events.

A frantick man (was he,) a doer of acts of violence, who did not feel concerned about performing unjust deeds, Who with his archery harassed the gods, who possess Olympus. [405]

But the blue-eyed goddess Minerva set this man upon thee. Senseless (is he), nor does the son of Tydeus know this in his mind, [immortals,

That (that man) is not at all long-lived, who fights with the Neither at all do children on his knees call him father, On his coming from battle and the terrible death-struggle. Therefore now let the son of Tydeus, even if he is very strong, 410

Take thought, lest some one mightier than thou fight with him. [of Adrastus,

Lest for a long time Ægialea, the eminently prudent daughter The brave wife of the horse-taming Diomede, [domestics, Breaking out into lamentations from sleep, rouse her Regretting the loss of the husband of her virginity, the bravest of the Achæans." 415

She spake, I say, and with both hands wiped off the ichor from her hand :

The hand was healed, and the violent pains were mitigated.

But they, on the other hand, both Minerva and Juno, beholding them, [words ;

Were exciting Jupiter, the son of Saturn, with sarcastic And the blue-eyed goddess Minerva made a beginning of words to them : 420

" Father Jove, wilt thou then be at all angry with me for whatever I say ? [Achæan women

Assuredly now Venus, while inciting some one of the To follow along with the Trojans, for whom she hath now shewn an excessive fondness,

Stroking some one of these well-robed Achæan women, Hath torn her delicate hand against her golden clasp." 425

Thus she spake ; and the father, both of gods and men, smiled,

And so, having called golden Venus, he addressed her :

" Not to thee, my child, have warlike deeds been assigned : But do thou pursue the delightful affairs of marriage.

ταῦτα δ' Ἀρηὶ θοῷ καὶ Ἀθήνῃ πάντα μελήσει.

430

Ὦς οἱ μὲν τοιαῦτα πρὸς ἄλλήλους ἀγόρευον.

Αἰνείᾳ δ' ἐπόρουσε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομῆδης,
γιγνώσκων, ὃ οἱ αὐτὸς ὑπείρεχε χεῖρας Ἀπόλλων·
ἄλλ' ὅγ' ἄρ' οὐδὲ θεὸν μέγαν ἄζετο, ἵετο δ' αἰὲν
Αἰνείαν κτεῖναι, καὶ ἀπὸ κλυτὰ τεύχεα δῦσαι.

435

τρὶς μὲν ἔπειτ' ἐπόρουσε, κατακτάμεναι μενεάίνων,
τρὶς δέ οἱ ἐστυφελιξε φαεινὴν ἀσπίδ' Ἀπόλλων·
ἄλλ' ὅτε δὴ τὸ τέταρτον ἐπέσσυτο, δαίμονι ἴσος,
δεινὰ δ' ὅμοκλήσας προσέφη ἔκάεργος Ἀπόλλων·

Φράζεο, Τυδείδη, καὶ χάζεο, μηδὲ θεοῖσιν
ἴστ' ἔθελε φρονέειν. ἐπεὶ οὖποτε φῦλον ὁμοῖον
ἀθανάτων τε θεῶν, χαμαὶ ἐρχομένων τ' ἀνθρώπων.

440

Ὦς φάτο· Τυδείδης δ' ἀνεχάζετο τυτθὸν ὀπίσσω,
μῆνιν ἀλευόμενος ἐκατηβόλου Ἀπόλλωνος.

Αἰνείαν δ' ἀπάτερθεν ὅμιλου θῆκεν Ἀπόλλων

445

Περγάμῳ εἰν Ἱερῆ, ὅθι οἱ νηός γε τέτυκτο·
ἥτοι τὸν Λητώ τε καὶ Ἀρτεμις ἰοχέαιρα
ἐν μεγάλῳ ἀδύτῳ ἀκέοντό τε, κύδαινόν τε.
αὐτὰρ ὁ εἶδωλον τεῦξ' ἀργυρότοξος Ἀπόλλων,
αὐτῷ τ' Αἰνείᾳ ἵκελον καὶ τεύχεσι τοῖον·
ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρ' εἰδώλῳ Τρῶες καὶ δῖοι Ἀχαιοὶ
δῆσσον ἀλλήλων ἀμφὶ στήθεσσι βοείας
ἀσπίδας εὐκύκλους, λαισήιά τε πτερόεντα.

450

δὴ τότε θοῦρον Ἀρηα προσηύδα Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων·

Ἄρες, Ἀρες, βροτολοιγὲ, μιαιφόνε, τειχεσιπλῆτα, 455
οὐκ ἀν δὴ τόνδ' ἄνδρα μάχης ἐρύσαιο μετελθὼν,
Τυδείδην, ὃς νῦν γε καὶ ἀν Διὶ πατρὶ μάχοιτο;
Κύπριδα μὲν πρῶτον σχεδὸν οὔτασε χεῖρ' ἐπὶ καρπῷ,
αὐτὰρ ἔπειτ' αὐτῷ μοι ἐπέσσυτο, δαίμονι ἴσος.

Ὦς εἰπὼν, αὐτὸς μὲν ἐφέζετο Περγάμῳ ἄκρη.

460

And all these things shall be matters of care to the prompt
Mars, and Minerva" 430

Thus these indeed were talking such things to one another.
But Diomede, brave at the war-shout, rushed impetuously
upon Æneas, [hands over him :
Though knowing the way in which Apollo himself held his
But he in fact did not even stand in awe of the mighty god ;
but he was incessantly longing

To slay Æneas, and to strip off his renowned arms. 435
Thrice indeed he then rushed impetuously upon him,
wishing earnestly to slay him,

And thrice Apollo violently struck his glittering shield.
But when he had now made an onset against him the fourth
time, equal to a god. [him :

Then the far-darting Apollo terribly rebuking him, said to
" Beware, son of Tydeus, and retire, nor choose 440
To meditate equal things with the gods. Since the race of
the immortal

Gods, and of men moving on the earth is at no time alike "

Thus he spake ; and the son of Tydeus retired back a little,
Shrinking from the rage of the far-darting Apollo.

But Apollo placed Æneas apart from the crowd 445
In sacred Pergamus, where a temple indeed had been built
to him :

Him in truth both Latona and missile-darting Diana¹
In the spacious shrine were both curing and restoring to
majesty.

But he, -Apollo of the silver bow--formed a phantasm,
Both resembling Æneas himself, and such (as he was) in
his arms : 450

And accordingly around the phantasm the Trojans and the
noble Achaeans

Were cutting in pieces the ox-hide well-rounded shields
And light leathern bucklers around each other's breasts.
Then indeed Phœbus Apollo addressed impetuous Mars.

" Mars, Mars, man-destroyer, polluted with blood, batterer
of walls, 455

Wouldest thou not now, having pursued after him, draw this
man away from the battle, [father Jove ?

The son of Tydeus, who now indeed would even fight with
First indeed he wounded Venus, close to her, in the hand
by the wrist, [god.]

And afterwards he made an onset on myself, equal to a
Thus having spoken, he indeed himself sat down on the
summit of Pergamus. 460

Τρωὰς δὲ στίχας οὐλος "Αρης ὥτρυνε μετελθὼν,
εἰδόμενος 'Ακάμαντι θοῷ ἡγήτορι Θρηκῶν·
νιάσι δὲ Πριάμοιο Διοτρεφέεσσι κέλευεν·

"Ω νίεῖς Πριάμοιο, Διοτρεφέος βασιλῆος,
ἔς τι ἔτι κτείνεσθαι ἐάσετε λαὸν 'Αχαιοῖς; 465
ἡ εἰσόκεν ἀμφὶ πύλησ' εὖ ποιητῆσι μάχωνται;
κεῖται ἀνὴρ, ὅν τ' ἴσον ἐτίομεν "Εκτορὶ δίῳ,
Αἰνείας, υἱὸς μεγαλήτορος 'Αγχίσαο·
ἄλλ' ἄγετ', ἐκ φλοίσβοιο σαώσομεν ἐσθλὸν ἑταῖρον.

"Ως εἰπὼν, ὥτρυνε μένος καὶ θυμὸν ἑκάστου. 470
ἔνθ' αὖ Σαρπηδὼν μάλα νείκεσεν "Εκτορα δῖον.

"Εκτορ, πῆ δή τοι μένος οἴχεται, δὲ πρὶν ἔχεσκες;
φῆς που ἄτερ λαῶν πόλιν ἔξεμεν ἡδ' ἐπικούρων,
οἶος, σὺν γαμβροῖσι, κασιγνήτοισί τε σοῖσι· 475
τῶν νῦν οὕ τιν' ἐγὼν ἰδέειν δύναμ' οὐδὲ νοῆσαι,
ἄλλὰ καταπτώσσουσι, κύνες ὡς ἀμφὶ λέοντα.
ἡμεῖς δὲ αὖ μαχόμεσθ', οἵπερ τ' ἐπίκουροι ἔνειμεν.
καὶ γὰρ ἐγὼν, ἐπίκουρος ἐὼν, μάλα τηλόθεν ἦκω·
τηλοῦ γὰρ Λυκίη, Ξάνθῳ ἐπὶ δινήεντι,
ἔνθ' ἄλοχόν τε φίλην ἔλιπον καὶ νήπιον υἱὸν, 480
κὰδ δὲ κτήματα πολλὰ, τά τ' ἔλδεται ὅσ κ' ἐπιδευήσ.
ἄλλαδε καὶ ὡς Λυκίους ὀτρύνω, καὶ μέμον' αὐτὸς
ἀνδρὶ μαχήσασθαι· ἀτὰρ οὗτι μοι ἐνθάδε τοῖον,
οἷόν κ' ἡὲ φέροιεν 'Αχαιοὶ, ἢ κεν ἄγοιεν.
τύνη δὲ ἔστηκας, ἀτὰρ οὐδὲ ἄλλοισι κελεύεις
λαοῖσι μενέμεν, καὶ ἀμυνέμεναι ὕρεσσι. 485
μήπως, ὡς ἀψίσι λίνου ἀλόντε πανάγρου,
ἀνδράσι δυσμενέεσσιν ἔλωρ καὶ κύρμα γένησθε.
οἱ δὲ τάχ' ἐκπέρσουσ' εὖ ναιομένην πόλιν ὑμήν.
σοὶ δὲ χρὴ τάδε πάντα μέλειν νύκτας τε καὶ ἥμαρ, 490
ἀρχοὺς λισσομένῳ τηλεκλητῶν ἐπικούρων,
νωλεμέως ἔχέμεν, κρατερὴν δὲ ἀποθέσθαι ἐνιπήν.

"Ως φάτο Σαρπηδὼν· δάκε δὲ φρένας "Εκτορι μῦθος·

¹ This verse may be translated in connection with the preceding, to defend

But destructive Mars, having gone among them, urged on
the ranks of the Trojans. [Thracians :

Assimilating himself to Acamas, the active leader of the
And he encouraged the Jove-reared sons of Priam.

"O sons of Priam, the Jove-reared king,
How long still will ye permit the people to be slaughtered by
the Achæans?" 465

(Shall it be) until they fight about the well-built gates?
A hero is prostrate—and (one) whom we honoured equally
with noble Hector,—

Æneas, the son of the great-hearted Anchises. [battle.]
But come let us save our brave companion from the din of
Having thus spoken, he excited the strength and soul of
each 470

Then, farther, Sarpedon greatly reproved the noble Hector.

"Hector, where now is thy might gone, which before
thou hadst?

Thou saidst, in a manner, that, thou wouldest hold the city
without (thy own) tribes and the auxiliaries,
Alone, with thy brothers in law, and thine own brothers.
Not any one of whom am I now able to see or to observe, 475
But they are cowering, just as dogs around a lion.

But we on the other hand fight, and whoever of us are in
(the place) as auxiliaries [distance :
For I also, being an auxiliary, am come from a very great
For Lycia is at a great distance, upon the eddying Xanthus,
Where I left both my wife and infant son, 480
And (left) many possessions, and (those) which whoever is
in want, wishes for.

Yet even thus I urge on the Lycians, and am myself eager
To fight with any man. Yet I have not any thing here such,
As the Achæans would either carry off or drive away;
But thou standest, and dost not even urge the other 485
Troops to remain firm, and to defend their partners."

(Beware) lest by any means having been taken as in the
meshes of an all-catching net,

Ye become a spoil and a gain to hostile men,
And they quickly destroy your well-inhabited city.
But all these things ought to be objects of care (to thee)
both night and day, 490

Entreating the commanders of the far-summoned allies,
To hold themselves in perseverance, and to lay aside harsh
reproof." [of Hector

Thus spake Sarpedon; and the speech stung the soul
their partners, lest &c.

πύτικα δ' ἐξ ὁχέων σὺν τείχεσιν ἀλτο χαμάζε·
πᾶλλων δ' ὑξέα δοῦρα, κατὰ στρατὸν φέχετο πάντη, 495
ὑτρύνων μαχέσασθαι, ἔγειρε δὲ φίλοπιν αἰνήν.
οἱ δ' ἐλεῖχθησαν, καὶ ἐνυπτίοι ἔσταν Ἀχαιῶν.
Ἀργεῖοι δ' ὑπέμειναν ἀλλέες, οἵδε φόβηθεν.

'Ως δ' ἄνεμος ἄχνας φορέει ἵερὰς κατ' ἀλωὰς,
ἀνδρῶν λικμώντων, ὅτε τε ξανθὴ Δημήτηρ 500
κρίνῃ, ἐπειγομένων ἀνέμων, καρπόν τε καὶ ἄχνας·
οἱ δ' ὑπολευκαίνονται ἄχνρυμιαι· ἂς τότ' Ἀχαιοὶ⁵⁰⁵
λευκοὶ ὑπερθε γένοντα κουισάλω, ὃν ῥα δι' αὐτῶν
οὐφανὸν ἐς πολύχηλον ἐπέπληγεν πύδεις ἵππων,
ἄψ ἐπιμισγομένων· ὑπὸ δὲ ἐστρεφον ἡνιοχῆς.
οἱ δὲ μένος χειρῶν ίθὺς φέρον, ἀμφὶ δὲ νίκτα
θοῖρος "Ἀρης ἐκάλιψε μάχη, Τρωεσσιν ἀρήγων,
πάντοσ' ἐποιχόμενος, τοῦ δὲ ἐκράιανεν ἐφετμὸς
Φοίβου Ἀπολλωνος χρυσαόρου, ὃς μιν ἀνάγει
Τρωσὶν θιμὸν ἔγειραι, ἐπεὶ ἴδε Παλλάδ' Ἀθήνην
οἰχομένην· ἡ γάρ ῥα πέλε Δαναοῖσιν ἀρηγῶν.
αὐτὸς δὲ Ἀλνείαν μάλα πίστος ἐξ ἀδύτοιο
ῆκε, καὶ ἐν στήθεσσι μένος βάλε ποιμένι λαῶν.

Αἰνείπεις δὲ ἑτάροισι μεθίστατο· τοὶ δὲ ἐχάρησαν,
ὅς εἶδον ζωίν τε καὶ ἀρτεμέα προσιόντα, 515
καὶ μένος ἐσθλὸν ἔχοντα· μετάλλησάν γε μὲν οὖς τι
οὐ γάρ ἔα πόνος ἄλλος, ὃν Ἀργυρότοξος ἔγειρεν,
"Ἀρης τε Βροτολοιγὸς, "Ερις τ' ἀιστον μερμαῖα.
τοὺς δὲ Αἴαντε δύω κπὶ Ὁδισσεῖς καὶ Διομήδης
ἄτρυνον Δαναοὺς πολεμιζέμεν. οἱ δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ 520
οὗτε Βίας Τρώων ὑπεδείδισαν, οὔτε ίωκάς·
ἄλλ' ἔμενον, νεφέλησιν ἐσικότες, ἂς τε Κρονίων
ιηνεμίης ἐστησεν ἐπ' ἀκροπέλοισιν ὅρεσσιν
ἀτρέμας, ὅφρ' εὐδηγει μένος Βορέαο, καὶ ἄλλων
ζαχειῶν ἀνέμων, οὔτε νέφεα σκιόεντα 525
πνυιῆσι λιγυρῆσι διασκιδνᾶσιν ἀέντες·

And immediately he leaped from the chariot with his arms
 to the ground, [in every direction, 495
 And, brandishing his sharp spears, went through the army
 Urging them to fight, and roused up the dreadful din of battle.
 And they were wheeled about, and stood in opposition
 against the Achæans. [body, and were not terrified.
 But the Argives stood their ground against them in a close
 And just as the wind carries the chaff along the sacred
 threshing grounds, [Ceres 500
 While men are winnowing, and (at the time) when yellow
 Separates both the grain and the chaff, the winds urging it
 along: [at that time the Achæans
 And they, the heaps of chaff, become white from above; so
 Became white from above by the dust which, in fact, the feet
 Of the horses struck up to the brazen-founded heaven
 through them, [charioteers were turning back. 505
 As the Trojans, mingled with them back again; and the
 And these advanced the strength of their hands straight on.
 But impetuous Mars
 Cast a covering of night over the battle, aiding the Trojans,
 Going about in every direction, and he fulfilled the commands
 of the other,
 Phœbus Apollo of the golden sword, who had bidden him
 To arouse the spirit of the Trojans, when he saw Pallas
 Minerva 510
 Departing: for she, in fact, was an auxiliary to the Danai.
 And he himself sent forth Æneas from his very rich
 Shrine, and inspired strength into the breast of the shepherd
 of his tribes. [were delighted,
 But Æneas placed himself among his companions; and they
 When they saw him approaching, both alive and sound, 515
 And having good strength: they did not indeed however
 question him at all: [silver-bow was stirring up,
 For a different toil forbade them, which the bearer of the
 And man-destroying Mars, and Discord insatiably raging.
 But those—the Danai—the two Ajaxes and Ulysses and 520
 Diomede were rousing to war. But they even of themselves
 Dreaded neither the strength nor the battle-cries of the
 Trojans: [of Saturn,
 But awaited them, like the clouds, and those, which the son
 During a calm, has caused to stand on lofty-topped moun-
 tains [the other
 Without motion, as long as sleeps the force of Boreas, and
 Impetuous winds, which, blowing with shrill blasts, 525
 Disperse the overshadowing clouds;

ώς Δαναοὶ Τρῶας μένον ἔμπεδον, οὐδὲ φέβοντο.

'Ατρείδης δ' ἀν' ὅμιλον ἐφοίτα, πολλὰ κελεύων·

'Ω φίλοι, ἀνέρες ἐστὲ, καὶ ἀλκιμον ἡτορ ἐλεσθε,
ἀλλήλους τ' αἰδεῖσθε κατὰ κρατερὰς ὑσμίνας.

530

αἰδομένων δ' ἀνδρῶν πλέονες σόοι, ἷè πέφανται·

φευγόντων δ' οὗτ' ἀρ κλέος ὅρνυται, οὕτε τις ἀλκή.

'Η, καὶ ἀκόντισε δουρὶ θοῶς· βάλε δὲ πρόμον ἄνδρα,
Αἰνείεω ἔταρον μεγαθύμον, Δηϊκόωντα

Περγασίδην, διν Τρῶες ὁμῶς Πριάμοιο τέκεσσι

535

τίον, ἐπεὶ θοὸς ἔσκε μετὰ πρώτοισι μάχεσθαι·

τόν ρά κατ' ἀσπίδα δουρὶ βάλε κρείων 'Αγαμέμνων·

ἡ δ' οὐκ ἔγχος ἔρυτο, διὰ πρὸ δὲ εἴσατο καὶ τῆς,

νειαίρῃ δ' ἐν γαστρὶ διὰ ζωστῆρος ἐλασσε.

δούπησεν δὲ πεσὼν, ἀράβησε δὲ τεύχε' ἐπ' αὐτῷ.

540

"Ενθ' αὐτ' Αἰνείας Δαναῶν ἐλεν ἄνδρας ἀριστούς,

υἱε Διοκλῆος, Κρήθωνά τε, 'Ορσίλοχόν τε·

τῶν ρά πατὴρ μὲν ἔναιεν ἐϋκτιμένη ἐνὶ Φηρӯ,

ἀφνειὸς βιότοιο· γένος δ' ἦν ἐκ ποταμοῦ

'Αλφειοῦ, ὅστ' εὐρὺν ρέει Πυλίων διὰ γαίης.

545

ὅς τέκετ' 'Ορσίλοχον πολέεσσ' ἄνδρεσσιν ἄνακτα·

'Ορσίλοχος δ' ἄρ' ἔτικτε Διοκλῆα μεγάθυμον·

ἐκ δὲ Διοκλῆος διδυμάονε παῖδε γενέσθην.

Κρήθων, 'Ορσίλοχός τε, μάχης εὖ εἰδότε πάσης.

τὸ μὲν ἄρ' ἥβήσαντε μελαινάων ἐπὶ νηῶν

550

"Ιλιον εἰς ἐύπωλον ἄμ' 'Αργείοσιν ἐπέσθην,

τιμὴν 'Ατρείδησ', 'Αγαμέμνονι καὶ Μενελάῳ,

ἀρνυμένω· τὸ δ' αὐθὶ τέλος θανάτοιο κάλυψεν.

Οἶω τώ γε λέοντε δύω δρεος κορυφῆσιν

ἐτραφέτην ὑπὸ μητρὶ, βαθείης τάρφεσιν ὑλης·

555

τὸ μὲν ἄρ' ἀρπάζοντε βόας καὶ ἴφια μῆλα

σταθμοὺς ἀνθρώπων κεραΐζετον, δφρα καὶ αὐτῷ

ἀνδρῶν ἐν παλάμησι κατέκταθεν ὁξεῖ χαλκῷ.

τοίω τὸ χείρεσσιν ὑπ' Αἰνείαο δαμέντε

καππεσέτην, ἐλάτησιν ἐοικότες ὑψηλῆσι.

560

Thus the Danai steadily awaited the Trojans, nor were they dismayed. [tude, greatly encouraging them :

But the son of Atreus was going about through the multi-

"O friends, be men, and take (to yourselves) a stout heart,
And feel shame towards each other in the strongly contested
conflicts." 530

When men feel shame, more are safe than are slain;
But, when they fly, neither glory, in fact, arises (from it),
nor any succour." [a foremost-fighting man,

He said, and quickly hurled with his spear; and he struck
The companion of the high-souled Æneas, Deïcoon,
The son of Pergasus, whom the Trojans honoured equally
with the sons 535

Of Priam, since he was prompt at fighting among the foremost: [shield;

So him the ruler Agamemnon struck with his spear on his
But that did not keep off the dart, but it penetrated forward
even through it, [belly.

And he drove it through the belt in the lower part of the
And having fallen he made a heavy noise, and his arms
clanged upon him. 540

Then, next, Æneas slew very brave men of the Danai,
The two sons Diocleus, both Crethon and Orsilochus:
Their father moreover dwelt in well built Pheræ, [the river
Rich in the means of living; and their descent was from
Alpheus, which also flows extensively through the land of
the Pylians, 545

Who begat Orsilochus, a king to many men:
And so Orsilochus begat the high-souled Diocleus:
And from Diocleus were produced twin sons, [fighting.
Crethon and Orsilochus, well skilled in every kind of
These two indeed accordingly, having attained the vigour of
manhood, went along with the Argives 550

In black ships to horse-feeding Ilium,
Seeking to gain satisfaction for the sons of Atreus, Agamemnon and

Menelaus; but there the hand of death enveloped those two.

Just as those two lions atleast on the summits of a mountain
Have been reared under their dam, in the thick glades of a
deep wood: 555

Which indeed, further, carrying off oxen and fat sheep,
Lay waste the stalls of men, till they two themselves also
Are slain with the sharp brass in the hands of men. [Æneas,
Such these two, having been subdued beneath the hands of
Fell down, like lofty pine trees. 560

τὼ δὲ πεσόντ' ἐλέησε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Μενέλαος·
βῆ δὲ διὰ προμάχων, κεκορυθμένος αἴθοπι χαλκῷ,
σείων ἐγχείην· τοῦ δ' ὕτρυνε μένος Ἀρης,
τὰ φρονέων, ἵνα χερσὶν ὑπ' Αἰνείαο δαμείη.

Τὸν δ' ἴδεν Ἀντίλοχος μεγαθύμου Νέστορος νίος· 565
βῆ δὲ διὰ προμάχων περὶ γὰρ δίε ποιμένι λαῶν,
μή τι πάθῃ, μέγα δέ σφας ἀποσφήλειε πόνοιο.
τὼ μὲν δὴ χεῖράς τε καὶ ἔγχεα ὁξύοεντα
ἀντίον ἄλλήλων ἔχέτην, μεμαῶτε μάχεσθαι·
Ἀντίλοχος δὲ μάλ' ἄγχι παρίστατο ποιμένι λαῶν· 570
Αἰνείας δ' οὐ μεῖνε, θοός περ ἐών πολεμιστὴς,
ώς εἶδε δύο φῶτε παρ' ἄλλήλοισι μένοντε.
οἱ δ' ἐπεὶ οὖν νεκροὺς ἔρυσαν μετὰ λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν,
τὼ μὲν ἄρα δειλῶ βαλέτην ἐν χερσὶν ἔταίρων·
αὐτῷ δὲ στρεφθέντε, μετὰ πρώτοισι μαχέσθην. 575

"Ενθα Πυλαιμένεα ἐλέτην, ἀτάλαντον Ἀρηῖ,
ἀρχὸν Παφλαγόνων μεγαθύμων ἀσπιστῶν.
τὸν μὲν ἄρ' Ἀτρείδης δουρικλειτὸς Μενέλαος
ἔσταότ' ἔγχει νύξε, κατὰ κληῆδα τυχήσας·
Ἀντίλοχος δὲ Μύδωνα βάλ' ἡνίοχον, θεράποντα 580
ἐσθλὸν, Ἀτυμνιάδην, (ό δ' ὑπέστρεφε μώνυχας ἵππους,)
χερμαδίῳ ἀγκῶνα τυχὼν μέσον· ἐκ δ' ἄρα χειρῶν
ἡνία λεύκ' ἐλέφαντι χαμαὶ πέσον ἐν κονίησιν.
Ἀντίλοχος δ' ἄρ' ἐπαιξας ξίφει ἥλασε κόρσην·
αὐτὰρ ὅγ' ἀσθμαίνων εὐεργέος ἔκπεσε δίφρου 585
κύμβαχος ἐν κονίησιν, ἐπὶ βρεχμόν τε καὶ ὕμους
δηθὰ μάλ' ἔστήκει, τύχε γάρ ρ' ἀμάθοιο βαθείης,
ὅφρ' ἵππω πλήξαντε χαμαὶ βάλον ἐν κονίησι·
τοὺς δ' ἴμασ' Ἀντίλοχος, μετὰ δὲ στρατὸν ἥλασ' Ἀχαιῶν.

¹ Pylæmenes is mentioned again in the battle at the ships. But they are supposed to be different persons of one name. There he is called a king, and here a leader only.

But Menelaus, brave at the battle-shout, pitied these two
 having fallen; [darkly-shining brass,
 And he went through the foremost fighters, armed with
 Shaking his spear. and Mars urged on his courage,
 Planning this, that he might be subdued under the hands
 of Æneas. [saw; 565

But him Antilochus, the son of the high-souled Nestor,
 And he went through the foremost fighters, for he was
 exceedingly afraid for the shepherd of tribes,
 Let he should suffer any thing, and greatly cause them to
 fail of their toil.

These two indeed now held both their hands and
 Sharp spears, opposite to one another, eager to fight;
 But Antilochus placed himself beside the shepherd of his
 tribes very close to him : [570
 And Æneas did not remain, although he was an impetuous
 warrior,
 When he saw two men remaining beside each other.
 But when therefore they had pulled back the dead bodies
 to the army of the Achæans,
 They accordingly placed those two unfortunate men indeed
 in the hands of their companions;
 But they themselves having turned back fought among the
 foremost. [575

Then they slew Pylarmentes,¹ equal to Mars,
 The leader of the high souled shield bearing Paplagonians.
 Him indeed, I say, the spear-tamed Menelaus, the son of
 Atreus, [the collar bone.
 Pierced with his spear while standing, having hit him on
 And Antilochus struck the chariooteer Mydon, his good 580
 Attendant, the son of Atymnæs;—but he was turning
 round the solid-hoofed horses—

Having struck him with a hand-stone on the middle of his
 elbow and so out of his hands
 The reins, white with ivory, fell on the ground in the dust.
 And so Antilochus, having darted forward upon him, struck
 him on the temple with his sword:

But he gasping for breath fell out from the well-wrought
 chariot [585

Head-foremost in the dust, and upon his forehead and
 shoulders [deep sand.—
 He stood a very long time, for, in fact, he chanced upon
 Till the two horses, having struck him, cast him on the
 ground in the dust. [Achæans.
 But these Antilochus lashed, and drove to the army of the

Τοὺς δ' Ἔκτωρ ἐνόησε κατὰ στίχας, ὥρτο δ' ἐπ' αὐτοὺς 590
 κεκληγώς· ἂμα δὲ Τρώων εἴποντο φάλαγγες
 καρτεραί· ἡρχε δ' ἄρα σφὶν "Ἄρης καὶ πότνι 'Ενυώ·
 ἡ μὲν, ἔχουσα Κυδοιμὸν ἀναιδέα δηϊοτῆτος·
 "Ἄρης δ' ἐν παλάμῃσι πελώριον ἔγχος ἐνώμα·
 φοίτα δ' ἄλλοτε μὲν προσθ' Ἔκτορος, ἄλλοτ' ὅπισθε. 595

Τὸν δὲ ίδων ρίγησε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης.
 ὡς δ' ὅτ' ἀνὴρ ἀπάλαμνος, ίῶν πολέος πεδίοιο,
 στήῃ ἐπ' ὠκυρόῳ ποταμῷ ἄλαδε προρέοντι,
 ἀφρῷ μορμύροντα ίδων, ἀνά τ' ἔδραμ' ὅπίσσω·
 ὡς τότε Τυδείδης ἀνεχάζετο, εἰπέ τε λαῷ· 600

ὭΩ φῦλοι, οἵον δὴ θαυμάζομεν "Ἔκτορα δῖον
 αἰχμητήν τ' ἔμεναι, καὶ θαρσαλέον πολεμιστήν.
 τῷ δ' αἱεὶ πάρα εἴς γε θεῶν, ὃς λοιγὸν ἀμύνει·
 καὶ νῦν οἱ πάρα κεῖνος "Ἄρης, βροτῷ ἀνδρὶ ἐοικώς.
 ἄλλὰ πρὸς Τρῶας τετραμμένοι αἱὲν ὅπίσσω 605
 εἴκετε, μηδὲ θεοῖς μενεαινέμεν ἵφι μάχεσθαι.

Ὦς ἄρ' ἔφη· Τρῶες δὲ μάλα σχεδὸν ἥλύθον αὐτῶν.
 ἔνθ "Ἔκτωρ δύο φῶτε κατέκτανεν εἰδότε χάρμης,
 εἰν ἐνὶ δίφρῳ ἔόντε, Μενέσθην, Ἀγχίαλόν τε.
 τὼ δὲ πεσόντ' ἐλέησε μέγας Τελαμώνιος Αἴας, 610
 στῇ δὲ μάλ' ἔγγὺς ίῶν, καὶ ἀκόντισε δουρὶ φαειψῷ,
 καὶ βάλεν "Αμφιον Σελάγου νίδν, ὃς ρ' ἐνὶ Παισῷ
 ναῖε πολυκτήμων, πολυλήιος· ἄλλά ἐ Μοῖρα
 ἦγ' ἐπικουρήσοντα μετὰ Πρίαμόν τε καὶ νίας·
 τόν ρα κατὰ ζωστῆρα βάλε Τελαμώνιος Αἴας,
 νειαίρη δ' ἐν γαστρὶ πάγη δολιχόσκιον ἔγχος.
 δούπησεν δὲ πεσών. ὁ δ' ἐπέδρυμε φαίδιμος Αἴας
 τεύχεα συλήσων· Τρῶες δ' ἐπὶ δούρατ' ἔχεναι
 δξέα, παμφανόωντα· σάκος δ' ἀνεδέξατο πολλά.
 αὐτὰρ δ λὰξ προσβὰς ἐκ νεκροῦ χάλκεον ἔγχος 620

But Hector perceived them among the ranks, and hurried
against them, 590

Having uttered a cry; and along with him the brave
phalanxes of the Trojans [Bellona:

Followed; and moreover Mars led them, and the awful
She indeed having with her shameless Tumult of deadly fight;
But Mars was brandishing in his hands his enormous spear:
And at one time indeed he ranged about before Hector, at
another behind him. 595

But him Diomede, brave at the battle-shout, having seen,
shuddered,

And as when a helpless man, having gone over a vast plain,
Stands on the edge of a rapid-flowing river, running forwards
to the sea,

Having seen it rippling with foam, and has run back again;
So at that time did the son of Tydeus retreat, and he spake
to his people: 600

"O friends, in what a way now do all admire the noble
Hector,

That he is both a spear-man, and a courageous warrior.

But (there is) ever beside him one at least of the gods, who
wards off destruction: [man.]

And now yonder Mars (is) beside him, like to a mortal
But retreat backwards, ever being turned towards 605
The Trojans, and do not desire to fight vigorously with gods."

Thus then he spake: but the Trojans approached very
near to them.

Then Hector slew two men, skilled in fight,

(Both) being in one chariot, Menesthes and Anchialus.

But these two the mighty Telamonian Ajax pitied, having
fallen, 610

And having advanced very near, he stood, and hurled with
his glittering spear,

And struck Amphius, the son of Selagus, who indeed dwelt
In Pæsus, abounding in possessions, abounding in corn-
fields; but him fate

Conducted to both Priam and his sons, to bring succour:
Him, I say, the Telamonian Ajax struck on the belt, 615

And the long lance was fixed in the lower part of his belly.

And having fallen he made a heavy loud noise. But the
other—the illustrious Ajax, ran upon him, [spears

To strip off his arms; but the Trojans poured upon him
Sharp, all-glittering: and his shield received upon it many.

Then he, having stepped on him with his heel, drew the
brazen spear 620

έσπάσατ'. οὐδ' ἄρ' ἔτ' ἄλλα δυνήσατο τεύχεα καλὰ
ῶμοιν ἀφελέσθαι· ἐπείγετο γὰρ βελέεσσι.
δεῖσε δ' ὅγ' ἀμφίβασιν κρατερὴν Τρώων ἀγερώχων,
οἱ πολλοὶ τε καὶ ἐσθλοὶ ἐφέστασαν ἔγχε' ἔχοντες,
οἵ ἔ, μέγαν περ ἔόντα καὶ ἴφθιμον καὶ ἀγαυδν,
ῶσαν ἀπὸ σφείων. δ δὲ χασσάμενος πελεμίχθη.

625

*Ως οἱ μὲν πονέοντο κατὰ κρατερὴν ὑσμίνην.
Τληπόλεμον δ' Ἡρακλείδην, ἡνὸν τε, μέγαν τε,
ῷρσεν ἐπ' ἀντιθέω Σαρπηδόνι Μοῖρα κραταή·
οἱ δ' ὅτε δὴ σχεδὸν ἥσαν ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισιν ιόντες,
νίσις θ', υίωνός τε Διὸς νεφεληγερέταο,
τὸν καὶ Τληπόλεμος πρότερος πρὸς μῦθον ἔειπε·

630

Σαρπῆδον, Λυκίων βουληφόρε, τίς τοι ἀνάγκη
πτώσσειν ἐνθάδ', ἔόντι μάχης ἀδαήμονι φωτί;
ψευδόμενοι δέ σε φασὶ Διὸς γόνον αἰγιόχοιο
εἶναι, ἐπεὶ πολλὸν κείνων ἐπιδεύεαι ἀνδρῶν,
οἱ Διὸς ἐξεγένοντο ἐπὶ προτέρων ἀνθρώπων.
ἄλλ' οἵδυν τινα φασὶ βίην Ἡρακληίην
εἶναι, ἐμὸν πατέρα, θρασυμέμνονα, θυμολέόντα;
ὅς ποτε δεῦρ' ἐλθὼν, ἔνεχ' ἵππων Λαομέδοντος,
ἔξ οἶης σὺν νηυσὶ καὶ ἀνδράσι παυροτέροισιν,
'Ιλίου ἐξαλάπαξε πόλιν, χήρωσε δ' ἀγνιάς.
σοὶ δὲ κακὸς μὲν θυμὸς, ἀποφθινύθουσι δὲ λαοί·
οὐδέ τί σε Τρώεσσιν δίομαι ἄλκαρ ἔσεσθαι,
ἐλθόντ' ἐκ Λυκίης, οὐδ' εἰ μάλα καρτερὸς ἐσσὶ,
ἄλλ' ὑπ' ἐμοὶ δμηθέντα πύλας 'Αΐδαο περήσειν.

635

Τὸν δ' αὖ Σαρπηδῶν, Λυκίων ἀγὸς, ἀντίον ηῦδα·
Τληπόλεμ', ἥτοι κείνος ἀπώλεσεν "Ιλιον ἱρὴν,
ἀνέροις ἀφραδίησιν ἀγαυοῦ Λαομέδοντος,
ὅς ρά μιν εὐ ἔρξαντα κακῷ ἥνιπαπε μύθῳ,
οὐδ' ἀπέδωχ' ἵππους, ὃν εἴνεκα τηλόθεν ἥλθε·
σοὶ δ' ἐγὼ ἐνθάδε φημὶ φόνον καὶ κῆρα μέλαιναν

640

645

650

From the corpse ; but not so was he yet able to take away
from his shoulders [darts.]

His other beautiful arms , for he was hard pressed with
And he dreaded the vigorous defence of the exalted Trojans,
Who, both numerous and brave, stood against him holding
their spears,

Who drove him, although he was mighty, and strong and 625
Renowned, away from them : and he was harrassed, as he
retreated. [conflict.]

Thus they indeed were toiling in the sharply-contested
But powerful fate roused Tlepolemus, the son of Hercules,
both brave

And mighty, against the godlike Sarpedon : [near, 630
And when they, advancing against each other, were now
Both the son and the grandson of the cloud-collecting Jove,
Tlepolemus also first addressed a speech to the other :

" Sarpedon, counsellor of the Lycians, what necessity is
there for thee [battle ?
To crouch through fear here, being a man inexperienced in
And lying they say that thou art the offspring of Ægis-
bearing 635

Jove, since thou art far inferior to those men,
Who were descended from Jove in the time of former men.
But what kind of one do they say that the strong Hercules
Was,—my father, a steady-couraged, lion hearted man ?
Who once having come hither on account of the horses of 640

Laomedon,
With six ships alone and a small number of men,
Sacked the city of Ilium, and widowed its streets ?
But thou (hast) a cowardly spirit indeed, and thy forces are
wasting away . [Trojans,

Nor do I think that thou wilt be at all a defence to the
After having come from Lycia, not even if thou art very
strong, 645

But that, having been subdued by me, thou wilt pass through
the gates of Pluto."

But to him on the other hand Sarpedon, leader of the
Lycians, spake in reply

" Tlepolemus, assuredly he destroyed sacred Ilum,
From the inconsiderate conduct of the man, the renowned
Laomedon, [done him kindness, 650

Who, I say, assailed him with a harsh speech, when he had
And did not repay the horses, on account of which he came
from a long distance

But to thee I say that death and black fate will here

ἔξι ἐμέθεν τείξεσθαι, ἐμῷ δ' ὑπὸ δουρὶ δαμέντα
εὐχος ἐμοὶ δωσειν, ψυχὴν δ' Ἄϊδι κλυτοπάλῳ.

*Ως φάτο Σαρπηδών· ὁ δ' ἀνέσχετο μεῖλινον ἔγχος 655
Τληπόλεμος. καὶ τῶν μεν ἀμαρτῇ δούρατα μακρὰ
ἐκ χειρῶν ἥξεν· ὁ μὲν βάλεν αὐχένα μέσσον
Σαρπηδὼν, αἰχμὴ δὲ διαμπερὲς ἡλθ' ἀλεγεινή
τὸν δὲ κατ' ὀφθαλμῶν ἐρεβευνὴ τὸξον ἐκαλυψε.

Τληπόλεμος δ' ἄρα μηρὸν ἀριστερὸν ἔγχεῖ μακρῷ 660
βεβλήκει· αἰχμὴ δὲ διέσπυτο μαιμώσα,
όστέῳ ἐγχριμφθείσα, πατήρ δ' ἔτι λοιγὸν ἀμυνεν.

Οἱ μεν ἄρ' ἀντίθεον Σαρπηδόνια δῖοι ἔταιροι
ἔξέφερον πολέμοιο· βάρυνε δε μιν δύρν μακρὸν
ἔλκόμενον, τὸ μὲν οὗτος ἐπεφράσατ', οὐδὲ ἐνόησε 665
μηροῦ ἔξερνσαι, δόρυ μεῖλινον, ὅφρ' ἐπιβαιη,
σπευδόντων. τοῖον γὰρ ἔχον πύνον ὀμφιέποντες.

Τληπόλεμον δ' ἔτερωθεν ἔϋκνήμιδες Ἀχαιοὶ
ἔξέφερον πολέμοιο· νέησε δέ δῖος Ὁδυσσεὺς,
τλήμονα θυμὸν ἔχων, μαίμησε δέ οἱ φίλουν ἦτορ 670
μερμῆριξε δ' ἔπειτα κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμὸν,
ἢ προτέρω Διὸς υἱὸν ἐργδούποιο διώκοι,
ἢ ὅγε τῶν πλεύνων Λικίων ἀπὸ θυμὸν ἔλοιτο.

οὐδὲ ἄρ' Ὁδυσσῆι μεγαλήτορι μόρσιμον ἦεν,
ἵρθιμον Διὸς υἱὸν ἀποκτάμεν ὁξεῖ χαλκῷ. 675

τῷ δὲ κατὰ πληθὺν Λικίων τράπε θυμὸν Ἀθήνη.
ἔνθ' ὅγε Κοίραναι εἶλεν. Ἀλάστορά τε, Χρόμιδν τε.
Ἄλκανδρόν θ', Ἀλιόν τε, Νοήμονά τε, Πρύτανίν τε.
καὶ νῦ κ' ἔτι πλέονας Λικίων κτάνε δῖος Ὁδυσσεὺς,
εἰ μὴ ἄρ' ὁξὲν νόησε μέγας κορυθαίλος Ἐκτωρ. 680

βῆ δε διὰ προμάχων κεκορεθμένος αἴθοπι χαλκῷ,
δεῖμα φέρων Δαναοίσι· χάρη δ' ἄρα οἱ προσιόντες
Σαρπηδὼν, Διὸς υἱὸς, ἐπος δ' ἀλοφυδνὸν ἔειπε·

Result from me, and that, having been subdued beneath
 my spear, [Pluto.]
 Thou wilt give glory to me, and thy soul to horse-tamed
 Thus spake Sarpedon: but the other—Tlepolemus, raised
 his ashen 655
 Spear, and their long lances indeed simultaneously
 Flew impetuously from their hands: the one indeed—Sar-
 pedon, struck the middle of
 His neck, and the anguish-causing point went quite through;
 And the other—gloomy darkness shrouded over his eyes.
 But, further, Tlepolemus had struck his left thigh with his
 long 660
 Spear, and the point had been hurried through, moving
 violently, [warded off destruction.
 Having been forced close to the bone, but his father still
 So the one party indeed,—his noble companions, bore
 forth the god-like him
 Sarpedon from the battle; but the long spear distressed
 As he was dragged along, which indeed not any one took
 notice of, nor thought 665
 Of drawing out from his thigh, the ashen spear, they being
 busily engaged that [were having.
 He might mount: for such was the toil that those about him
 And on the other side the well-greaved Achæans bore forth
 Tiepolemus from the battle. and the noble Ulysses, pos-
 sessing a daring
 Soul, perceived it, and his heart was agitated in him. 670
 And then he weighed in his mind and in his soul,
 Whether he should further pursue the son of the loud-
 sounding Jove, [majority of the Lycians.
 Or he should take away their spirit from those—the
 But not in fact was it decreed by fate for the great-hearted .
 Ulysses
 To slay with his sharp brass the valiant son of Jove. 675
 On that account accordingly Minerva directed his soul to
 the main body of the Lycians.
 Then he slew Cœranus, and Alastor, and Chromius,
 And Aleander, and Halius, and Noemon, and Prytanis.
 And now the noble Ulysses would have slain still more of
 the Lycians [perceived him. 680
 If, in fact, the mighty helmet-waving Hector had not quickly
 And he went through the foremost fighters armed with
 darkly-shining brass,
 Bringing terror to the Danai: and so Sarpedon, son of Jove,
 Was delighted at his approach, and uttered (this) mournful
 speech:

Πριαμίδη, μὴ δή με ἔλωρ Δαναοῖσιν ἔάσης
κεῖσθαι, ἀλλ' ἐπάμυνον. ἔπειτά με καὶ λίποι αἰὲν
ἐν πόλει ὑμετέρῃ¹ ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἄρ' ἔμελλον ἔγωγε
νοστήσας οἰκύνδε, φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαν,
εὑφρανέειν ἄλοχόν τε φίλην καὶ νήπιον νίόν.

685

²Ως φάτο· τὸν δ' οὗτι προσέφη κορυθαίολος "Εκτωρ,

ἀλλὰ παρήϊξε, λελιημένος, ὅφρα τάχιστα

690

ῶσαιτ' "Αργείους, πολέων δ' ἀπὸ θυμὸν ἔλοιτο.

οἱ μὲν ἄρ' ἀντίθεον Σαρπηδόνα δῖοι ἔταιροι

εἶσαν ὑπ' αἰγιόχοιο Διὸς περικαλλέῃ φηγῷ.

ἔκ δ' ἄρα οἱ μηροῦ δόρυ μεῖλινον ὡσε θύραζε

ἴφθιμος Πελάγων, ὃς οἱ φίλοι ήεν ἔταιρος·

695

τὸν δὲ λίπε ψυχὴ, κατὰ δ' ὁφθαλμῶν κέχυτ' ἀχλύς.

αὐτὶς δ' ἀμπινύνθη, περὶ δὲ πνοιὴ Βορέαο

ξώγρει ἐπιπνείουσα κακῶς κεκαφηότα θυμόν.

"Αργεῖοι δ' ὑπ' "Αρηὶ καὶ "Εκτορὶ χαλκοκορυστῇ

οὔτε ποτὲ προτρέποντο μελαινάων ἐπὶ νηῶν,

700

οὔτε ποτ' ἀντεφέροντο μάχῃ² ἀλλ' αἰὲν ὀπίσσω

χάζονθ³, ὡς ἐπύθοντο μετὰ Τρώεσσιν "Αρηα.

"Ενθα τίνα πρῶτον, τίνα δ' ὕστατον ἔξενάριξαν

"Εκτωρ τε Πριάμοιο πᾶσι καὶ χάλκεος "Αρης;

ἀντίθεον Τεύθραντ⁴, ἐπὶ δὲ πλήξιππον 'Ορέστην,

705

Τρῆχόν τ' αἰχμητὴν Αἰτώλιον, Οἰνόμαόν τε,

Οἰνοπίδην θ "Ελενον, καὶ 'Ορέσβιον αἰολομίτρην,

ὅς ῥ' ἐν "Υλῃ ναίεσκε, μέγα πλούτοιο μεμηλὼς,

λίμνῃ κεκλιμένος Κηφισίδι⁵· πάρ δέ οἱ ἄλλοι

ναῖον Βοιωτοὶ, μάλα πίονα δῆμον ἔχοντες.

710

Τοὺς δ' ὡς οὖν ἐνόησε θεὰ λευκώλενος "Ηρη

'Αργείους ὀλέκοντας ἐνὶ κρατερῇ ὑσμίνῃ,

αὐτίκ' 'Αθηναίην ἐπει πτερόεντα προσηύδα·

"Ω πόποι, αἰγιόχοιο Διὸς τέκος, 'Ατρυτώνη,

ἡ ῥ' ἄλιον τὸν μῦθον ὑπέστημεν Μενελάῳ,

715

"Ιλιον ἐκπέρσαντ⁶ εὐτείχεον ἀπονέεσθαι,

¹ Literally, *out of doors*.

² i. e. *retreated with their faces towards the enemy*.

³ Literally, *reclined against*.

"Son of Priam, do not, I pray, suffer me to lie a prize
To the Danai, but succour me. Afterwards may life also
quit me" 685

In your city, since I, at least, was not destined, it seems,
Having returned home to my dear native land,
To gladden both my dear wife and infant son!"

Thus he spake. but him helmet-waving Hector did not
address at all.
But rushed by, ardently excited, that as soon as possible 690
He might repulse the Argives, and take away the spirit
from many.

So they indeed, his noble companions, placed the god-like
Sarpedon beneath the very beautiful beech-tree of Ægis-
bearing Jove; [companion,

And thereupon the valiant Pelagon, who was his beloved
Drew forth for him from his thigh the ashen spear: 695
But him his breath left, and a mist had been diffused over
his eyes: [breathing.]

But he again respiration, and the breeze of the north-wind,
Around upon him, revived him, miserably panting in spirit.

But the Argives before Mars and Hector armed with brass
Neither at any time were turned forward towards the black
ships, 700

Nor at any time moved forward against them in battle; but
continually receded [Trojans.]

Backwards, as they understood that Mars was with the
Then whom first, and whom last did both Hector,

The son of Priam, and the brazen Mars deprive of life?
The godlike Teutelras, and moreover the horse-driving
Orestes, 705

And Trechus, an Ætolian warrior, and Cnomaus,
And Helenus, the son of Ænops and Oresbius wearing a
girdle of various colours,

Who indeed dwelt in Hyla, having much concern with wealth,
Adjoining the lake Cephisis. and beside him dwelt

The other Boeotians occupying a very opulent district. 710
And when then the white-armed goddess Juno perceived
these

Destroying the Argives in the hard conflict, [words:
She immediately addressed to Minerva (these) winged
"Gods! O child of Ægis-bearing Jove, unwearied one,
Of a truth, seemingly, we made that promise in vain to
Menelaus, 715

That he should return, having destroyed the well-fortified
Ilium,

εὶς οὗτοι μαίνεσθαι ἐάσομεν οὐλον["] Αρηα.

ἀλλ' ἄγε δὴ καὶ νῶι μεδώμεθα θούριδος ἀλκῆς.

["]Ως ἔφατ[']· οὐδ' ἀπίθησε θεὰ γλαυκῶπις['] Αθήνη.

ἡ μὲν ἐποιχομένη χρυσάμπυκας ἔντυεν ἵππους

720

["]Ηρη, πρέσβα θεὰ, θυγάτηρ μεγάλοιο Κρόνοιο.

["]Ηβη δ' ἀμφ' ὁχέεσσι θοῶς βάλε καμπύλα κύκλα

χάλκεα, ὀκτάκυνη, σιδηρέῳ ἄξονι ἀμφίσ·

τῶν ἡτοι χρυσέη ἵτυς ἄφθιτος, αὐτὰρ ὑπερθεν

χάλκε['] ἐπίσσωτρα, προσαρηρότα, θαῦμα ἰδέσθαι.

725

πλῆμναι δ' ἀργύρου εἰσὶ περίδρομοι ἀμφοτέρωθεν·

δίφρος δὲ χρυσέοισι καὶ ἀργυρέοισιν ἴμασιν

ἐντέταται· δοιαὶ δὲ περίδρομοι ἀντυγές εἰσι·

τοῦ δ' ἐξ ἀργύρεος ρύμδος πέλεν· αὐτὰρ ἐπ'['] ἄκρῳ

δῆσε χρύσειον καλὸν ζυγὸν, ἐν δὲ λέπαδνα

730

κάλ['] ἔβαλε, χρύσει[']· ὑπὸ δὲ ζυγὸν ἥγαγεν["] Ηρη

ἵππους ὠκύποδας, μεμαυΐ['] ἔριδος καὶ ἀυτῆς.

Αὐτὰρ Ἀθηναίη, κούρη Διὸς αἰγιόχοιο,

πέπλον μὲν κατέχενεν ἔανδυν πατρὸς ἐπ'['] υἱὸν,

ποικίλον, ὃν ᾧ['] αὐτὴ ποιήσατο καὶ κάμε χερσίν·

735

ἡ δὲ, χιτῶν['] ἐνδῦσα, Διὸς νεφεληγερέταο

τεύχεσιν ἐς πόλεμον θωρήσσετο δακρυόεντα,

ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρ['] ὄμοισι βάλετ['] αἰγίδα θυσσανόεσσαν,

δεινὴν, ἦν περὶ μὲν πάντη Φόβος ἐστεφάνωται·

ἐν δ'["]Ερις, ἐν δ'["]Αλκὴ, ἐν δὲ κρυόεσσα['] Ιωκή·

ἐν δέ τε Γοργείη κεφαλὴ δεινοῖο πελώρου,

δεινή τε, σμερδνή τε, Διὸς τέρας αἰγιόχοιο.

κρατὶ δ' ἐπ'['] ἀμφίφαλον κυνέην θέτο τετραφάληρον,

χρυσείην, ἑκατὸν πόλεων πρυλέεσσ['] ἄραρυίαν.

ἐς δ' ὄχει φλόγεα ποσὶ βήσετο· λάζετο δ' ἔγχος

745

βριθὺ, μέγα, στιβαρὸν, τῷ δάμνησι στίχας ἀνδρῶν

ἥρωων, τοῖσι τε κοτέσσεται ὀβριμοπάτρη.

["]Ηρη δὲ μάστιγι θοῶς ἐπεμαίετ['] ἄρ['] ἵππους.

αὐτόμαται δὲ πύλαι μύκον Οὐρανοῦ, ἀς ἔχον['] Ωρα,

If we allow pernicious Mars to rage thus. [ardent rescue.]
 But come now, let us two also concern ourselves with the
 Thus she spake: nor did the blue-eyed goddess Minerva
 resist.

The one indeed going to work harnessed the horses with
 golden head pieces, 720

Juno, the awful goddess, daughter of the ugly Saturn.
 And Hebe quickly put about the chariot the curved, brazen,
 Eight-spoked wheels, to the iron axle-tree on both sides:
 Of these indeed the felloe (is) of gold, imperishable, but
 above it

(Are) brazen tires, fastened on, wonderful to be seen; 725
 And the circular naves on both sides are of silver;
 And the body has been stretched on with golden and silver
 Thongs; and there are two circular rims;
 And from it there was a pole of silver; but at the extremity
 She bound the beautiful golden yoke, and on it she laid 730
 The beautiful breast-bands of gold; but Juno, eager for the
 strife and battle-shout

Led under the yoke the swift-footed horses
 But Minerva, the daughter of Ægis-bearing Jove,
 Let flow down indeed on the floor of her father her delicate,
 variegated [her hands: 735

Robe, which, moreover, she herself made and worked at with
 But she, having put on her tunic, accoutréed herself with
 the arms

Of cloud-collecting Jove for the tearful war,
 And so she cast around her shoulders the Ægis, tasseled,
 Terrible, around which indeed Terror has been wreathed
 every way;

And on it (is) Contention, and on it (is) Fortitude, and on
 it (is) chilling Pursuit; 740

And on it also (is) the Gorgon head of the fearful Monster,
 Both terrific and terrible, a portent of Ægis-bearing Jove.
 And upon her head she placed her four-coned helmet of
 spreading crest,

Golden, sufficient for the heavy-armed of a hundred cities.
 And she went up with her feet into the flaming chariot, and
 laid hold of the spear, 745

Ponderous, huge, strong, with which she subdues the ranks
 of heroick [powerful father, shall be enraged.
 Men, and (of any) with whom she, the daughter of a
 And so Juno applied herself eagerly to the horses with the
 lash. [the Hours were keeping.

But the gates of Heaven grated of their own accord, which

τῆς ἐπιτέτραπται μέγας Οὐρανὸς, Οὐλυμπός τε,
ἡμὲν ἀνακλίναι πυκινὸν νέφος, ἡδ' ἐπιθεῖναι.

τῇ ρά δι' αὐτάων κεντρηνεκέας ἔχον ἵππους.

εὗρον δὲ Κρονίωνα, θεῶν ἄτερ ἥμενον ἄλλων,
ἀκροτάτη κορυφῇ πολυδειράδος Οὐλύμποιο.

ἔνθ' ἵππους στήσασα θεὰ λευκώλενος "Ηρη

Ζῆν' ὑπατον Κρονίδην ἔξειρετο, καὶ προσέειπε·

Ζεῦ πάτερ, οὐ νεμεσίζῃ "Αρει τάδε καρτερὰ ἔργα,
δσσάτιόν τε καὶ οἶν ἀπώλεσε λαὸν 'Αχαιῶν
μὰψ, ἀτὰρ οὐ κατὰ κόσμον, ἐμοὶ δ' ἄχος; οἱ δὲ ἔκηλοι
τέρπονται Κύπρις τε καὶ ἀργυρότοξος 'Απόλλων, 760
ἄφρονα τοῦτον ἀνέντες, ὃς οὐ τινα οἴδε θέμιστα.
Ζεῦ πάτερ, ἦ ρά τί μοι κεχολώσεαι, αἰκεν "Αρηα
λυγρῶς πεπληγυῖα μάχης ἔξ ἀποδίωμαι;

Τὴ δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεύς·
ἄγρει μάν οἱ ἔπορσον 'Αθηναίην ἀγελείην, 765
ἥ ἐ μάλιστ' εἴωθε κακῆς ὀδύνησι πελάζειν.

"Ως ἔφατ· οὐδ' ἀπίθησε θεὰ λευκώλενος "Ηρη·
μάστιξε δ' ἵππους· τὼ δ' οὐκ ἀέκοντε πετέσθην
μεσσηγὺς γαίης τε καὶ οὐρανοῦ ἀστερόεντος.

δσσον δ' ἡεροειδὲς ἀνὴρ ἴδεν ὀφθαλμοῖσιν, 770
ἥμενος ἐν σκοπιῇ, λεύσσων ἐπὶ οῖνοπα πόντον,
τόσσον ἐπιθρώσκουσι θεῶν ὑψηχέες ἵπποι.
ἄλλ' ὅτε δὴ Τροίην ἔξον, ποταμῷ τε ρέοντε,
ἥχι ροὰς Σιμόεις συμβάλλετον ἡδὲ Σκάμανδρος,
ἔνθ' ἵππους ἔστησε θεὰ λευκώλενος "Ηρη, 775
λύσασ' ἔξ ὀχέων· περὶ δ' ἡέρα πουλὺν ἔχενε.
τοῖσιν δ' ἀμβροσίην Σιμόεις ἀνέτειλε νέμεσθαι.

Αὶ δὲ βάτην τρήρωσι πελειάσιν ἴθμαθ' ὄμοῖαι,
ἀνδράσιν 'Αργείοισιν ἀλεξέμεναι μεμανῖαι.

ἄλλ' ὅτε δή ρ' ἵκανον, ὅθι πλεῖστοι καὶ ἄριστοι

750

755

760

765

770

775

780

To whom has been entrusted the vast Heaven, and Olympus,
Both indeed to turn backward, and to place upon it the thick cloud.
This way accordingly through them they drove the horses
And they found the son of Saturn sitting apart from the other gods,
On the highest summit of the many-ridged Olympus.
There the white armed goddess Juno having stopped her horses,
Questioned supreme Jove, the son of Saturn, and addressed him
"Father Jove, art thou not indignant with Mars on
(To think) how great at once, and what sort of a multitude
of Achaeans he has destroyed,
Causelessly, and not according to propriety, but (so as to be)
a distress to me? But the others at their ease
Delight themselves, both Venus and silver-bow-bearing Apollo,
Having let loose this frantick one, who knows not any principles of justice. [against me if I, having grievously Father Jove, wilt thou then assuredly be at all incensed Wounded him, drive Mars away out of the battle?"
But her the cloud-collecting Jove replying addressed
Well, hasten, irritate against him Minerva the Plunderer,
Who is especially accustomed to put him in the way of evil pains."
Thus he spake; nor did the white armed goddess Juno,
But she lashed the horses; and they two flew not unwilling Between both the earth and the starry heaven.
And as far as a man sees with his eyes through the air,
Sitting on an eminence, looking over the wine-coloured deep,
So far do the high-sounding horses of the gods spring forward.
But when now they arrived at Troy, and the two flowing Where the Simois and the Scamander join together their streams,
There the white-armed goddess Juno stopped her horses,
Having loosened them from the chariot: and she diffused around a thick mist.
And the Simois caused to grow up for them ambrosial food
And they went like timid doves in their gait,
Eagerly bent to assist the Argive men.
But when now they were arrived accordingly, where the greatest numbers and the most valiant

750
[goaded forward.
755
[account of these bold deeds,
760
765
[disobey;
770
[rivers,
775
[to feed upon.
780

ἔστασαν, ἀμφὶ βίην Διομήδεος ἵπποδάμοιο
εἰλόμενοι, λείουσιν ἐοικότες ὡμοφάγοισιγ,
ἡ συσὶ κάπροισι. τῶν τε σθένος οὐκ ἀλαπαδνόν·
ἔνθα στᾶσ' ἥϋσε θεὰ λευκώλενος Ἡρη,
Στέντορι εἰσαμένη μεγαλήτορι χαλκεοφώνῳ,
ὅς τόσον αὐδήσασχ', ὅσον ἄλλοι πεντήκοντα.
785

Αἰδὼς, Ἀργεῖοι, κάκ' ἔλέγχεα, εἶδος ἀγητοί.
ὅφρα μὲν ἐς πόλεμον πωλέσκετο δῖος Ἀχιλλεὺς,
οὐδέποτε Τρῷες πρὸ πυλάων Δαρδανιάων
οἴχνεσκον· κείνου γὰρ ἐδείδισαν ὅβριμον ἔγχος·
νῦν δὲ ἐκὰς πόλιος κοιληγ ἐπὶ νηυσὶ μάχονται.
790

“Ως εἰποῦσ”, ὥτρυνε μένος καὶ θυμὸν ἑκάστου.
Τυδείδῃ δ’ ἐπόρουσε θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη·
εὗρε δὲ τόν γε ἄνακτα παρ’ ἵπποισι καὶ ὅχεσφιν
ἔλκος ἀναψύχοντα, τό μιν βάλε Πάνδαρος ἵω·
ἵδρῳς γάρ μιν ἔτειρεν ὑπὸ πλατέος τελαμῶνος
ἀσπίδος εὐκύκλου· τῷ τείρετο, κάμνε δὲ χεῖρα·
ἄν δ’ ἵσχων τελαμῶνα, κελαινεφὲς αἷμ’ ἀπομόργυν·
ἱππείου δὲ θεὰ ζυγοῦ ἥψατο, φώνησέν τε.
795

“Ἡ δὲ οἵ παιδα ἐοικότα γείνατο Τυδεύς.
Τυδεύς τοι μικρὸς μὲν ἦν δέμας, ἀλλὰ μαχητής.
καὶ ᾧ ὅτε πέρ μιν ἐγὼ πολεμίζειν οὐκ εἴασκον,
οὐδ’ ἐκπαιφάσσειν, ὅτε τ’ ἥλυθε νόσφιν Ἀχαιῶν
ἄγγελος ἐς Θήβας, πολέας μετὰ Καδμείωνας·
δαίνυσθαί μιν ἄνωγον ἐνὶ μεγάροισιν ἔκηλον.
800
αὐτὰρ δ’ θυμὸν ἔχων δν καρτερὸν, ὡς τὸ πάρος περ,
κούρους Καδμείων προκαλίζετο· πάντα δ’ ἐνίκα
ρήιδίως· τοίη οἵ ἐγὼν ἐπιτάρροθυς ἦα.
σοὶ δ’ ἡτοι μὲν ἐγὼ παρά θ’ ἴσταμαι, ἡδὲ φυλάσσω,
καὶ σε προφρονέως κέλομαι Τρώεσσι μάχεσθαι.
805
ἄλλά σευ ἡ κάματος πολυάīξ γυία δέδυκεν,
ἥ νύ σέ που δέος ἵσχει ἀκήριον· οὐ σύ γ’ ἔπειτα
Τυδέος ἔκγονος ἐσσὶ, δαιφρονος Οἰνείδαο.

¹ Literally, cooling.

Stood, being collected together round the mighty horse-taming

Diomed, like to raw-flesh-devouring lions, (exhausted; Or wild boars, and (those) whose strength is not easily There the white-armed goddess Juno having placed herself, shouted aloud;

Having assimilated herself to the great-hearted brazen-voiced Stentor, 785

Who vociferated as loud as other fifty:

"(It is) a shame, ye Argives, foul bye-words, men admirable in form (only). [war,

As long indeed as the noble Achilles used to resort to the Never did the Trojans advance before the Dardanian

Gates; for they dreaded his massive spear; 790

But now far from the city they fight close to the hollow ships." [of each:

Thus having spoken, she aroused the strength and spirit And the blue-eyed goddess Minerva rushed impetuously upon the son of Tydeus;

And she found that king indeed beside his horses and chariot, Assuaging^l the wound which Pandarus inflicted upon him with an arrow: 795

For the sweat was chafing him under the broad thong Of his well-rounded shield; with this he was chafed, and he was fatigued in his hand; [blood:

And raising the thong, he was squeezing out the dark-hued But the goddess touched his horse yoke, and said aloud:

"Of a truth Tydeus begat a son little like to himself 800 Tydeus was small indeed as to person, yet a warrior.

And so, even when I suffered him not to fight, Nor to rush with fierce looks to battle, when also he went apart from the Achaeans

As a messenger to Thebes, to the midst of many Cadmeans; I exhorted him to feast quietly in the halls. 805

Nevertheless he, retaining his own brave soul, just as before, Challenged the youth of the Cadmeans; and in every thing overcame them

Easily; such a helper was I to him.

And thee of a truth indeed I both stand by, and guard, And urge thee to fight with alacrity against the Trojans; 810 But either fatigue from excessive activity hath crept over thy limbs,

Or else perhaps spiritless fear restrains thee; thou then at least art

Not a descendant of Tydeus, the warlike son of Eneus."

Τὴν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη κρατερὸς Διομήδης·
γιγνώσκω σε, θεὰ, θύγατερ Διὸς αἰγιόχοιο.

815

τῷ τοι προφρονέως ἐρέω ἔπος, οὐδὲ ἐπικεύσω.
οὔτε τί με δέος ἴσχει ἀκήριον, οὔτε τις ὄκνος·
ἀλλ' ἔτι σῶν μέμνημαι ἐφετμέων, ἃς ἐπέτειλας.
οὐ μ' εἴας μακάρεσσι θεοῖς ἀντικρὺ μάχεσθαι
τοῖς ἄλλοις· ἀτὰρ, εἴ κε Διὸς θυγάτηρ, Ἀφροδίτη,
Ἐλθησ' ἐς πόλεμον, τὴν γ' οὐτάμεν ὁξεῖ χαλκῷ.
τοῦνεκα νῦν αὐτὸς τ' ἀναχάζομαι, ἡδὲ καὶ ἄλλους
Ἀργείους ἐκέλευσα ἀλήμενα ἐνθάδε πάντας·
γιγνώσκω γὰρ Ἀρηα μάχην ἀνὰ κοιρανέοντα.

Τὸν δ' ἡμείβετ' ἔπειτα θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη·
Τυδείδη Διόμηδες, ἐμῷ κεχαρισμένε θυμῷ,
μήτε σύ γ' Ἀρηα τὸν δείδιθι, μῆτέ τιν' ἄλλον
ἀθανάτων· τοίη τοι ἐγὼν ἐπιτάρροθός είμι.
ἀλλ' ἄγ', ἐπ' Ἀρηΐ πρώτῳ ἔχε μώνυχας ἵππους·
τίνφον δέ σχεδίην, μηδὲ ἄζεο θοῦρον Ἀρηα
τοῦτον μανόμενον, τυκτὸν κακὸν, ἀλλοπρόσαλλον.
ὅς πρώην μὲν ἐμοί τε καὶ Ἡρη στεῦτ' ἀγορεύων,
Τρωσὶ μαχήσεσθαι, ἀτὰρ Ἀργείοισιν ἀρήξειν·
νῦν δὲ μετὰ Τρώεσσιν ὅμιλεῖ, τῶν δὲ λέλασται.

825

⁴ Ως φαμένη, Σθένελον μὲν ἀφ' ἵππων ὥσε χαμᾶξε,
χειρὶ πάλιν ἐρύσασ'. δ δ' ἄρ' ἐμμαπέως ἀπόρουσε,
ἡ δ' ἐς δίφρον ἔβαινε παρὰ Διομήδεα δῖον
ἐμμεμαυῖα θεά· μέγα δ' ἔβραχε φήγινος ἄξων
βριθοσύνῃ· δεινὴν γὰρ ἄγε θεὸν, ἄνδρα δ' ἄριστον.
λάζετο δὲ μάστιγα καὶ ἡνία Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη.

835

αὐτίκ' ἐπ' Ἀρηΐ πρώτῳ ἔχε μώνυχας ἵππους.
ἡτοι ό μὲν Περίφαντα πελώριον ἐξενάριξεν,
Αἰτωλῶν δχ' ἄριστον, Ὁχησίου ἀγλαὸν νίόν·
τὸν μὲν Ἀρης ἐνάριξε μιαφόνος· αὐτὰρ Ἀθήνη
δῦν' Ἀϊδος κυνέην, μή μιν ἴδοι δβριμος Ἀρης.

840

'Ως δὲ ἴδε βροτολοιγὸς Ἀρης Διομήδεα δῖον,

845

¹ σχεδιην, i. e. κατα σχεδιην ορμην; or perhaps πληγην, with a blow inflicted
ηρα.

But her the brave Diomede, replying, addressed :
 " I know thee, goddess, daughter of Ægis-bearing Jove. 815
 Therefore I will tell thee the matter with alacrity, and will
 not hide it, [gishness,
 Neither does any spiritless fear restrain me, nor any slug-
 But I am still mindful of thine own commands, which thou
 enjoinedst upon me. [those other blessed
 Thou didst not allow me to fight in open opposition with
 Gods ; but, if perchance Venus, the daughter of Jove, 820
 Should come into the battle, thou directedst me to wound
 her certainly with my sharp spear. [manded also
 On this account I now both retire myself, and have com-
 The other Argives to be all banded close together here :
 For I recognise Mars commanding throughout the battle."

But him then the blue-eyed goddess Minerva answer-
 ed : 825

" Diomede, son of Tydeus, acceptable to my soul,
 Do not thou at least fear either that Mars, or any other
 Of the immortals : such a helper am I to thee.
 But come, direct thy solid-hoofed horses against Mars first :
 And strike him in close² (onset), and respect not impetuous
 Mars, 830

This frenzied one, made for evil, a shifter from one to another.
 Who lately indeed, talking, promised both me and Juno,
 That he would fight against the Trojans, but assist the Ar-
 gives ; [forgetful of those (others).]"

But now he is in company with the Trojans, and has been
 Having thus spoken, she dislodged Sthenelus indeed from
 the chariot to the ground, 835

Having drawn him backwards with her hand ; and he
 accordingly leaped down at the word,
 But she, the goddess, mounted the chariot beside the noble
 Diomede, eager in mind ; and the beechen axle loudly
 groaned [valiant man.

With the weight ; for it bore a terrible goddess, and a most
 And Pallas Minerva seized the whip and the reins. 840
 Immediately she directed the solid-hoofed horses against
 Mars first.

Truly he indeed had deprived of life the huge Periphas,
 By far the bravest of the Ætolians, the renowned son of
 Ochesius : [but Minerva
 Him indeed the blood-stained Mars had deprived of life ;
 Put on the helmet of Pluto, that the massive Mars might
 not see her. 845

But when the mortal-destroying Mars beheld the noble
 Diomede,

ἥτοι δὲ μὲν Περίφαντα πελώριον αὐτόθ' ἔστε
κεῖσθαι, ὅθι πρῶτον κτείνων ἐξαίνυτο θυμόν·
αὐτὰρ δὲ βῆ ρ' ίθὺς Διομήδεος ἵπποδάμοιο.
οἱ δέ ὅτε δὴ σχεδὸν ἤσαν ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισιν λόντες, 850
πρόσθεν "Αρης ὠρέξαθ' ὑπὲρ ζυγὸν, ἡνία θ' ἵππον,
ἔγχει χαλκείῳ, μεμαὼς ἀπὸ θυμὸν ἐλέσθαι·
καὶ τό γε χειρὶ λαβοῦσα θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη
δοσεν ὑπ' ἐκ δίφροιο ἐτώσιον ἀϊχθῆναι.
δεύτερος αὖθ' ὥρματο βοήν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης 855
ἔγχει χαλκείῳ· ἐπέρειστε δὲ Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη
κείατον ἐς κενεῶνα, ὅθι ζωνύσκετο μίτρην.
τῇ δέ μην οὐτα τυχῶν, διὰ δὲ χρόα καλὸν ἔδαψεν·
ἐκ δὲ δόρυ σπάσεν αὐτις· δὲ δ' ἔβραχε χάλκεος "Αρης,
δοσσον τ' ἐννεάχιλοι ἐπίαχον, ἡ δεκάχιλοι 860
ἀνέρες ἐν πολέμῳ, ἔριδα ξυνάγοντες "Αρης.
τοὺς δέ ἄρ' ὑπὸ τρόμος εἶλεν Ἀχαιούς τε, Τρῶας τε,
δείσαντας· τόσουν ἔβραχ' "Αρης, ἀτος πολέμοιο.
Οἴη δέ ἐκ νεφέων ἐρεβεννὴ φαίνεται ἀήρ,
καύματος, ἐξ ἀνέμοιο δυσαέος ὄρυμένοιο. 865
τοῖος Τυδείδης Διομήδει χάλκεος "Αρης
φαίνεθ', δόμοῦ νεφέεσσιν, ἐών εἰς οὐρανὸν εὐρύν.
καρπαλίμως δέ ἵκανε θεῶν ἔδος, αἰπὺν "Ολυμπον·
πάρ δὲ Διὸς Κρονίωνι καθέζετο, θυμὸν ἀχεύων,
δεῖξεν δέ μιβροτον αἷμα, καταρρέον ἐξ ὀτειλῆς, 870
καὶ ρ' ὄλοφυρόμενος ἔπει πτερόεντα προσηγόρευε.
Ζεῦ πάτερ, οὐ νεμεσίζῃ, δρῶν τάδε καρτερὰ ἔργα;
αἰεὶ τοι δίγιστα θεοὶ τετληρότες εἰμὲν,
ἄλλήλων ἴότητι, χάριν δέ ἀνδρεσσι φέροντες.
σοὶ πάντες μαχόμεσθα· σὺ γὰρ τέκες ἄφρονα κούρην 875
οὐλομένην, ή τ' αἰὲν ἀήσιλα ἔργα μέμηλεν.
ἄλλοι μὲν γὰρ πάντες, δοσοὶ θεοὶ εἰσ' ἐν Ὁλύμπῳ,
σοὶ τ' ἐπιπείθονται, καὶ δεδμήμεσθα ἔκαστος·
ταύτην δέ οὗτ' ἔπει προτιβάλλεαι, οὔτε τι ἔργῳ.

Truly he indeed suffered the huge Periphas to lie
 There, where first killing him he despoiled him of his spirit,
 But he accordingly proceeded straight towards the horse-
 taming Diomede. [near, 850]

And when they, advancing against each other, were now
 Mars first stretched forward over the yoke, and the reins
 of the horses,
 With his brazen spear, eager to take away his spirit;
 And that indeed the blue-eyed goddess Minerva, having
 seized it with her hand, [motion in vain.]
 Turned away from out of the chariot so as to be set in
 Secondly afterwards Diomede, brave at the battle-shout,
 made an onset [855]

With his brazen spear; and Pallas Minerva drove it firmly
 Into the lowest part of the belly, where he was girt with
 his belt. [tore through his fair skin;]
 In that part, I say, having hit him, he wounded him, and
 And drew the spear out again; but he, the brazen Mars,
 roared,

As loud also as nine thousand or ten thousand men [860]
 Shout in war, when joining the conflict of Mars.
 And hereupon a tremor came over the others, both the
 Achaeans and Trojans,
 Being afraid; so loud roared Mars, the insatiable of war.
 And just as a dark haze appears out of the clouds,
 (In time) of heat, from a blustering wind being raised: [865]
 Such to Diomede, the son of Tydeus, the brazen Mars
 Appeared, together with the clouds, as he went to the
 spacious heaven.

And swiftly he arrived at the seat of the gods, lofty Olympus,
 And sat himself down beside Jove, the son of Saturn,
 afflicted in his spirit, [orifice (of the wound), 870]
 And he shewed immortal blood, flowing down from the
 And so bewailing himself he spake (these) winged words:
 "Father Jove, art thou not incensed, seeing these violent
 doings?"

Truly we gods are always bearing the most appalling things,
 From one another's planning, and while conferring favour
 on men. [a senseless, mischievous 875]

We are all at variance with thee; for thou hast begotten
 Daughter, and (one) to whom lawless deeds are ever a care.
 For all the others indeed, as many gods as there are in
 Olympus, [made subject to thee:]
 Are both obedient to thee, and we have been each of us
 But this one thou dost not check either by word, or at all
 by deed,

ἀλλ' ἀνιεῖς, ἐπεὶ αὐτὸς ἔγείναο παῖδ' ἀΐδηλον·

880

ἢ νῦν Τυδέος υἱὸν ὑπερφίαλον Διομῆδεα

μαργαίνειν ἀνέηκεν ἐπ' ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖσι.

Κύπριδα μὲν πρῶτον σχεδὸν οὕτασε χεῖρ' ἐπὶ καρπῷ·

αὐτὰρ ἔπειτ' αὐτῷ μοι ἐπέσσυτο, δαίμονι ἵσος·

ἀλλά μ' ὑπήνεικαν ταχέες πόδες· ἢ τέ κε δηρὸν

885

αὐτοῦ πήματ' ἔπασχον ἐν αἰνῆσι νεκάδεσσιν,

ἢ κε ζὼς ἀμενηνὸς ἔα χαλκοῖο τυπῆσι.

Τὸν δ' ἄρ' ὑπόδρα ίδων προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεύς·

μήτι μοι, Ἀλλοπρόσαλλε, παρεζόμενος μινύριζε.

ἔχθιστος δέ μοι ἐστὶ θεῶν, οἵ "Ολυμπον ἔχουσιν.

890

αἰεὶ γάρ τοι ἔρις τε φίλη, πολεμοί τε, μάχαι τε.

μητρός τοι μένος ἐστὶν ἀάσχετον, οὐκ ἐπιεικτὸν,

"Ηρης, τὴν μὲν ἔγῳ σπουδῇ δάμνημ' ἐπέεσσι·

τῷ σ' διώ κείνης τάδε πάσχειν ἐννεσίησιν.

ἀλλ' οὐ μάν σ' ἔτι δηρὸν ἀνέξομαι ἀλλγε' ἔχοντα·

895

ἐκ γὰρ ἐμεῦ γένος ἐστὶ, ἐμοὶ δὲ σε γείνατο μήτηρ·

εἰ δέ τευ ἔξ ἄλλου γε θεῶν γένευ ὁδ' ἀΐδηλος,

καί κεν δὴ πάλαι ἡσθα ἐνέρτερος Οὐρανιώνων.

"Ως φάτο, καὶ Παιήον' ἀνώγει ἵήσασθαι·

τῷ δ' ἐπὶ Παιήων ὁδυνήφατα φάρμακα πάσσων

900

ἡκέσατ¹. οὐ μὲν γάρ τι κατάθνητός γε τέτυκτο.

ῶς δ' ὅτ' ὅπὸς γάλα λευκὸν ἐπειγόμενος συνέπηξεν,

ὑγρὸν ἔδυ, μάλα δ' ὥκα περιτρέφεται κυκόωντι·

ῶς ἄρα καρπαλίμως ἵήσατο θοῦρον "Αρηα.

τὸν δ' "Ηβη λοῦσε, χαρίεντα δὲ εῖματα ἔσσε.

905

πὰρ δὲ Διὶ Κρονίωνι καθέζετο κύδεῃ γαίων.

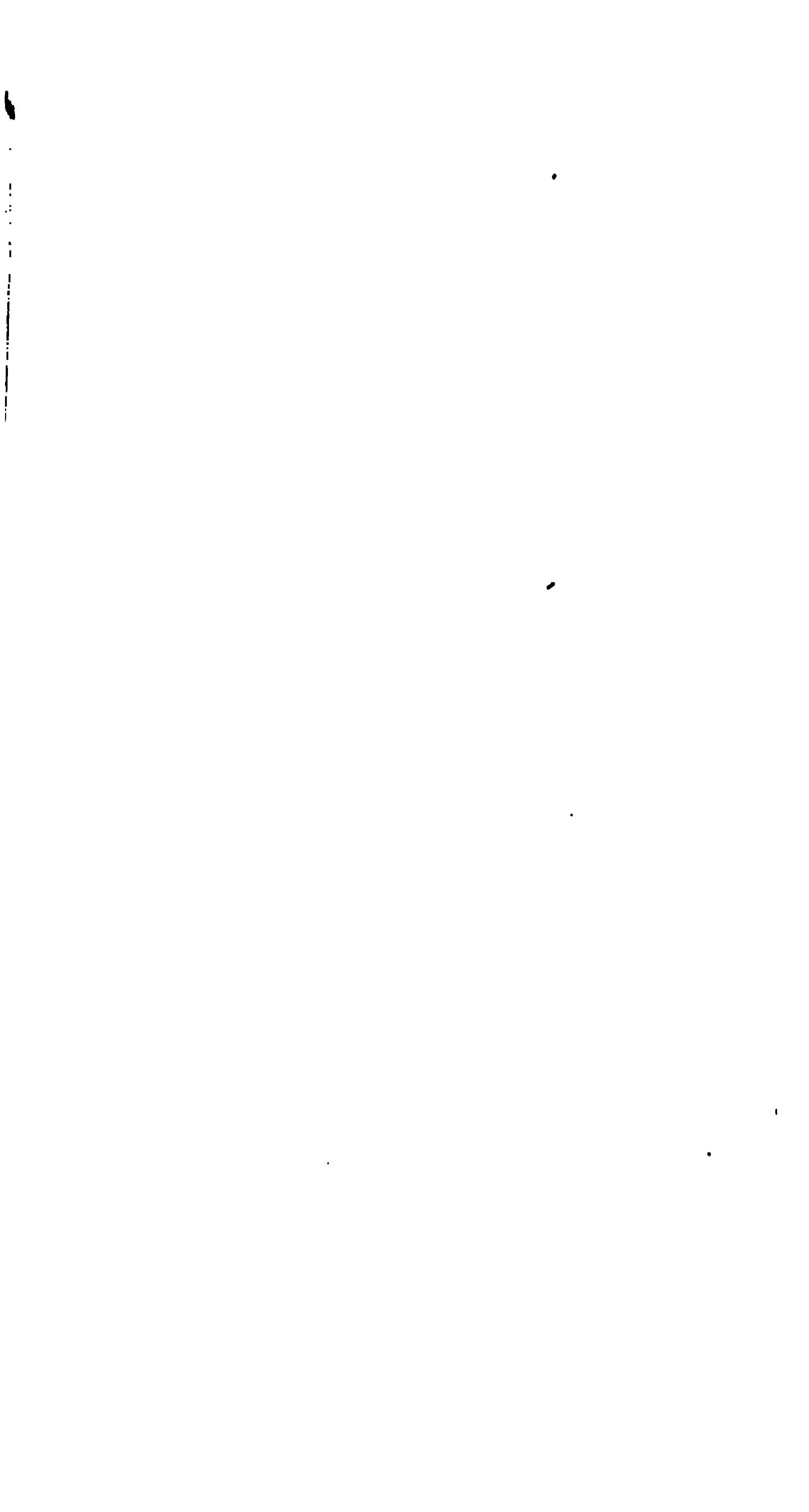
Αἱ δ' αὐτὶς πρὸς δῶμα Διὸς μεγάλοιο νέοντο,

"Ηρη τ' "Αργείη καὶ Ἀλαλκομενῆς Ἀθήνη,

παύσασαι βροτολοιγὸν "Αρην ἀνδροκτασιάων.

¹ The sudden operation of the remedy is well expressed by this similitude. It is necessary just to take notice, that they anciently made use of the juice or sap of a fig for runnet, to cause their milk to coagulate.

But encouragest her, since thou thyself didst beget (this)
destructive child : 880
 Who bath now incited the over-bearing Diomede, the son
Of Tydeus, to be frantick against the immortal gods.
 Venus indeed he first wounded in close combat on the hand
near the wrist
 But then he rushed on me myself, equal to a god ;
 But my swift feet carried me away from before him :
 (otherwise) certainly I should a long while 885
 Have suffered miseries there among dreadful heaps of dead
bodies, [brass.]
 Or alive should have been strengthless from the blows of the
 But him then the cloud-collecting Jove, looking with a
 menacing air, addressed : [one to another.
 " Do not whine at all to me, sitting beside me, shifter from
 And thou art the most odious to me of the gods, who occupy
 Olympus. 890
 For ever both contention (is) dear to thee, and wars, and
 battles. [thy mother,
 To thee belongs the uncontrollable, unyielding spirit of
 Juno, whom indeed I with difficulty subdue with words :
 Therefore I think that thou art suffering these things through
 her instigations. [pains still for a long time ; 895
 But, notwithstanding, I will not suffer thee to be enduring
 For thou art an offspring from me, and thy mother bore
 thee to me : [of any other at least of the gods,
 But if thou hadst been born thus pernicious (as thou art),
 Even long ago now thou wouldest have been lower than the
 sons of Uranus."
 Thus he spake, and ordered Paeon to heal him : [900
 And Paeon, sprinkling upon him pain-extinguishing drugs,
 Cured him : for he had not indeed been formed at all mortal
 at any rate, [milk,
 And as when fig-tree-juice,¹ being agitated, curdles the white
 Which was liquid, and it is thickened round very rapidly
 by him who mixes it ;
 So, I say, did he quickly heal impetuous Mars.
 Then Hebe washed him, and put elegant robes on him. 905
 And he sat himself down beside Jove, the son of Saturn,
 pleasing himself in his majesty. [Jove,
 But the others returned again to the mansion of mighty
 Both Argive Juno, and Minerva the Strong defender,
 Having caused man-destroying Mars to cease from man-
 slaughterings.



BOOK VI.

THE ARGUMENT.

The Episodes of Glaucus and Diomede, and of Hector and Andromache.

The gods having left the field, the Grecians prevail; Helenus, the chief Augur of Troy, commands Hector to return to the city in order to appoint a solemn procession of the Queen and the Trojan matrons to the temple of Minerva, to entreat her to remove Diomede from the fight. The battle relaxing during the absence of Hector, Glaucus and Diomede have an interview in the space between the two armies; and coming thus to the knowledge of the friendship and hospitality that existed between their ancestors, they make an exchange of their arms. Hector, having performed the orders of Helenus, prevails upon Paris to return to the battle, and taking a tender leave of his wife Andromache, hastens again to the field.

The scene is first in the field of battle, between the rivers Simoïs and Scamander, and then changes to Troy.

ΤΗΣ
‘ΟΜΗΡΟΥ ‘ΙΛΙΑΔΟΣ.

Ζ.

ΤΡΩΩΝ δ' οἰώθη καὶ Ἀχαιῶν φύλοπις αἰνή.
πολλὰ δ' ἄρ' ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθ' ἵθυσε μάχη πεδίοιο,
ἀλλήλων ἴθυνομένων χαλκήρεα δοῦρα
μεσσῆγὺς Σιμόεντος ἵδε Ξάνθοιο ρόάων.

Αἴας δὲ πρῶτος Τελαμώνιος, ἔρκος Ἀχαιῶν,
Τρώων ρῆξε φάλαγγα, φόως δ' ἐτάροισιν ἔθηκεν,
ἄνδρα βαλὼν, ὃς ἄριστος ἐνὶ Θρήκεσσι τέτυκτο,
νίὸν Ἐϋσσώρου, Ἀκάμαντ¹, ἡνὸν τε μέγαν τε.
τόν ρ' ἔβαλε πρῶτος κόρυθος φάλον ἵπποδασεῖης·
ἐν δὲ μετώπῳ πῆξε, πέρησε δ' ἄρ' ὀστέον εἴσω
αἰχμῇ χαλκείη· τὸν δὲ σκότος δσσε κάλυψεν.

Ἄξυλον δ' ἄρ' ἔπειφνε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης,
Τευθρανίδην, ὃς ἔναιεν ἐϋκτιμένη ἐν Ἀρίσθῃ,
ἀφνειὸς βιότοιο, φίλος δ' ἦν ἀνθρώποισι·
πάντας γὰρ φιλέεσκεν, ὅδῷ ἐπὶ οἰκία ναίων.
ἀλλά οἱ οὗτις τῶν γε τότ' ἥρκεσε λυγρὸν ὅλεθρον,
πρόσθεν ὑπαντιάσας· ἀλλ' ἄμφω θυμὸν ἀπηύρα,
αὐτὸν καὶ θεράποντα Καλήσιον, ὃς Ῥα τόθ' ἵππων
ἔσκεν ὑφηνίοχος· τῷ δ' ἄμφω γαῖαν ἐδύτην.

Δρῆσον δ' Εύρύαλος καὶ Ὀφέλτιον ἔξενάριξε·
βῆ δὲ μετ' Αἴσηπον καὶ Πήδασον, οὓς ποτε Νύμφη
Νηῆς Ἀβαρβαρέη τέκ¹ ἀμύμονι Βουκολίωνι.
Βουκολίων δ' ἦν νίὸς ἀγανοῦ Λαομέδοντος,
πρεσβύτατος γενεῆ, σκότιον δέ ἐ γείνατο μήτηρ.

¹ i. e. deliverance and hope.

5

10

15

20

HOMER'S ILIAD.

BOOK VI.

THEN the terrible din of battle of the Trojans and Achæans
was abandoned (by the gods). [across the plain,
And so oftentimes the fight went straight hither and thither
As they directed their brass-compacted spears at each other
Between the streams of the Simois and the Xanthus. [5]

And first the Telamonian Ajax, a bulwark of the Achæans,
Broke a phalanx of the Trojans, and caused light¹ to his
companions, [Thracians,
Having struck a man, who had been the bravest among the
Acamas, the son of Eussorus, both brave and strong.
Him, I say, he first struck on the cone of the helmet crested
with bushy horse-hair; [point 10
And he fixed (the spear) in his forehead, and so the brazen
Penetrated the bone within; and darkness enveloped him
on his eyes. [Axylus,

And further Diomede, brave at the battle-shout, slew
The son of Teuthranus, who dwelt in well-built Arisbe,
Rich in the means of living, and he was a friend to men;
For, inhabiting a dwelling by the way-side, he treated all in
a friendly way, [Axylus, 15

Nevertheless no one even of these, at that time, warded off
mournful destruction for him, [both of their spirit,
Placing himself in the way in front; but (Diomede) deprived
Himself and his servant Calesius, who in fact was then
The charioteer of his horses, and they both went under the
earth.

And Euryalus deprived of life Dresus and Opheltius; 20
And went after Æsepus and Pedasus, whom once the nymph
Abarbarea, a Naiad, bore to the irreproachable Bucolion.
But Bucolion was the son of the illustrious Laomedon,
His eldest by birth, but his mother brought him forth
illegitimate.

ποιμαίνων δ' ἐπ' ὅεσσι μίγη φιλότητι καὶ εὐη̄.
ἡ δ' ὑποκυσσαμένη διδυμάονε γείνατο παῖδε.
καὶ μὲν τῶν ὑπέλυσε μένος καὶ φαιδιμα γῦνα
Μηκιστῆάδης, καὶ ἀπ' ὕμων τεύχε' ἔσυλα.
Ἄστυαλον δ' ἄρ' ἔπεφνε μενεπτόλεμος Πολυποίτης.

25

Πιδύτην δ' Ὁδυσεὺς Περκώσιον ἔξενάριξεν
ἔγχεῖ χαλκείῳ, Τεῦκρος δ' Ἀρετάονα δῖον.
Ἄντιλοχος δ' Ἀβληρον ἐνήρατο δουρὶ φαεινῷ
Νεστορίδης· Ἐλατον δὲ ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων·
ναῖε δὲ, Σατνιόεντος ἐϋρρέείταο παρ' ὅχθας,
Πήδασον αἰπείνήν. Φύλακον δ' ἔλε Λήϊτος ἥρως
φεύγοντ'. Εὐρύπυλος δὲ Μελάνθιον ἔξενάριξεν.

30

"Ἄδρηστον δ' ἄρ' ἔπειτα βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Μενέλαος
ζωὸν ἔλ· ἵππω γάρ οἱ ἀτυζομένω πεδίοιο
ὅζω ἐνὶ βλαφθέντε μυρικίνῳ, ἀγκύλον ἄρμα
ᾶξαντ' ἐν πρώτῳ ῥυμῷ, αὐτῷ μὲν ἐβήτην
πρὸς πόλιν, ἥπερ οἱ ἄλλοι ἀτυζόμενοι φοβέοντο·
αὐτὸς δ' ἐκ δίφροιο παρὰ τροχὸν ἔξεκυλίσθη,
πρηνὴς ἐν κονίησιν ἐπὶ στόμα. πὰρ δέ οἱ ἔστη
Ἄτρείδης Μενέλαος, ἔχων δολιχόσκιον ἔγχος.
"Ἄδρηστος δ' ἄρ' ἔπειτα λαβὼν ἐλλίσσετο γούνων·

40

Ζώγρει, Ἄτρεος υἱὲ, σὺ δ' ἄξια δέξαι ἄποινα·
πολλὰ δ' ἐν ἀφνειοῦ πατρὸς κειμήλια κεῖται,
χαλκός τε, χρυσός τε, πολύκμητός τε σίδηρος·
τῶν κέν τοι χαρίσαιτο πατὴρ ἀπερείσι¹ ἄποινα,
εἴ κεν ἐμὲ ζωὸν πεπύθοιτ' ἐπὶ νησὶν Ἀχαιῶν.

50

"Ως φάτο· τῷ δ' ἄρα θυμὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν ἔπειθε·
καὶ δή μιν τάχ' ἔμελλε θοὰς ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν
δώσειν ω̄ θεράποντι καταξέμεν· ἀλλ' Ἀγαμέμνων
ἀντίος ἥλθε θέων, καὶ δμοκλήσας ἔπος ηῦδα·

"Ω πέπον, ω̄ Μενέλαε, τίη δὲ σὺ κήδεαι οὗτως

55

¹ πατρος, depending on οικω omitted.

And he, tending the flocks, was mingled with her in love
and in bed beside the sheep. 25
And she having become pregnant brought forth twin sons.
And indeed their strength and glossy limbs the son of
Meleagrus
Relaxed, and stripped off the armour from their shoulders.
And further Polypetes, firm in war, slew Astyalus.
And Ulysses deprived of life Pidyes the Percosian 30
With his brazen spear, and Teucer the noble Artaon.
And Antilochus, the son of Nestor, deprived of life Ablerus
with his glittering
Spear; and Agamemnon, king of men, Elatus;
And he inhabited the lofty Pedasus beside the banks
Of the fair-flowing Satniois. And the hero Leitus caught
Phylacus 35
As he was escaping. And Eurypylos deprived of life Melan-
thus. [shout, took
And then, furthermore, Menelaus, brave at the battle-
Adrastus alive; for his two horses panick struck across
the plain, [broken the curved
Having been impeded against a tamarind branch, having
Chariot at the extremity of the pole, themselves indeed
proceeded 40
To the city, by the same way that the others were flying
panick struck, [wheel
But he himself was rolled out from the chariot beside the
Hewl long in the dust on his face. And there stood beside him
Menelaus, the son of Atreus, holding his long spear.
And then, accordingly, Adrastus, having taken him by his
knees, supplicated him. 45
“Keep me alive, son of Atreus, and do thou receive wor-
thy ransom-money [many costly things,
For there are laid up in (the house) of my wealthy father
Both brass, and gold, and steel prepared with much toil;
From these my father would freely give thee unlimited ran-
som-monies, 50
If he heard of my being alive at the ships of the Achaeans.”
Thus he spake, and so he was persuading the soul of the
other in his breast:
And now he was just about to deliver him to his attendant
To lead down to the swift ships of the Achaeans; but Aga-
memnon [aloud, spake (this) word:
Came running in the opposite direction, and, reproving him
“O faint-hearted, O Menelaus, and why dost thou so
care 55

ἀνδρῶν; ἡ σοὶ ἄριστα πεποίηται κατὰ οἶκον
πρὸς Τρώων. τῶν μήτις ὑπεκφύγοι αἰπὺν ὅλεθρον,
χεῖράς θ' ἡμετέρας¹ μηδ' ὅντινα γαστέρι μήτηρ
κοῦρον ἔόντα φέροι μηδ' ὃς φύγοι² ἀλλ' ἄμα πάντες
'Ιλίου ἐξαπολοίατ', ἀκήδεστοι καὶ ἄφαντοι.

60

³Ως εἰπὼν παρέπεισεν ἀδελφειοῦ φρένας ἥρως,
αἴσιμα παρειπών. δὸς δὲ ἀπό ἔθεν ὕστατο χειρὶ³
ἥρω⁴ "Ἄδρηστον. τὸν δὲ κρείων 'Αγαμέμνων
οὐτα κατὰ λαπάρην⁵ δὸς δὲ ἀνετράπετ⁶. 'Ατρεΐδης δὲ
λὰξ ἐν στήθεσι βὰς ἐξέσπασε μείλιγον ἔγχος.

65

Νέστωρ δ' 'Αργείοισιν ἐκέκλετο, μακρὸν ἀντασ.
⁷Ω φίλοι, ἥρωες Δαναοὶ, θεράποντες⁸ Αρηος,
μήτις νῦν ἐνάρων ἐπιβαλλόμενος, μετόπισθε
μιμνέτω, ὡς κε πλεῖστα φέρων ἐπὶ νῆας ἵκηται.
ἀλλ' ἄνδρας κτείνωμεν. ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ τὰ ἔκηλοι
νεκροὺς ἀμπεδίον συλήσετε τεθνειῶτας.

70

⁹Ως εἰπὼν, ὕτρυνε μένος καὶ θυμὸν ἐκάστου.
ἔνθα κεν αὐτε Τρῷες¹⁰ 'Αρηϊφίλων ὑπ' 'Αχαιῶν
¹¹Ιλιον εἰσανέβησαν, ἀναλκείησι δαμέντες,
εἰ μὴ ἄρ¹² Αἰνείᾳ τε καὶ¹³ Εκτορὶ εἰπε παραστὰς
Πριαμίδης¹⁴ Ελενος, οἰωνοπόλων δχ¹⁵ ἄριστος.

75

Αἰνεία τε, καὶ¹⁶ Εκτορ, ἐπεὶ πόνος ὑμμι μάλιστα
Τρώων καὶ Λυκίων ἐγκέκλιται, οῦνεκ¹⁷ ἄριστοι
πᾶσαν ἐπ' ιθὺν ἐστὲ, μάχεσθαι τε φρονέειν τε.
στῆτ¹⁸ αὐτοῦ, καὶ λαὸν ἐρυκάκετε πρὸ πυλάων,
πάντη ἐποιχόμενοι, πρὶν αὐτ¹⁹ ἐν χερσὶ γυναικῶν
φεύγοντας πεσέειν, δηīοισι δὲ χάρμα γενέσθαι.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ κε φάλαγγας ἐποτρύνητον ἀπάσας,
ἡμεῖς μὲν Δαναοῖσι μαχησόμεθ²⁰ αὐθὶ μένοντες,
καὶ μᾶλα τειρόμενοί περ²¹ ἀναγκαίη γάρ ἐπείγει.
²²Εκτορ, ἀτὰρ σὺ πόλινδε μετέρχεθ, εἰπὲ δὲ²³ ἔπειτα
μητέρι σῇ καὶ ἐμῇ. ἡ δὲ ξυνάγουσα γεραιὰς
ηὸν²⁴ Αθηναίης γλαυκώπιδος ἐν πόλει ἄκρῃ,

80

85

¹ i. e. without a trace of them left.² i.e. the spoils.

For the men? Certainly very excellent (services) have
 been done thee at home [destruction,
 By the Trojans. Of them may not any one escape dire
 And at our hands; not even (he), whomsoever his mother
 may bear
 In her womb, being a male child, may not even he escape;
 but may all together [and without a trace."¹ 60
 Utterly perish from out of Ilium, without funeral honours
 Thus having spoken, the hero counter-persuaded the
 mind of his brother, [with his hand
 Addressing just (words) to him. And he thrust from him
 The hero Adrastus. And him the ruler Agamemnon
 Wounded in the loins; but he was thrown backwards: and
 the son of Atreus, [spear. 65
 Having trod on his breast with his heel, drew out the ashen
 And Nestor called to the Argives, shouting to a great
 distance.
 "O friends, Danaan heroes, attendants of Mars,
 Let no one now, setting his mind upon spoils, stay
 Behind, that he may go to the ships bearing very many.
 But let us slay the men. And afterwards these² also in
 peace 70
 Ye shall strip off from the dead corpses over the plain.
 Thus having spoken, he excited the ardor and spirit of
 each. { Achaeans
 Then would the Trojans under the influence of the war-loving
 Have gone up again into Ilium subdued from their spirit-
 lessness, [of Augurs, 75
 Had not in fact Helenus, the son of Priam, by far the best
 Standing by, said to both Æneas and Hector: [has the toil
 "O both Æneas, and Hector, since upon you most of all
 Been made to rest, of the Trojans and Lycians, because ye
 are the best
 For every enterprize, both in fighting and planning;
 Stand here, and restrain the people before the gates, 80
 Going through them in every direction, before that they
 again flying fall [their enemies.
 Into the hands of their wives, and become a triumph to
 But whenever you stir up all the phalanxes,
 We indeed remaining here will fight with the Danai,
 Even although greatly harrassed: for necessity urges it. 85
 But do thou Hector, go to the city, and then speak
 To thy mother and mine; and let her, collecting together
 the ladies of rank [of the city,
 To the temple of the blue-eyed Minerva in the highest part

οῖξασα κληῆδι θύρας Ἱεροῦ δόμοιο,
πέπλον, ὃς οἱ δοκέει χαριέστατος ἡδὲ μέγιστος
εἶναι ἐνὶ μεγάρῳ, καὶ οἱ πολὺ φιλτατος αὐτῇ,
θεῖναι Ἀθηναῖς ἐπὶ γούνασιν ἡῦκόμοιο·
καὶ οἱ ὑποσχέσθαι δυοκαίδεκα βους ἐνὶ νηῷ
ἥνις ἡκέστας Ἱερευσέμεν, αἴ κ' ἐλεήσῃ
ἄστυ τε καὶ Τρώων ἀλόχους καὶ νήπια τέκνα·
αἴ κεν Τυδέος νιὸν ἀπόσχῃ Ἰλίου ἱρῆς,
ἄγριον αἰχμητὴν, κρατερὸν μῆστωρα φόβοιο·
διν δὴ ἐγὼ κάρτιστον Ἀχαιῶν φημὶ γενέσθαι.
οὐδ' Ἀχιλῆα ποθ' ὄδε γ' ἐδείδιμεν, ὅρχαμον ἀνδρῶν,
ὅνπερ φασὶ θεᾶς ἔξεμμεναι· ἀλλ' ὅδε λίην
μαίνεται, οὐδέ τίς οἱ δύναται μένος ἴσοφαρίζειν.

^{“Ως ἔφαθ·”} Εκτωρ δ' οὕτι κασιγνήτῳ ἀπίθησεν
αὐτίκα δ' ἐξ ὁχέων σὺν τεύχεσιν ἀλτο χαμᾶζε.
πάλλων δ' ὁξέα δοῦρα, κατὰ στρατὸν ὥχετο πάντη,
ὅτρύνων μαχέσασθαι, ἔγειρε δὲ φύλοπιν αἰνήν.
οἱ δ' ἐλελίχθησαν, καὶ ἐναντίοι ἔσταν Ἀχαιῶν.
Ἄργειοι δ' ὑπεχώρησαν, λῆξαν δὲ φόνοιο.
φὰν δέ τιν' ἀθανάτων ἐξ οὐρανοῦ ἀστερόεντος
Τρωσὶν ἀλεξήσοντα κατελθέμεν, ὡς ἐλελίχθεν.
^{“Εκτωρ δὲ Τρώεσσιν ἐκέκλετο, μακρὸν ἀῦσας”}

Τρῶες ὑπέρθυμοι, τηλέκλητοί τ' ἐπίκουροι,
ἀνέρες ἐστὲ, φίλοι, μνήσασθε δὲ θούριδος ἀλκῆς,
ὅφρ' ἀν ἐγὼ βείω προτὶ Ἰλιον, ἡδὲ γέρουσιν
εἴπω βουλευτῆσι, καὶ ἡμετέρης ἀλόχοισι,
δαίμοσιν ἀρήσασθαι, ὑποσχέσθαι δ' ἐκατόμβας.

^{“Ως ἄρα φωνήσας ἀπέβη κορυθαίολος”} Εκτωρ.
ἀμφὶ δέ μιν σφυρὰ τύπτε καὶ αὐχένα δέρμα κελαινὸν,
ἄντυξ, ἡ πυμάτη θέεν ἀσπίδος ὄμφαλοέσσης.

Γλαῦκος δ' Ἰππολόχοιο πάϊς καὶ Τυδέος νιὸς
ἐσ μέσον ἀμφοτέρων συνίτην μεμαῶτε μάχεσθαι.

Having opened with a key the gates of the sacred house,
(Take care) to place the robe which appears to her to be the
most elegant, 90

And the largest in the mansion, and by far the most valued
By herself, on the knees of the fair-haired Minerva,
And to promise her that she will sacrifice in her temple
twelve yearling

Heifers, untouched by the goad, if she pity [Trojans, 95
Both the city and the wives and infant children of the
If she keep away the son of Tydeus from sacred Ilium,
The savage warrior, the mighty master of terror; [Achaeans:
Whom indeed I assert to have become the most mighty of the
Not at any time did we thus at least dread even Achilles,
leader of men, [But this man excessively 100
Whom however they declare to be sprung from a goddess.
Rages, nor is any one able to claim equality with him in
strength." [brother;

Thus he said; and Hector did not at all disobey his
But immediately leaped from his chariot with his arms to
the ground. [in all directions,
And, brandishing his sharp spears, went through the army
Exciting them to fight, and he stirred up a terrible din of
battle. 105

But they were wheeled round, and stood over against the
Achaeans.

But the Argives gave way, and ceased from slaughter;
And they said that some one of the immortals had descended
from the starry

Heaven, to assist the Trojans, as they were wheeled round.
But Hector called out to the Trojans, shouting to a great
distance; 110

"Trojans of surpassing spirit, and allies summoned from
a distance,

Be men, friends, and bethink yourselves of ardent courage,
Whilst I go to Ilium, and tell

The aged counsellors, and our wives

To pray to the gods, and promise them hecatombs." 115

So having thus spoken, the helmet-waving Hector de-
parted; [and neck,
And the black hide struck him on each side on his ankles
The circular rim, which ran (round) at the extreme edge of
his bossy shield.

But Glaucus, son of Hippolochus, and the son of Tydeus
Came together into the midst of both (armies), being eager
to fight. 120

οἱ δ' ὅτε δὴ σχεδὸν ἡσαν ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισιν ιόντες,
τὸν πρότερος προσέειπε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης·

Tίς δὲ σὺ ἔσσι, φέριστε, καταθητῶν ἀνθρώπων;
οὐ μὲν γάρ ποτ' ὅπωπα μάχῃ ἔνι κυδιανείρη
τὸ πρίν· ἀτὰρ μὲν νῦν γε πολὺ προβέβηκας ἀπάντων 125
σῷ θάρσει, ὅτ' ἐμὸν δολιχόσκιον ἔγχος ἔμεινας.
δυστήνων δέ τε παιδες ἐμῷ μένει ἀντιώσιν.

εἰ δέ τις ἀθανάτων γε κατ' οὐρανοῦ εἰλήλουθας,
οὐκ ἀν ἔγωγε θεοῖσιν ἐπουρανίοισι μαχοίμην.
οὐδὲ γὰρ οὐδὲ Δρύαντος υἱὸς κρατερὸς Λυκόοργος 130
δὴν ἦν, ὃς ῥά θεοῖσιν ἐπουρανίοισιν ἔριζεν.

ὅς ποτε μαινομένοιο Διωνύσοιο τιθήνας
σεῦε κατ' ἡγάθεον Νυσῆιον· αἱ δ' ἄμα πᾶσαι
θύσθλα χαμαὶ κατέχεναν, ὑπ' ἀνδροφόνοιο Λυκούργου
θεινόμεναι βουπλῆγι· Διώνυσος δὲ φοβηθεὶς 135
δύσεθ' ἀλὸς κατὰ κῦμα· Θέτις δ' ὑπεδέξατο κόλπῳ
δειδιότα· κρατερὸς γὰρ ἔχε τρόμος ἀνδρὸς ὁμοκλῆ.
τῷ μὲν ἔπειτ' ὁδύσαντο θεοὶ ρέια ζώοντες,
καὶ μιν τυφλὸν ἔθηκε Κρόνου παῖς· οὐδ' ἄρ' ἔτι δὴν 140
ἦν, ἐπεὶ ἀθανάτοισιν ἀπήχθετο πᾶσι θεοῖσιν.
οὐδ' ἀν ἔγὼ μακάρεσσι θεοῖς ἐθέλοιμι μάχεσθαι.

εἰ δέ τις ἔσσι βροτῶν, οἱ ἀρούρης καρπὸν ἔδουσιν,
ἀσσον ἴθ', ὡς κεν θᾶσσον ὀλέθρου πείραθ' ἵκηαι.

Tὸν δ' αὐθ' Ἰππολόχοιο προσηύδα φαίδιμος υἱός·
Τυδείδη μεγάθυμε, τίη γενεὴν ἔρεείνεις; 145
οἵη περ φύλλων γενεὴ, τοιήδε καὶ ἀνδρῶν.
φύλλα τὰ μέν τ' ἀνεμος χαμάδις χέει, ἄλλα δέ θ' ὑλη
τηλεθόωσα φύει· ἔαρος δ' ἐπιγίγνεται ὕρη·
ὅς ἀνδρῶν γενεὴ, ἡ μὲν φύει, ἡ δ' ἀπολήγει.
εἰ δ' ἐθέλεις καὶ ταῦτα δαήμεναι· ὅφρ' εὐ εἰδῆς 150
ἡμετέρην γενεὴν, πολλοὶ δέ μιν ἄνδρες ἵσασιν·
ἔστι πόλις Ἐφύρη, μυχῷ Ἀργεος ἵπποβότοιο,
· ἐνθάδε Σίσυφος ἔσκεν, δέ κέρδιστος γένετ' ἀνδρῶν,

¹ Ογ, *axe for slaughtering oxen*: literally, *an ox-striker*.

And when these were now near, advancing against each other,

Diomede, brave at the battle-shout, first addressed him :

" And who of mortal men art thou, most valiant (man) ?
For never indeed have I seen (thee) in the hero-ennobling
battle [all 125]

Before ; but indeed thou hast now certainly far surpassed
In thy confidence, since thou hast awaited my long spear.
But children of the unfortunate also are they that encounter
my might. [from heaven,

But if thou hast come down one of the immortals at least
I for my part will not fight with the heavenly gods. [130
For not even did the brave Lycurgus either, the son of Dryas,
Long exist, who, in fact, contended with the heavenly gods.
Who once chased along sacred Nyseum the nurses
Of the frenzied Bacchus ; and they all together
Let their Thyrsi fall down on the ground, being struck by
the manslaying [rifled, 135

Lycurgus with an ox goad.¹ but Bacchus, having been ter-
Plunged down to the wave of the sea ; and Thetis received
him in her bosom

Fearing , for a violent tremour possessed him on account of
the threatening shout of the man. [incensed,
With him indeed the gods, who live in ease, were then
And the son of Saturn struck him blind , and so he did not
exist on [gods. 140

For a long time, when he was hated by all the immortal
And neither should I be willing to fight with the blessed
gods. [of the earth,

But if thou art any one of the mortals, who eat the fruit
Come nearer, that thou mayest the sooner arrive at the
completion of destruction." [Hippolochus addressed :
But him, on the other hand, the distinguished son of

" High-souled son of Tydeus, why dost thou ask after my
race ? [men.

Even such as is the race of leaves, such also is (that) of
Some leaves indeed the wind strews on the ground, but
others also the growing [of spring ;

Wood produces ; and they arise in succession in the season
So the race of men, one indeed produces, and another ceases.
But if thou wishest to learn these things also, in order that
thou mayest well understand 150

Our race, —and many men know it.— [feeding Argos ;
There is a city (named) Ephyre, in the interior of horse-
There Sisyphus was, who was the most crafty of men,

Σίσυφος Αἰολίδης. ὁ δ' ἄρα Γλαῦκον τέκεθ' υἱόν.

αὐτὰρ Γλαῦκος ἔτικτεν ἀμύμονα Βελλεροφόντην.

155

τῷ δὲ θεοὶ κάλλος τε καὶ ἡνορέην ἐρατεινὴν

ἀπασαν. αὐτάρ οἱ Προῖτος κακὰ μήσατο θυμῷ·

ὅς δέ τοις ἐκ δήμου ἔλασσεν, ἐπεὶ πολὺ φέρτερος ἦεν

Ἄργειων. Ζεὺς γάρ οἱ ὑπὸ σκήπτρῳ ἐδάμασσε.

τῷ δὲ γυνῇ Προίτου ἐπεμήνατο, δι' Ἀντεια,

160

κρυπταδίῃ φιλότητι μιγήμεναι· ἀλλὰ τὸν οὗτοι

πεῖθ' ἀγαθὰ φρονέοντα, δαιφρονα Βελλεροφόντην.

ἡ δὲ ψευσαμένη Προίτον βασιλῆα προσηύδα·

τεθναίης, ω Προῖτ', ἡ κάκτανε Βελλεροφόντην,

ὅς μὲν ἔθελε φιλότητι μιγήμεναι οὐκ ἔθελυση.

165

ως φάτο· τὸν δὲ ἄνακτα χόλος λάβεν, οἷον ἄκουσε.

κτεῖναι μέν δέ ἀλέεινε, σεβάσσατο γὰρ τόγε θυμῷ,

πέμπε δέ μιν Λυκίηνδε, πόρεν δ' ὅγε σήματα λυγρὰ,

γράψας ἐν πίνακι πτυκτῷ θυμοφθόρα πολλὰ,

δεῖξαι δ' ἡνώγει ω πενθερῷ, ὅφρ' ἀπόλοιτο.

170

αὐτὰρ ὁ βῆ Λυκίηνδε θεῶν ὑπὸ ἀμύμονι πομπῇ.

ἄλλ' ὅτε δὴ Λυκίην ἴξε, Ξάνθον τε ῥέοντα,

προφρονέως μιν τίεν ἄναξ Λυκίης·

ἐννῆμαρ δείνισσε, καὶ ἐννέα βοῦς ἵερευσεν.

ἄλλ' ὅτε δὴ δεκάτη ἐφάνη ρόδοδάκτυλος

175

καὶ τότε μιν ἐρέεινε, καὶ ἥτεε σῆμα ἰδέσθαι,

ὅ ττι ρά οἱ γαμβροῖο παρὰ Προίτοι φέροιτο.

αὐτὰρ ἐπειδὴ σῆμα κακὸν παρεδέξατο γαμβροῦ,

πρῶτον μέν δέ Χίμαιραν ἀμαιμακέτην ἐκέλευσε

πεφνέμεν. ἡ δέ τοις ἔην θεῖον γένος, οὐδὲν δὲνθρώπων,

180

πρόσθε λέων, ὅπιθεν δὲ δράκων, μέσση δὲ χίμαιρα,

δεινὸν ἀποπνείοντα πυρὸς μένος αἰθομένοιο.

καὶ τὴν μὲν κατέπεφνε, θεῶν τεράεσσι πιθήσας.

δεύτερον αὖ, Σολύμοισι μαχήσατο κυδαλίμοισι·

¹ Literally, *not to be rushed on*, from α and μαιμα. Others derive it from αμαχος. The word is also interpreted *immense*, from μηκος reduplicated.

Sisyphus, son of Æolus. And he, moreover, begat a son
Glaucus.

But Glaucus begat the irreproachable Bellerophon. 155
And on him the gods bestowed both beauty and a pleasing
Manliness. But Prætus planned mischiefs against him in
his soul,

[far the most powerful
Who indeed banished him from the state, since he was by
Of the Argives; for Jove subdued them for him under his
sceptre.

[frantick desire 160
But with him the wife of Prætus, divine Antea, had a
To be united in a clandestine carnal union; but him not at all
Did she persuade,—the warlike Bellerophon, having gener-
ous sentiments.

But she, telling a lie, addressed king Prætus:
“Mayest thou die, O Prætus, or else slay Bellerophon,
Who desired to be united with me in carnal union against
my will.” 165

Thus she spake; but him, the king, anger seized at what
sort of a thing he heard. [in awe of in his soul,
So he avoided killing him indeed, for this certainly he stood
But he sent him to Lycia, and he delivered to him baneful
tokens,

Having written on a folded tablet many deadly things,
And commanded him to shew them to his father-in-law, in
order that he might perish. 170

But he departed to Lycia under the favourable guidance of
the gods. [thus,

But when now he had come to Lycia, and the flowing Xan-
The king of broad Lycia honoured him heartily; [nine oxen.
For nine days he hospitably entertained him, and sacrificed
But when now the tenth rosy-fingered morn appeared, 175
Then he both interrogated him, and requested to see the
token,

[Prætus.
Whatsoever, in fact, he brought him from his son-in-law
But when he received the mischievous token of his son-in-
law,

[urresistable
First indeed, accordingly, he commanded him to kill the
Chimæra; and she, in fact, was a divine progeny, and not
that of men. 180

In front a lion, and behind a dragon, and in the middle a
she-goat,

Breathing forth the terrible force of flaming fire.

And her indeed he slew, having relied on the portents of
the gods. [Solymi;

Again, in the second place, he fought with the renowned

καρτίστην δὴ τήν γε μάχην φάτο δύμεναι ἀνδρῶν.
τὸ τρίτον αὖ, κατέπεφνεν Ἀμαζόνας ἀντιανείρας.

185

τῷ δ' ἄρ' ἀνερχομένῳ πυκινὸν δόλον ἄλλον ὕφαινε.
κρίνας ἐκ Λυκίης εὐρείης φῶτας ἀρίστους,

εἶσε λόχον· τοὶ δ' οὕτι πάλιν οἰκόνδε νέοντο·
πάντας γὰρ κατέπεφνεν ἀμύμων Βελλεροφόντης.

190

ἄλλ' ὅτε δὴ γίγνωσκε θεοῦ γόνον ἡῦν ἔόντα,
αὐτοῦ μιν κατέρυκε, δίδον δ' ὅγε θυγατέρα ἦν·
δῶκε δέ οἱ τιμῆς βασιληῖδος ἥμισυ πάσης.

καὶ μέν οἱ Λύκιοι τέμενος τάμον ἔξοχον ἄλλων,
καλὸν φυταλῆς καὶ ἀρούρης, ὅφρα νέμοιτο.

195

ἡ δ' ἔτεκε τρία τέκνα δαιφρονὶ Βελλεροφόντῃ,
"Ισανδρόν τε, καὶ Ἰππόλοχον, καὶ Λαοδάμειαν.
Λαοδαμείη μὲν παρελέξατο μητίετα Ζεύς·

ἡ δ' ἔτεκ' ἀντίθεον Σαρπηδόνα χαλκοκορυστήν.
ἄλλ' ὅτε δὴ κάκενος ἀπήχθετο πᾶσι θεοῖσιν,
ἥτοι δὲ καππεδίον τὸ Ἀλήιον οἷος ἀλάτο,

200

δὺν θυμὸν κατέδων, πάτον ἀνθρώπων ἀλεείνων·
"Ισανδρον δέ οἱ υἱὸν "Αρης, ἀτος πολέμοιο,

μαρνάμενον Σολύμοισι κατέκτανε κυδαλίμοισι·

τὴν δὲ χολωσαμένη χρυσήνιος "Αρτεμις ἔκτα.

205

"Ιππόλοχος δέ μ' ἔτικτε, καὶ ἐκ τοῦ φημὶ γενέσθαι.

πέμπτε δέ μ' ἐς Τροίην, καὶ μοι μάλα πόλλ' ἐπέτελλεν,
αἰὲν ἀριστεύειν, καὶ ὑπείροχον ἔμμεναι ἄλλων,
μηδὲ γένος πατέρων αἰσχυνέμεν, οἱ μέγ' ἄριστοι

ἐν τῷ Ἐφύρῃ ἐγένοντο καὶ ἐν Λυκίῃ εὐρείη·

ταύτης τοι γενεῆς τε καὶ αἴματος εῦχομαι εἶναι.

210

“Ως φάτο· γήθησεν δὲ βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης·

ἔγχος μὲν κατέπηξεν ἐπὶ χθονὶ πουλυβοτείρῃ,
αὐτὰρ δὲ μειλιχίοισι προσηύδα ποιμένα λαῶν·

“Ἡ ρά νύ μοι ξεῖνος πατρῷος ἐστὶ παλαιός.

215

Οἰνεὺς γάρ ποτε δῖος ἀμύμονα Βελλεροφόντην
ξείνιστ’ ἐνὶ μεγάροισιν, ἐείκοσιν ἥματ’ ἐρύξας·

This indeed he said was quite the hardest battle of men that
he had entered. 185

Again, in the third place, he slew the man-equalling Ama-
zons. [him, as he was returning.

And hereupon (Prætus) wove another subtle plot against
Having selected the bravest men from extensive Lycia,
He posted an ambuscade; but they did not at all return
home again,

For the irreproachable Bellerophon slew all. 190

But when at length he perceived him to be the noble off-
spring of a god,

He detained him there, and he gave him his own daughter;
And he gave to him the half of all his regal honour.

And indeed the Lycians separated for him an enclosure, sur-
passing others, [sciss it. 195

Beautiful—of plantation and corn-land—that he might pos-
But she bore three children to the warlike Bellerophon,
Both Isandrus, and Hippolochus, and Laodamia.

With Laodamia indeed counselling Jove slept;
And she bore the godlike brazen-helmeted Sarpedon. [200
But when at length he¹ also became odious to all the gods,
Truly he wandered alone over the Aleian plain,

Consuming his own soul, avoiding the haunt of men;
But Mars, insatiable of war, slew his son
Isandrus, when fighting with the renowned Solymi;

And her² the golden-reined Diana slew, having become en-
raged. 205

But Hippolochus begat me, and from him I assert that I
was produced. [me

And he sent me to Troy and laid very many injunctions on
Ever to be distinguished for bravery, and to be superior to
others, [far

And not to disgrace the race of my fathers, who were by
The bravest both in Ephyre and in the extensive Lycia. 210
Of a truth both from this race and blood do I boast that I
am." [was delighted;

Thus he spake; and Diomede, brave at the battle-shout,
His spear indeed he fixed down in the many-feeding earth,
But he addressed the shepherd of the tribes in courteous
words: [hospitality of my father to me; 215

"Assuredly now then thou art an old connection by
For once the noble Æneas hospitably entertained in his
halls [ty days:

The irreproachable Bellerophon, having detained him twen-

² viz. his daughter.

οί δὲ καὶ ἄλλήλοισι πόρον ξεινήϊα καλά.

Οἰνεὺς μὲν ζωστῆρα δίδου φοίνικι φαεινὸν,
Βελλεροφόντης δὲ χρύσεον δέπας ἀμφικύπελλον·
καὶ μιν ἐγὼ κατέλειπον ἵων ἐν δώμασ' ἐμοῖσι.

Τυδέα δ' οὐ μέμνημαι· ἐπεὶ μ' ἔτι τυτθὸν ἔόντα
κάλλιφ', ὅτ' ἐν Θήβῃσιν ἀπώλετο λαὸς Ἀχαιῶν.

τῷ νῦν σοὶ μὲν ἐγὼ ξεῖνος φίλος Ἀργεῖ μέσσῳ
εἰμὶ, σὺ δ' ἐν Λυκίῃ, ὅτε κεν τῶν δῆμον ἴκωμαι.

ἐγχεσι δ' ἄλλήλων ἀλεώμεθα καὶ δι' ὅμιλου.

πολλοὶ μὲν γὰρ ἐμοὶ Τρῶες, κλητοί τ' ἐπίκουροι,
κτείνειν, ὃν κε θεός γε πόρη καὶ ποσσὶ κιχείω·

πολλοὶ δ' αὖ σοι Ἀχαιοὶ, ἐναιρέμεν, ὃν κε δύνηαι.

τεύχεα δ' ἄλλήλοις ἐπαμείψομεν· ὅφρα καὶ οἵδε
γυνῶσιν, ὅτι ξεῖνοι πατρώϊοι εὐχόμεθ' εἶναι.

¹ Ως ἄρα φωνήσαντε, καθ' ἵππων αἵξαντε,
χεῖράς τ' ἄλλήλων λαβέτην, καὶ πιστώσαντο.

ἔνθ' αὖτε Γλαύκῳ Κρονίδης φρένας ἐξέλετο Ζεὺς,

ὅς πρὸς Τυδείδην Διομήδεα τεύχε' ἄμειψε,

χρύσεα χαλκείων, ἑκατόμβοι' ἐννεαβοίων.

"Εκτωρ δ' ὡς Σκαιάς τε πύλας καὶ φηγὸν ἴκανεν,
ἀμφ' ἄρα μιν Τρώων ἄλοχοι θέον ἥδε θύγατρες,
εἰρόμεναι παῖδάς τε, καστυγήτους τε, ἔτας τε,
καὶ πόσιας· δ' ἐπειτα θεοῖς εὔχεσθαι ἀνώγει
πάσας ἔξείης. πολλῆσι δὲ κήδε' ἐφῆπτο.

'Αλλ' ὅτε δὴ Πριάμοιο δόμον περικαλλέ' ἴκανε,

ξεστῆσ' αἰθούσησι τετυγμένον· αὐτὰρ ἐν αὐτῷ

πεντήκοντ' ἔνεσαν θάλαμοι ξεστοῖο λίθοιο,

πλησίοις ἄλλήλων δεδμημένοι· ἐνθάδε παῖδες

κοιμῶντο Πριάμοιο παρὰ μηστῆς ἀλόχοισι·

κουράων δ' ἐτέρωθεν ἔναντίοις ἔνδοθεν αὐλῆς

δώδεκ' ἔσαν τέγεοι θάλαμοι ξεστοῖο λίθοιο,

πλησίοις ἄλλήλων δεδμημένοι· ἐνθάδε γαμβροὶ

κοιμῶντο Πριάμοιο παρ' αἰδοίης ἀλόχοισιν·

¹ The direct sentence is continued v. 251.

220

225

230

235

240

245

250

And they also delivered to each other beautiful hospitality-tokens;

Œnens indeed gave a belt glistening with purple,
And Bellerophon a golden double-bodied goblet; 220
And I coming away left it in my house.

But I do not remember Tydeus; since he left me behind,
Being still a little (child), when the army of the Achæans
perished at Thebes. [pitality for thee in the midst
Wheretore I indeed am now a friendly connection by hos-
Of Argos, and thou for me in Lycia, whenever I come to
their state. 225

And let us avoid each other with spears even through the
crowd. [me

For indeed there are many Trojans and summoned allies for
To kill, whomsoever indeed a god delivers to me, and I over-
take with my feet:

And, on the other hand, there are many Achæans for thee
to deprive of life, whomsoever thou art able. [also 230
But let us give arms in exchange to one other; that these
May know that we claim to be connections by hospitality
from our fathers." [their horses,

So they two, having thus spoken, having bounded from
Both took each other's hands, and plighted their faith.

Then moreover Jove, the son of Saturn, took away from
Glaucus his judgment. [deus, 235

Who gave his arms in exchange to Diomede, the son of Ty-
Golden for brazen, (arms) worth a hundred beeves for (those)
worth nine beeves. [beech-tree,

But when Hector came both to the Scæan gates and the
Thereupon the wives and daughters of the Trojans ran
round him

Enquiring both for children, and brothers, and friends,
And husbands; but he then bade them all in succession 240
Pray to the gods. And troubles were suspended over many.

But when at length he came to the very beautiful building
of Priam,

Constructed with polished porticoes - but¹ in it
There were fifty chambers of polished stone,
Built near to one another; there the sons 245
Of Priam were wont to repose beside their wedded partners
And over against them on the other side within the court
were twelve

Roofed chambers of his daughters, of polished stone,
Built near to one another, there the sons-in-law [ners - 250
Of Priam were wont to repose beside their modest part-

ἔνθα οἱ ἡπιόδωρος ἐναντίη ἥλυθε μήτηρ,
Λαοδίκην ἐσάγουσα, θυγατρῶν εἶδος ἀρίστην·
ἔν τ' ἄρα οἱ φῦ χειρὶ, ἔπος τ' ἔφατ', ἐκ τ' ὄνόμαζε·

Τέκνον, τίπτε λιπὼν πόλεμον θρασὺν εἰλήλουθας;
ἡ μᾶλα δὴ τείρουσι δυσώνυμοι υἱες Ἀχαιῶν, 255
μαρνάμενοι περὶ ἄστυ, σὲ δ' ἐνθάδε θυμὸς ἀνῆκεν
ἔλθοντ', ἐξ ἄκρης πόλιος Διὶ χεῖρας ἀνασχεῖν.
ἀλλὰ μέν, δόφρα κέ τοι μελιηδέα οἴνον ἐνείκω,
ώς σπείσης Διὶ πατρὶ καὶ ἄλλοις ἀθανάτοισι
πρῶτον, ἔπειτα δὲ κ' αὐτὸς ὀνήστει, αἴ τε πίγσθα. 260
ἀνδρὶ δὲ κεκμηῶτι μένος μέγα οἴνος ἀέξει.
ώς τύνη κέκμηκας, ἀμύνων σοῖσιν ἔτησι.

Τὴν δ' ἡμείβετ' ἔπειτα μέγας κορυθαίολος "Εκτωρ"
μή μοι οἴνον ἔειρε μελίφρονα, πότνια μήτερ,
μή μ' ἀπογυιώσης, μένεος δ' ἀλκῆς τε λάθωμαι. 265
χερσὶ δ' ἀνίπτοισι Διὶ λείβειν αἴθοπα οἴνον
ἄζομαι· οὐδέ πη ἐστὶ κελαινεφέῃ Κρονίωνι
αἷματι καὶ λύθρῳ πεπαλαγμένον εὐχετάασθαι.
ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν πρὸς νηὸν Ἀθηναίης ἀγελείης
ἔρχεο σὺν θυέεσσιν, ἀολλίσσασα γεραιάς· 270
πέπλον δ', ὅστις τοι χαριέστατος ἡδὲ μέγιστος
ἔστιν ἐνὶ μεγάρῳ, καί τοι πολὺ φίλτατος αὐτῇ,
τὸν θὲς Ἀθηναίης ἐπὶ γούνασιν ἡῦκόμοιο,
καί οἱ ὑποσχέσθαι δυοκαίδεκα βοῦς ἐνὶ νηῷ
ἥνις ἤκέστας ἱερευσέμεν, αἴ τ' ἐλεήσῃ 275
ἄστυ τε καὶ Τρώων ἀλόχους καὶ νήπια τέκνα·
αἴ τεν Τυδέος υἱὸν ἀπόσχῃ Ἰλίου ἴρης,
ἄγριον αἰχμητὴν, κρατερὸν μήστωρα φόβοιο.
ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν πρὸς νηὸν Ἀθηναίης ἀγελείης
ἔρχεν· ἔγὼ δὲ Πάριν μετελεύσομαι, δόφρα καλέσσω, 280
αἴ τ' ἐθέλῃσ' εἰπόντος ἀκούεμεν. ὡς τεν οἱ αὖθι
γαῖα χάνοι· μέγα γάρ μιν Ὁλύμπιος ἔτρεφε πῆμα
Τρωσί τε, καὶ Πριάμῳ μεγαλήτορι, τοῖό τε παισίν.

¹ Some render εσαγουσα intransitively. Proceeding to Laodice.

There his gentle-dealing mother came in the opposite direction to him, [daughters in form ; As she was bringing along¹ Laodice, the fairest of her And thereupon she both clung to him with her hand, and spake a word, and addressed him by name :

" Son, why hast thou come, having left the daring battle ? Surely now the abominable sons of the Achaeans greatly harrass thee, 255

Fighting around the city, and thee thy spirit has impelled, having come [city to Jove.

Hither, to hold up thy hands from the highest part of the But stay, till I bring thee honey-sweet wine, [other immortals That thou mayest pour out a libation to father Jove and the First, and then be refreshed thyself, if thou drink. 260

For wine raises the spirit greatly in a man that has become exhausted :

As thou hast become exhausted, defending thy own friends."

But to her then the mighty helmet-waving Hector replied " Do not raise honey-flavoured wine to me, venerable mother, Lest thou enervate me, and I forget my strength and courage. 265

But I fear to pour out with unwashed hands the dark-coloured wine [cloud-darkening

To Jove ; neither is it, in any way, lawful to pray to the Son of Saturn, when stained with blood and gore.

But do thou indeed go to the temple of Minerva [rank ; 270 The plunderer, with oblations, having assembled the ladies of And the robe, which there is to thee the most elegant and Largest in the mansion, and by far the most acceptable to thyself, -

That (robe) place upon the knees of the fair-haired Minerva, And (take care) to promise to her that thou wilt sacrifice in her temple twelve yearling

Heifers, untouched by the goad, if she pity 275

Both the city and the partners and infant children of the Trojans :

If she keep away from sacred Ilium the son of Tydeus, The savage warrior, the mighty contriver of flight.

But do thou indeed go to the temple of Minerva [him, 280 The plunderer ; and I will go after Paris, that I may call If perchance he choose to hear me speaking. Would that

the earth [a great cause of calamity Would yawn for him here ; for the Olympian reared in him Both to the Trojans, and the great-hearted Priam, and his sons.

- εὶ κεῖνόν γε ἵδοιμι κατελθόντ' "Αἴδος εῖσω,
φαίην κε φρέν' ἀτέρπου ὁῖζύος ἐκλελαθέσθαι. 285
 •Ως ἔφαθ'• ἡ δὲ μολοῦσα ποτὶ μέγαρ', ἀμφιπόλοισι
κέκλετο· ταὶ δ' ἄρ' ἀδλισσαν κατὰ ἄστυ γεραιάς.
αὐτὴ δ' ἐς θάλαμον κατεβήστετο κηώεντα,
ἔνθ' ἔσαν οἱ πέπλοι παμποίκιλοι, ἔργα γυναικῶν
Σιδονίων, τὰς αὐτὸς Ἀλέξανδρος θεοειδῆς 290
ἥγαγε Σιδονίηθεν, ἐπιπλῶς εὑρέα πόντον,
τὴν ὅδὸν, ἦν 'Ελένην περ ἀνήγαγεν εὐπατέρειαν.
τῶν ἐν' ἀειραμένη 'Εκάβη φέρε δῶρον Ἀθήνη,
ὅς κάλλιστος ἦν ποικιλμασιν, ἥδε μέγιστος·
ἀστὴρ δ' ὡς ἀπέλαμπεν· ἔκειτο δὲ νείατος ἀλλων. 295
βῆ δ' ἰέναι, πολλαὶ δὲ μετεσπεύσαντο γεραιάι.
 Αἱ δ' ὅτε νηὸν ἵκανον Ἀθήνης ἐν πόλει ἄκρη,
τῆσι θύρας ὥξε Θεανὼ καλλιπάρησ,
Κισσῆς, ἀλοχος Ἀντήνορος ἵπποδάμοιο· 300
 τὴν γὰρ Τρῷες ἔθηκαν Ἀθηναίης ἱέρειαν.
αἱ δ' ὄλολυγῇ πᾶσαι Ἀθήνη χεῖρας ἀνέσχον.
ἡ δ' ἄρα πέπλον ἐλοῦσα Θεανὼ καλλιπάρησ,
θῆκεν Ἀθηναίης ἐπὶ γούνασιν ἡῦκόμοιο·
εὐχομένη δ' ἡράτο Διὸς κούρῃ μεγάλοιο.
 Πότνι' Ἀθηναίη, ἔρυσίπτολι, δῆα θεάων, 305
 ἄξον δὴ ἔγχος Διομήδεος, ἥδε καὶ αὐτὸν
πρηνέα δὸς πεσέειν Σκαιῶν προπάροιθε πυλάων·
ὄφρα τοι αὐτίκα νῦν δυοκαίδεκα βοῦς ἐνὶ νηῷ
ἥνις ἡκέστας ἱερεύσομεν, αἴκ' ἐλεήσης
ἄστυ τε καὶ Τρῷων ἀλόχους καὶ νήπια τέκνα. 310
 •Ως ἔφατ' εὐχομένη· ἀνένευε δὲ Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη.
ὣς αἱ μέν ᾧ εῦχοντο Διὸς κούρῃ μεγάλοιο.
 "Εκτωρ δὲ πρὸς δώματ' Ἀλεξάνδροιο βεβήκει
καλὰ, τά ᾧ αὐτὸς ἔτευξε σὺν ἀνδράσιν, οἱ τότ' ἄριστοι
ἥσαν ἐνὶ Τροίη ἐριβώλακι τέκτονες ἄνδρες· 315
οἱ οἵ ἐποίησαν θάλαμον, καὶ δῶμα, καὶ αὐλὴν,

If I could see him at least having descended within Hades,
I should say that I had laid aside feelings of joyless sorrow
in my mind." 285

Thus he spake; but she, going to her mansions, gave orders [the ladies of rank throughout the city.
To her attendants; and they accordingly convened together
But she herself descended to her perfumed chamber,
Where she had her robes variegated, with all manner of

colours, the works of Sidonian

Women, whom the god-like Alexander himself 290
Brought from Sidon, having sailed over the wide sea,
Upon that voyage on which he sailed away with Helen of

illustrious father. [Minerva,

One of these Hecuba having taken up bore as a gift to
That which was the most beautiful in its variegated figures
and the largest; [others. 295

And it glistened like a star, and it lay the undermost of the
And she proceeded to go, and many matrons were hurrying
along with her. [highest part of the city,

And when these reached the temple of Minerva in the
The fair-cheeked Theano opened the gates to them,
The daughter of Cisseus, the partner of the horse-taming
Antenor,

For her the Trojans appointed priestess of Minerva. 300
But they all with loud wailing held up their hands to Minerva.
And she further, the fair-cheeked Theano, having taken
the robe,

Placed it upon the knees of the fair-haired Minerva;
And praying, she supplicated the daughter of mighty Jove.

"Awful Minerva, protectress of the city, divinest of
goddesses, 305

Break now the spear of Diomedes, and grant also that he
Himself fall prostrate in front of the Scaran gates;
That we may now at once sacrifice to thee in thy temple
Twelve yearling heifers untouched by the goad, if thou pity
Both the city and partners and infant children of the
Trojans." 310

Thus she spake praying; but Pallas Minerva refused
Thus these indeed, I say, prayed to the daughter of mighty
Jove.

But Hector had gone to the beautiful dwellings
Of Alexander, which he himself, moreover, constructed with
men, who at that time were

The best work-men in very fertile Troy, 315
Who made for him a bed-room and a dwelling-room and a
hall,

ἔγγύθι τε Πριάμοιο καὶ "Εκτορος, ἐν πόλει ἄκρῃ.
 ἐνθ' "Εκτωρ εἰσῆλθε Διῖ φίλος· ἐν δ' ἄρα χειρὶ¹
 ἔγχος ἔχ' ἐνδεκάπηχυ² πάροιθε δὲ λάμπετο δουρὸς
 αἰχμὴ χαλκείη, περὶ δὲ χρύσεος θέει πόρκης.
 τὸν δ' εῦρ' ἐν θυλάμῳ περικαλλέα τεύχε³ ἔποντα,
 ἀσπίδα, καὶ θώρηκα, καὶ ἀγκύλα τόξ⁴ ἀφόωντα.
 'Αργείη δ' 'Ελένη μετ' ἄρα δμωῆσι γυναιξὶν
 ἥστο, καὶ ἀμφιπόλοισι περικλυντὰ ἔργα κέλευε.
 τὸν δ' "Εκτωρ νείκεσσεν ἴδων αἰσχροῖς ἐπέεσσι·

320
325

Δαιμόνι⁵, οὐ μὲν κυλὰ χόλον τόνδ' ἐνθεο θυμῷ.
 λαοὶ μὲν φθινύθουσι περὶ πτόλιν, αἰπύ τε τεῖχος,
 μαρνάμενοι σέο δ' εἴνεκ⁶ ἀυτή τε πτόλεμός τε
 ἀστυ τόδ' ἀμφιδέδηε. σὺ δ' ἀν μαχέσαιο καὶ ἄλλῳ,
 εἴ τινά που μεθιέντα ἴδοις στυγεροῦ πολέμοιο.
 ἄλλ' ἄνα, μὴ τάχα ἀστυ πυρὸς δηϊοιο θέρηται.

330

Τὸν δ' αὐτε προσέειπεν 'Αλέξανδρος θεοειδής·
 "Εκτορ, ἐπεί με κατ' αἴσταν ἐνείκεσας, οὐδ' ὑπὲρ αἴσταν,
 τοῦνεκά τοι ἐρέω· σὺ δὲ σύνθεο, καί μεν ἄκουσον·

335

οὐ τοι ἐγὼ Τρώων τόσσον χόλῳ οὐδὲ νεμέσσει
 ἥμην ἐν θυλάμῳ, ἔθελον δ' ἄχεī προτραπέσθαι.
 νῦν δέ με παρειποῦσ' ἄλοχος μαλακοῖς ἐπέεσσιν,
 ὅρμησ⁷ ἐς πόλεμον· δοκέει δέ μοι ὡδε καὶ αὐτῷ
 λώιον ἔσσεσθαι· νίκη δ' ἐπαμείβεται ἄνδρας.

ἄλλ' ἄγε νῦν ἐπίμεινον, ἀρήϊα τεύχεα δύω.

340

ἢ ἵθ⁸, ἐγὼ δὲ μέτειμι· κιχήσεσθαι δέ σ' ὁῖω.

"Ως φάτο· τὸν δ' οὗτι προσέφη κορυθαίολος "Εκτωρ.
 τὸν δ' 'Ελένη μύθοισι προσηύδα μειλιχίοισι·

Δᾶερ ἐμεῖο, κυνὸς κακομηχάνου, ὀκρυοέσσης,
 ὡς μ' ὅφελ⁹ ἥματι τῷ, ὅτε με πρῶτον τέκε μήτηρ,
 οἵχεσθαι προφέρουσα κακὴ ἀνέμοιο θύελλα
 εἰς ὄρος, ἢ εἰς κῦμα πολυφλοίσθοιο θαλάσσης·

345

¹ εποντα for αμφιεποντα² υπο omitted.³ Literally, causing shuddering, from κρυος, a chill.⁴ Literally, bitch.

Near both Priam's and Hector's, in the highest part of the
city.

There Hector, dear to Jove, entered; and, further, in his
He held a spear of eleven cubits length; and in front of the
shaft gleamed

The brazen point, and a golden ring encircled it. 320
And he found him in the bedroom busying¹ himself with his
very beautiful armour,

His shield, and corslet, and polishing his bended bow,
And the Argive Helen, moreover, was sitting among her
female

Slaves, and was enjoining on her attendants tasks of very
And him Hector, having beheld him, rebuked with reproach-
ful words:

"Noble Sir, it is not well indeed that thou hast raised
this anger in thy soul

The troops indeed are perishing round the city, and the lofty
Fighting, and it is on account of thee that the battle-shout
and war

Have been kindled around this city. And thou wouldest
If thou sawest any-one any-where relaxing from the hateful

war.

But up, lest the city be quickly burned with² destructive fire."

But him, in return, the god like Alexander addressed:

"Hector, since thou hast rebuked me according to equity,
and not beyond equity, [attention and listen to me:
On this account I will speak to thee; and do thou give
Assuredly not so much from anger or indignation against

the Trojans

Was I sitting in the bed-chamber, but I was willing to give
way to grief.

But now my wife, persuading me with gentle words,
Urged me to the war; and it appears to me myself also
that thus

[scrot] men.

It will be better; and victory comes alternately to (dif-
But come now, wait for me, (that) I may put on my martial
armour,

340

Or depart, and I will come after you; but I am of opinion that
I shall come up with you."

[address any thing to him.]

Thus he spake; and the helmet-waving Hector did not
But him Helen addressed in (these) mild words: [wretch⁴

"Brother-in-law of me, a mischief-devising, loathsome,³
Would that on that day, when my mother first bore me, 345
A pernicious storm of wind had gone bearing me forwards
To a mountain, or to the wave of the loud-resounding sea.

ἔνθα με κῦμ' ἀπόερσε, πάρος τάδε ἔργα γενέσθαι.
αὐτὸρ ἐπεὶ τάδε γ' ὅδε θεοὶ κακὰ τεκμήραντο,
ἀνδρὸς ἔπειτ' ὥφελλον ἀμείνονος εἶναι ἄκοιτις, 350
ὅς δὲ ἦδη νέμεσίν τε καὶ αἰσχεα πόλλ' ἀνθρώπων.
τούτῳ δ' οὗτ' ἀρ νῦν φρένες ἔμπεδοι, οὗτ' ἀρ' ὀπίσσω
ἔσσονται· τῷ καὶ μιν ἐπαυρήσεσθαι ὁτιό.
ἀλλ' ἄγε νῦν εἴσελθε, καὶ ἔζεο τῷδ' ἐπὶ δίφρῳ,
δᾶερ, ἐπεὶ σε μάλιστα πόνος φρένας ἀμφιβέβηκεν, 355
εἴνεκ' ἐμεῖο κυνὸς, καὶ Ἀλεξάνδρου ἔνεκ' ἄτης·
οἵσιν ἐπὶ Ζεὺς θῆκε κακὸν μόρον, ως καὶ ὀπίσσω
ἀνθρώποισι πελώμεθ' ἀοίδιμοι ἐσσομένοισι.

Τὴν δ' ἡμείβετ' ἔπειτα μέγας κορυθαίολος "Ἐκτωρ"
μή με κάθιζ¹, 'Ελένη, φιλέουσά περ, οὐδέ με πείσεις. 360
ἥδη γάρ μοι θυμὸς ἔπεσσυται, ὅφρ' ἔπαμύνω
Τρώεσσ², οἱ μέγ' ἐμεῖο ποθὴν ἀπεόντος ἔχουσιν.
ἀλλὰ σύ γ' ὅρνιθι τοῦτον, ἐπειγέσθω δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς,
ώς κεν ἔμ' ἔντοσθε πόλιος καταμάρψῃ ἔόντα.
καὶ γὰρ ἐγὼν οἰκόνδ' ἐσελεύσομαι, ὅφρα ἴδωμαι 365
οἰκῆας, ἄλοχόν τε φίλην, καὶ νήπιον νίδν.
οὐ γάρ τ' οἰδ³, εἰ ἔτι σφιν ὑπότροπος ἵξομαι αὐτις,
ἥ ἥδη μ' ὑπὸ χερσὶ θεοὶ δαμόωσιν Ἀχαιῶν.

"Ως ἄρα φωνήσας ἀπέβη κορυθαίολος "Ἐκτωρ."
αἴψα δ' ἔπειθ⁴ ἵκανε δόμους εὖ ναιετάοντας, 370
οὐδ' εὑρ⁵ 'Ανδρομάχην λευκώλενον ἐν μεγάροισιν,
ἀλλ' ἥγε ξὺν παιδὶ καὶ ἀμφιπόλῳ ἐϋπέπλῳ
πύργῳ ἐφεστήκει γούώσα τε, μυρομένη τε.
"Ἐκτωρ δ", ως οὐκ ἔνδον ἀμύμονα τέτμεν ἄκοιτιν,
ἔστη ἐπ' οὐδὸν ἴών, μετὰ δὲ δμωῆσιν ἔειπεν" 375

Εἰ δ' ἄγε μοι, δμωαὶ, τημερτέα μυθήσασθε·
πῆ ἔβη 'Ανδρομάχη λευκώλενος ἐκ μεγάροιο;
ἢέ πη ἐσ γυλόων, ἢ εἰνατέρων ἐϋπέπλων,

¹ Literally, *objects of song*.

² Literally, *the men about to be*.

³ Literally, *being*.

⁴ There is an ellipse of δομοὺς in this, and of ναον in the next line.

There the waves would have overwhelmed me, before these
deeds had been done. [manner,
But since the gods arranged these evils at least in this
Then would that I had been the bed-fellow of a better
man, 350
(One,) moreover, who understood both the indignation and
numerous reproaches of men. [nor hereafter
But, to this man neither now in fact (is there) a firm heart,
Will there be, therefore also I am of opinion that he will
reap the fruit (of this).
But come now, enter, and seat thyself on this chair,
Brother-in-law; since trouble hath exceedingly visited thee
in thy mind, 355
On account of me, a wretch, and on account of Alexander's
folly; [also
Upon whom Jove has inflicted an evil destiny, that hereafter
We be branded in song⁴ among posterity."²
And to her then the mighty helmet-waving Hector replied:
"Do not cause me to sit down, Helen, although fond of
me; you will not either persuade me. 360
For already has my soul been made eager that I bring suc-
cour
To the Trojans, who feel a regret for me, while absent, to a
great degree. [also rouse himself,
But do thou at least urge this man, and let him himself
That he may overtake me while I am³ within the city.
For I also will go to my house, in order that I may see 365
My domestics, and beloved partner, and infant son
For I know not also, whether I shall yet come again re-
turning back to them, [of the Achaeans."
Or whether the gods may now subdue me under the hands
So having thus spoken, the helmet-waving Hector de-
parted. [mansion, 370
And immediately afterwards he came to his well-situated
But he did not find the white-armed Andromache in the halls,
But she with her child and her well-clad attendant [wailing.
Had been standing beside the tower both moaning and be-
But Hector, when he found not his blameless wife within,
Stood still, having come to the threshold, and spake amid
the female slaves. 375
"Come, if (you please) slaves, speak correctly:
Which way has the white-armed Andromache gone from the
mansion?
Is she gone out any way to (the houses⁴) of her sisters-in-
law, or (those) of the wives of her brothers-in law,

ἢ ἐς Ἀθηναίης ἔξοιχεται, ἔνθα περ ἄλλαι
Τρωαὶ ἐϋπλόκαμοι δεινὴν θεὸν ἐλάσκονται;

380

Τὸν δ' αὐτὸν ὁ τρητὴ ταμίη πρὸς μῦθον ἔειπεν·
Ἐκτορ, ἐπεὶ μάλιστας ἀνωγας ἀληθέα μυθήσασθαι·
οὗτε πη ἐς γαλόων, οὗτος εἰνατέρων ἐϋπέπλων,
οὗτος ἐς Ἀθηναίης ἔξοιχεται, ἔνθα περ ἄλλαι
Τρωαὶ ἐϋπλόκαμοι δεινὴν θεὸν ἐλάσκονται.

385

ἄλλος ἐπὶ πύργου ἔβη μέγαν Ἰλίου, οὐνεκὲν ἀκουστείρεσθαι Τρῶας, μέγα δὲ κράτος εἶναι Ἀχαιῶν.
ἡ μὲν δὴ πρὸς τεῖχος ἐπειγομένη ἀφικάνει,
μαινομένη εἰκυῖα φέρει δέ ἀμα παῖδα τιθήνη.

Ὥρα γυνὴ ταμίη· ὁ δέ ἀπέσσυτο δώματος Ἐκτωρ 390
τὴν αὐτὴν ὄδὸν αὐτις, ἐϋκτιμένας κατὰ γυνίας.

εὗτε πύλας ἵκανε, διερχόμενος μέγα ἄστυ,
Σκαιάς, τῇ γὰρ ἔμελλε διεξίμεναι πεδίονδε,
ἔνθα ἄλοχος πολύδωρος ἐναντίη ἥλθε θέουσα,
Ἀνδρομάχη, θυγάτηρ μεγαλήτορος Ἡετίωνος,

395

Ἡετίων, ὃς ἔναιεν ὑπὸ Πλάκωνος ὑληέσση,
Θήβη 'Υποπλακίη, Κιλίκεσσ' ἄνδρεσσιν ἀνάσσων·
τοῦ περ δὴ θυγάτηρ ἔχεθεν Ἐκτορι χαλκοκορυστῆ·
ἥ οἱ ἔπειτας ηντησ', ἀμα δέ ἀμφίπολος κίεν αὐτῇ,
παῖδες ἐπὶ κόλπουν ἔχουσιν ἀταλάφρονα, νήπιον αὐτῶν, 400

Ἐκτορίδην ἀγαπητὸν, ἀλίγκιον ἀστέρι καλῷ·
τόν ρέντεν Ἐκτωρ καλέεσκε Σκαμάνδριον, αὐτὰρ οἱ ἄλλοι
Ἄστυάνακτ'. οἵος γὰρ ἐρύετο Ἰλιον Ἐκτωρ.

ἥτοι δὲ μὲν μείδησεν ἰδὼν ἐς παῖδα σιωπῆ·
Ἀνδρομάχη δέ οἱ ἄγχι παρίστατο δακρυχέουσα,

405

ἔν τοι ἄρα οἱ φῦ χειρὶ, ἔπος τούτος ἔφατ', ἐκ τούτου δύναμε·
Δαιμόνιε, φθίσει σε τὸ σὸν μένος, οὐδέ τοι ἐλεαίρεις
παῖδά τε νηπίαχον, καὶ ἔμενος ἄμμορον, η τάχα χήρη
σεῦ ἔσομαι· τάχα γάρ σε κατακτανέουσιν Ἀχαιοί,
πάντες ἔφορμηθέντες. ἐμοὶ δέ κε κέρδιον εἴη,
σεῦ ἀφαμαρτούση, χθόνα δύμεναι· οὐ γὰρ ἔτεντος ἄλλη

410

Or to (the temple) of Minerva, where indeed the other
Fine-ringleted Trojan women are propitiating the terrible
goddess?" 380

But to him, in return, the sedulous housekeeper address-
ed a word: [the truth:
" Hector, since thou hast strongly commanded me to speak
Not any way either to (the houses) of her sisters-in-law, or
(those) of the wives of her brothers-in-law,
Or to (the temple) of Minerva is she gone out, where indeed
the other [goddess. 385

Fine-ringleted Trojan women are propitiating the terrible
But she hath gone to the lofty tower of Ilum, because she
heard [strength of the Achaeans was great.
That the Trojans were being exhausted, and that the
She is indeed now going to the tower, hastening along
Like one distracted; and the nurse carries the child along
with her." [tor—rushed away from the house 390

The female housekeeper spake indeed thus; but he—Hec-
ta by the same way, along the well-built streets. [an
When, passing through the great city, he reached the Scæ-
Gates—for by that way he was about to pass through out
to the plain,— [opposite direction,
There his abundantly dowered wife came running in the
Andromache, the daughter of the great-hearted Eetion, 395
Eetion, who dwelt beneath woody Placus,
In Hypoplacian Thebe, ruling over Cilician men; [Hector,
His daughter then was now possessed by the brazen-armed
Who at this time met him, and along with her came her
attendant, [infant, 400

Carrying on her bosom the child of tender-mind, quite an
The beloved son of Hector, resembling a beautiful star;
Whom moreover Hector called Scamandrius, but the others
Astyanax; for Hector alone defended Ilum.
He indeed assuredly smiled, looking on his child in silence:
But Andromache stood beside him, close by, shedding
tears, 405

And she moreover clung to him with her hand, and spake
a word, and called him by name: [dost not pity

" Noble Sir, thy own spirit will destroy thee, and thou
Both thy infant child, and destitute me, who shall soon be
Thy widow: for soon will the Achaeans slay thee,
Having all rushed against thee. But for me it would be
more advantageous 410

Having failed of thee, to go under the earth, for there will
no longer be

ἔσται θαλπωρὴ, ἐπεὶ δὲ σύγε πότμον ἐπίσπης,
ἄλλ' ἄχε'. οὐδέ μοι ἔστι πατὴρ καὶ πότνια μῆτηρ·
ἡτοι γὰρ πατέρ' ἀμὸν ἀπέκτανε δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς,

ἔκ δὲ πόλιν πέρσε Κιλίκων εὖ ναιετάωσαν,

415

Θήβην ὑψίπυλον· κατὰ δὲ ἔκτανεν Ἡετίωνα,

οὐδέ μιν ἔξενάριξε· σεβάσσατο γὰρ τόγε θυμῷ·

ἄλλ' ἄρα μιν κατέκηρε σὺν ἔντεσι δαιδαλέοισιν,

ἡδ' ἐπὶ σῆμ' ἔχεεν· περὶ δὲ πτελέας ἐφύτευσαν

Νύμφαι Ὀρεστιάδες, κοῦραι Διὸς αἰγιόχοιο.

420

οἱ δέ μοι ἑπτὰ κασίγυνητοι ἔσται ἐν μεγάροισιν,

οἵ μὲν πάντες ἵῳ κίον ηματὶ "Αἴδος εἶσω·

πάντας γὰρ κατέπεφνε ποδάρκης δῖος Ἀχιλλεὺς,

βουσὶν ἐπ' εἰλιπόδεσσι καὶ ἀργεννῆς δίεσσι.

μητέρα δ', ἡ βασίλευεν ὑπὸ Πλάκῳ ὑληέσσῃ,

τήν ἐπεὶ ἀρ δεῦρ' ἥγαγ' ἄμ' ἄλλοισι κτεάτεσσιν,

ἀψ όγε τὴν ἀπέλυσε, λαβὼν ἀπερείσι' ἄποινα·

πατρὸς δ' ἐν μεγάροισι βάλ· "Αρτεμις ίοχέαιρα.

"Εκτορ, ἀτὰρ σύ μοι ἔσσι πατὴρ καὶ πότνια μῆτηρ,

ἡδὲ κασίγυνητος, σὺ δέ μοι θαλερὸς παρακοίτης.

430

ἄλλ' ἄγε νῦν ἐλέαιρε, καὶ αὐτοῦ μίμν' ἐπὶ πύργῳ,

μὴ παῖδ' ὁρφανικὸν θείης, χήρην τε γυναικα·

λαὸν δὲ στῆσον παρ' ἐρινεὸν, ἔνθι μάλιστα

ἄμβατός ἔστι πόλις, καὶ ἐπίδρομον ἐπλετο τεῖχος.

τρὶς γὰρ τῇ γ' ἐλθόντες ἐπειρήσανθ' οἱ ἄριστοι

435

ἄμφ' Αἴαντε δύω, καὶ ἀγακλυτὸν Ἰδομενῆ,

ἡδ' ἄμφ' Ἀτρείδας, καὶ Τυδέος ἄλκιμον νίόν·

ἥπου τίς σφιν ἔνισπε θεοπροπίων εὖ εἰδὼς,

ἥ νυ καὶ αὐτῶν θυμὸς ἐποτρύνει καὶ ἀνώγει.

Τὴν δ' αὐτε προσέειπε μέγας κορυθαίολος "Εκτωρ·

440

ἥ καὶ ἐμοὶ τάδε πάντα μέλει, γύναι· ἀλλὰ μάλ' αἰνῶς

αἰδέομαι Τρῶας καὶ Τρωάδας ἐλκεσιπέπλους,

αἴ κε, κακὸς ως, νόσφιν ἀλυσκάζω πολέμοιο.

οὐδ' ἐμὲ θυμὸς ἀνωγεν· ἐπεὶ μάθον ἔμμεναι ἐσθλὸς

αἰεὶ, καὶ πρώτοισι μετὰ Τρώεσσι μάχεσθαι,

445

(Any) other solace, whenever thou at least hast drawn on
 thyself fate, [ble mother;
 But (only) sorrows. Nor is there to me a father and venera-
 For truly the noble Achilles slew my father,
 And utterly sacked the well-situated city of the Cilicians, 415
 The lofty-portalled Thebe; and he slew Eétion,
 But did not strip him; for of this at least he felt an awe in
 his soul;
 But in fact he burnt him with his curiously-wrought arms,
 And heaped over him a sepulchral mound; and around it
 the Nymphs, the Orestiades,
 Daughters of Ægis-bearing Jove, planted elms. 420
 And the seven brothers that there were to me in the halls,
 These indeed all went within Hades in one day,
 For the noble swift-footed Achilles slew them all,
 Beside the foot-twisting¹ oxen and white sheep. [425
 But my mother—who was Queen beneath woody Placus
 When he had accordingly brought her hither along with the
 other possessions, [sums:
 He set her at liberty again, receiving countless ransom—
 But missile-darting Diana struck her in the halls of her father.
 Hector—thou, however, art to me father and venerable mo-
 ther,
 And brother, and thou art a blooming bed fellow to me. 430
 But come now, take pity on me, and remain here beside the
 tower [wife a widow;
 That thou mayest not render thy child an orphan, and thy
 But station the host near the wild fig-tree where most of all
 The city is scaleable, and the wall exposed to assaults.
 For three times certainly, advancing in that (direction,) 435
 these have made an attempt on it, the most valiant
 Party of the two Ajaxes and the highly-renowned Idomeneus,
 And the party of the sons of Atreus, and the strong son of
 Tydeus: [spoken to them,
 Either, some how, some one well-skilled in divinations has
 Or else even their own spirit excites them to it, and prompts
 them." [dressed. 440
 And her, in return, the great helmet-waving Hector ad-
 " Assuredly to me also, wife, all these things are matters
 of care. But very deeply [ing robes,
 Do I fear the Trojan men, and the Trojan women of sweep-
 If, like a coward, I skulk apart from the war. [ever to be
 And my soul does not urge me to it; since I have learned
 Brave, and to fight among the foremost Trojans, 445

¹ i. e. turning their feet over as they walk, and so moving slowly.

ἀρνύμενος πατρός τε μέγα κλέος, ἡδ' ἐμὸν αὐτοῦ.
εὐ μὲν γὰρ τόδε οἶδα κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμὸν,
ἔσσεται ἥμαρ, ὅτ' ἀν ποτ' ὄλώλη¹ Ἰλιος ἵρη,
καὶ Πρίαμος, καὶ λαὸς ἐῦμμελίω Πριάμοιο.

ἄλλ' οὐ μοι Τρώων τόσσον μέλει ἄλγος δπίσσω, 450
οὔτ' αὐτῆς Ἐκάβης, οὔτε Πριάμοιο ἄνακτος,
οὔτε κασιγνήτων, οἵ κεν πολέες τε καὶ ἐσθλοὶ
ἐν κονίῃσι πέσοιεν ὑπ' ἀνδράσι δυσμενέεσσιν,
ὅσσον σεῖ², ὅτε κέν τις Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων
δακρυδεσσαν ἀγηται, ἐλεύθερον ἥμαρ ἀπούρας³ 455
καὶ κεν, ἐν Ἀργει ἐοῦσα, πρὸς ἄλλης ἰστὸν ὑφαίνοις,
καὶ κεν ὕδωρ φορέοις Μεσσηΐδος·ἡ Ὑπερέίης,
πόλλ' ἀεκαζομένη· κρατερὴ δ' ἐπικείστετ' ἀνάγκη·
καὶ ποτέ τις εἴπησιν, ἴδων κατὰ δάκρυ χέουσαν·
"Ἐκτορος ἦδε γυνὴ, ὃς ἀριστεύεσκε μάχεσθαι⁴ 460
Τρώων ἱπποδάμων, ὅτε Ἰλιον ἀμφεμάχοντο.
ὡς ποτέ τις ἐρέει· σοὶ δ' αὖ νέον ἔσσεται ἄλγος
χήτεϊ τοιοῦδ' ἀνδρὸς, ἀμύνειν δούλιον ἥμαρ.
ἄλλα με τεθνειῶτα χυτὴ κατὰ γαῖα καλύπτοι,
πρίν γέ τι σῆς τε βοῆς, σοῦ θ' ἐλκηθμοῖο πυθέσθαι. 465

"Ως εἰπὼν, οὖ παιδὸς ὁρέξατο φαίδιμος Ἐκτωρ.
ἄψ δ' ὁ πάῖς πρὸς κόλπον ἐῦζώνοιο τιθήνης
ἐκλίνθη ἴάχων, πατρὸς φίλου δψιν ἀτυχεὶς,
ταρβήσας χαλκόν τ', ἡδὲ λόφον ἱππιοχαίτην,
δεινὸν ἀπ' ἀκροτάτης κόρυθος νεύοντα νοήσας⁵ 470
ἐκ δὲ γέλασσε πατήρ τε φίλος, καὶ πότνια μήτηρ.
αὐτίκ' ἀπὸ κρατὸς κόρυθ' εἶλετο φαίδιμος Ἐκτωρ,
καὶ τὴν μὲν κατέθηκεν ἐπὶ χθονὶ παμφανόωσαν.
αὐτὰρ ὅγ' διν φίλον νίδν ἐπεὶ κύσε, πῆλέ τε χερσὶν,
εἴπεν ἐπευξάμενος Διῖ τ', ἄλλοισι τε θεοῖσι· 475

Ζεῦ, ἄλλοι τε θεοὶ, δότε δὴ καὶ τόνδε γενέσθαι
παῖδ' ἐμὸν, ως καὶ ἐγώ περ, ἀριπρεπέα Τρώεσσιν,

¹ There is here a suppression of something to which the γαρ answers. *But these things are matters of care to me, for—*

² Literally, *the free day*: in v. 463, *the slavish day*.

Vindicating both my father's great reputation, and my own.
 For well indeed do I know this in my heart, and in my soul,
 The day will be, when sacred Ilion at some time perishes,
 And Priam, and the people of Priam skilled in the use of
 the ashen spear. [the Trojans hereafter, 450]

But not so great a matter of anxiety to me is the misery of
 Or for (that) of Hecuba herself, or of king Priam,
 Or (that) of my brothers, who, both numerous and brave,
 May perhaps fall in the dust beneath hostile men,
 As thy (misery,) whenever some one of the brazen-mailed
 Achaeans [liberty;—455]

Leads thee away tearful, having deprived thee of the day of
 And,² perhaps, being in Argos, thou mayest be weaving the
 web by the direction of another female,
 And perhaps thou mayest be carrying water from (the
 fountain of) Messeis or Hyperæa, [laid upon thee;
 Forced much against thy will; but a mighty necessity will be
 And (when) some one at a future time, seeing thee pouring
 down the tear, says; [horse-taming 460]

'This (was) the wife of Hector, who was the best of the
 Trojans at fighting, when they were fighting round Ilion.'
 Thus at a future time some one will say; and to thee there
 will be again fresh misery [slavery.]

From the want of such a husband, to ward off the day of
 But may the beaped-up earth cover over me dead,
 Before at least I at all witness both thy shriek and thy
 dragging away." [over. 465]

Thus having spoken the illustrious Hector stretched
 towards his son.

But he, the child, turned back to the bosom of his fair-waisted
 Nurse, screaming, alarmed at the aspect of his dear father,
 Fearing both the brazen-armour and the horse-hair crest,
 Having noticed it nodding terribly from the very summit
 of the helmet; [over. 470]

And both his dear father, and venerable mother laughed out.
 Immediately the illustrious Hector took the helmet from
 his head, [over.]

And it, indeed, he laid down on the ground glittering all
 But he when he had caressed his own dear child, and
 dandled him in his hands,

Spake, praying both to Jove and the other gods: 475

"Jove, and ye other gods, grant now that this my son also
 May become, as I indeed also (have) eminently dis-
 tinguished among the Trojans,

² This and the two following verses are parenthetical - v. 459 continues the sense from v. 455.

δόδε βίην τ' ἀγαθὸν, καὶ Ἰλίου ὑφι ἀνάσσειν·
καὶ ποτέ τις εἴπησι· πατρὸς δ' ὅγε πολλὸν ἀμείνων·
ἐκ πολέμου ἀνιόντα· φέροι δ' ἔναρα βροτόεντα,
κτείνας δήϊον ἄνδρα, χαρείη δὲ φρένα μῆτηρ.

480

"Ως εἰπὼν, ἀλόχοιο φίλης ἐν χερσὶν ἔθηκε
παιδ' ἔόν· ἡ δ' ἄρα μν κηώδει δέξατο κόλπῳ,
δικρυόν γελάσασα. πόσις δ' ἐλέησε νοήσας,
χειρί τέ μιν κατέρεξεν, ἔπος τ' ἔφατ', ἐκ τ' ὄνδραζε·

485

Δαιμονίη, μή μοί τι λίην ἀκαχίζεο θυμῷ.
οὐ γάρ τίς μ' ὑπὲρ αἰσαν ἀνὴρ "Αἴδι προϊάψει.
μοῖραν δ' οὕτινά φημι πεφυγμένον ἔμμεναι ἀνδρῶν,
οὐ κακὸν, οὐδὲ μὲν ἐσθλὸν, ἐπὴν ταπρῶτα γένηται.
ἀλλ' εἰς οἴκον ιοῦσα τὰ σαυτῆς ἔργα κόμιζε,

490

ἴστόν τ', ἡλακάτην τε, καὶ ἀμφιπόλοισι κελευε
ἔργον ἐποίχεσθαι· πόλεμος δ' ἄνδρεσσι μελήσει
πᾶσιν, ἐμοὶ δὲ μᾶλιστα, τοὶ Ἰλίῳ ἐγγεγάσιν.

"Ως ἄρα φωνήσας, κόρυθ' εἶλετο φαίδιμος "Εκτωρ
ἴππουριν. ἄλοχος δὲ φίλη οἴκονδε βεβήκει
ἐντροπαλιζομένη, θαλερὸν κατὰ δάκρυ χέουσα.
αἵψα δ' ἐπειθ' ἵκανε δόμους εὐ ναιετάοντας
"Εκτορος ἀνδροφόνοιο· κιχήσατο δ' ἔνδοθι πολλὰς
ἀμφιπόλους τῆσιν δὲ γόνυ πάσησιν ἐνώρσειν.
αἱ μὲν ἔτι ζωὸν γόνυ "Εκτορα φέντε οἴκω·

500

οὐ γάρ μιν ἔτ' ἔφαντο ὑπότροπον ἐκ πολέμοιο
ἴξεσθαι, προφυγόντα μένος καὶ χεῖρας Ἀχαιῶν.

Οὐδὲ Πάρις δήθυνεν ἐν ὑψηλοῖσι δόμοισιν·
ἄλλ' ὅγ', ἐπεὶ κατέδυ κλυτὰ τεύχεα ποικίλα χαλκῷ,
σεύατ' ἐπειτ' ἀνὰ ἄστυ ποσὶ κραιπνοῖσι πεποιθώσ.
ώς δ' ὅτε τις στατὸς ἵππος, ἀκοστήσας ἐπὶ φάτνῃ,
δεσμὸν ἀπορρήξας θείη πεδίοιο κροαίνων,
εἰωθὼς λούεσθαι ἐϋρρέειος ποταμοῖο,
κυδιόων· ὑψοῦ δὲ κάρη ἔχει, ἀμφὶ δὲ χαῖται

505

Thus both excellent in might, and that he may rule vigorously
over Ilium;
And let some one hereafter say of him, when returning
from war— [off bloody spoils, 480
'He is even much better than his father:' and may he bear
Having slain a foeman, and may his mother be delighted in
her heart!"

Having thus spoken, he placed his child in the hands
Of his dear wife; and she accordingly received him on her
fragrant bosom, [pitied her,
Smiling tearfully. And her husband, having noticed it,
And he soothed her with his hand, and spake a word, and
called her by name: 485

"My love, be not, I pray, at all violently distressed in
soul. [trary to fate.
For not any man shall prematurely send me to Hades con-
And I assert that no one of men hath escaped his destiny,
Not a bad man—nor yet indeed a good man after it hath
been made at first. [ments, 490
But, having gone to our house, attend to thy own employ-
Both the web, and the distaff, and command thy attendants
To set about the work: but war shall be a curse to all
The men—and to me especially that have been born in
Ilium." [helmet

So having thus spoken, the illustrious Hector took his
Plumed with horse-hair; and his beloved wife had gone
homewards, 495
Often turning round, pouring down the warm tear. [abodes
And speedily afterwards she came to the well-situated
Of man-slaying Hector, and she found within her numerous
Attendants, and she excited wailing among them all.
These indeed were bewailing Hector in his own house,
while yet alive; 500

For they said that he would not any more come returning
back [Achaeans,

From the war, having escaped the might and hands of the
Nor did Paris loiter in his lofty dwellings; [with brass,
But he, when he had put on his famous arms variegated
Then hastened through the city, relying on his swift feet. 505
And as when some stalled horse, that has fed on barley in
his stable, [plain,

Having broken off his halter, runs prancing (across) the
Exulting, having been accustomed to bathe himself (in the
water) of a fair flowing [start up
River: and he holds his head aloft, and the hairs of his mane

ώμοις αἴστσονται· δ' δ' ἀγλαῖηφι πεποιθὼς, 510
 ρίμφα ἐ γοῦνα φέρει μετά τ' ἥθεα καὶ νομὸν ἵππων·
 ώς υἱὸς Πριάμοιο Πάρις κατὰ Περγάμου ἄκρης
 τεύχεσι παμφαίνων, ωστ' ἡλέκτωρ, ἐθεβήκει
 καγχαλόων, ταχέες δὲ πόδες φέρον. αἰψία δ' ἔπειτα
 "Εκτορα δῖον ἔτετμεν ἀδελφεὸν, εὐτ' ἄρ' ἔμελλε 515
 στρέψεσθ' ἐκ χώρης, ὅθι ἦ δάριζε γυναικί.

Τὸν πρότερος προσέειπεν 'Αλέξανδρος θεοειδής·
 ἥθεῖ', ἢ μάλα δή σε καὶ ἐσσύμενον κατερύκω,
 δηθύνων, οὐδ' ἥλθον ἔναίσιμον, ώς ἐκέλευε.

Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη, κορυθαίολος "Ἐκτωρ· 520
 δαιμόνι", οὐκ ἀν τίς τοι ἀνὴρ, ὃς ἔναίσιμος εἶη,
 ἔργον ἀτιμήσειε μάχης, ἐπεὶ ἀλκιμός ἐσσι.
 ἀλλὰ ἕκὼν μεθιεῖς τε, καὶ οὐκ ἔθέλεις· τὸ δ' ἔμδυν κῆρ
 ἄχνυται ἐν θυμῷ, ὅθ' ὑπὲρ σέθεν αἰσχε' ἀκούω
 πρὸς Τρώων, οἱ ἔχουσι πολὺν πόνον εἴνεκα σεῖο. 525
 ἀλλ' ἴομεν· τὰ δ' ὅπισθεν ἀρεσσόμεθ', αἴκε πόθι Ζεὺς
 δώῃ, ἐπουρανίοισι θεοῖς αἰειγενέτησι
 κρητῆρα στήσασθαι ἐλεύθερον ἐν μεγάροισιν,
 ἐκ Τροίης ἐλάσαντας ἐϋκνήμιδας 'Αχαιούς.

¹ viz. drank to celebrate deliverance.

Around upon his shoulders ; and, he confident in his beauty,—

510

His limbs bear him along lightly both to the haunts and pasture of the mares ;

**So from the topmost Pergamus, Paris, the son of Priam,
All glittering in his arms, like the sun, had proceeded
Exulting, and his swift feet bore him along. And immediately afterwards**

[about 515]

He found his noble brother Hector, when in fact he was To turn from the place, where he was conversing with his wife.

Him the god-like Alexander first addressed :

“ Respected (brother), assuredly now I am altogether detaining thee, though thou art also in haste, [me.]

Loitering, nor have I come in due time, as thou didst bid

But him helmet-waving Hector, replying, addressed : 520

“ Dear Sir, not any man, that was reasonable,

**Would cast discredit against thee on thy exertion in battle,
since thou art valiant.**

But thou both relaxest it of thy own accord, and art unwilling (to exert thyself) : and my heart [count

Is pained in my soul, when I hear reproaches on thy ac-

**On the part of the Trojans ; who are engaged in great toil
because of thee.**

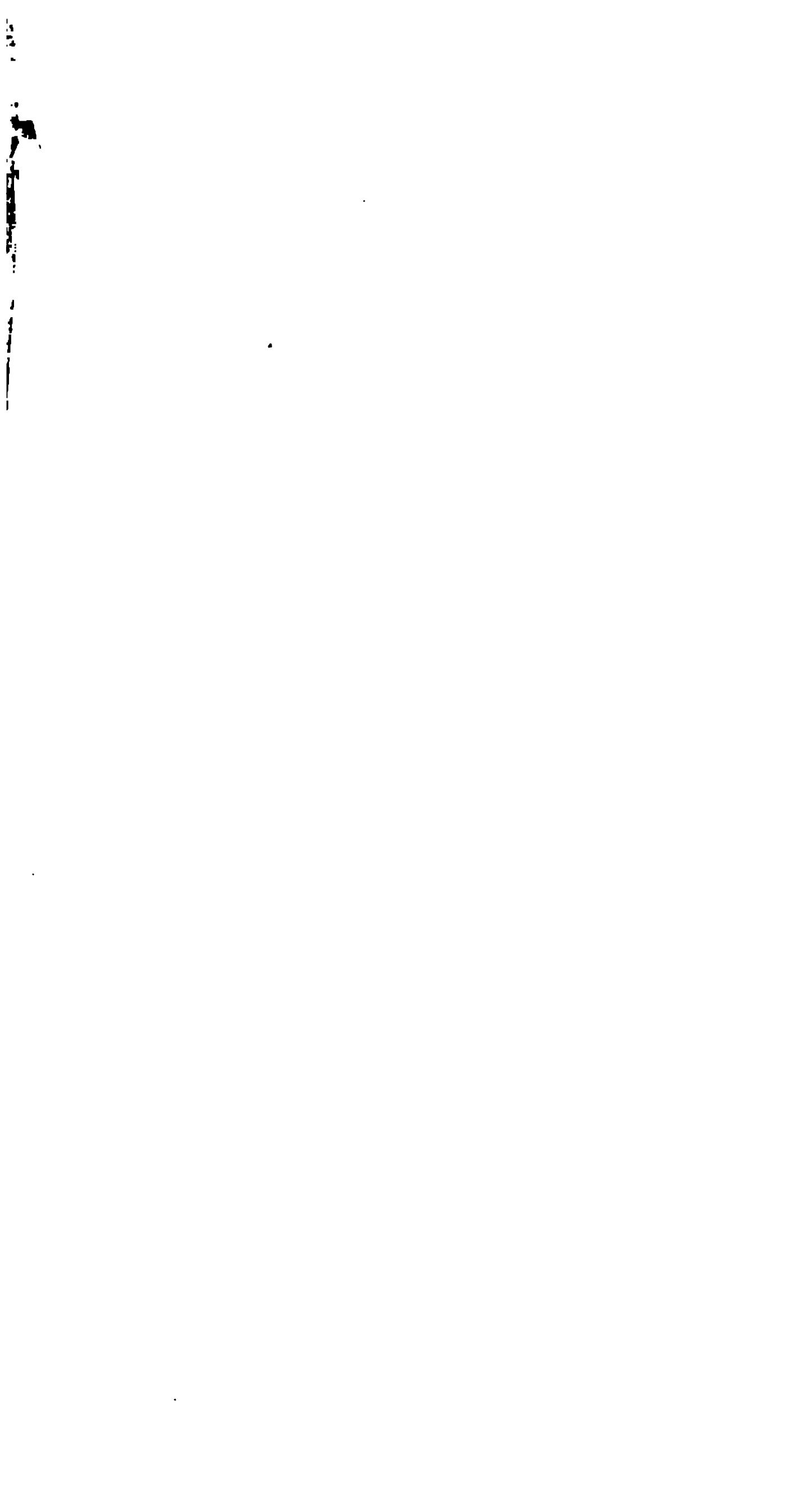
525

But let us go ; and these things we will arrange amicably hereafter, if perchance at any time Jove

Grant us to set up a free bowl¹

In our mansions to the celestial ever-existing gods,

Having driven away the well-greaved Achæans from Troy.”







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